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**NO. 1**

**MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.**  
*From recent Dutch accounts of Japan,*  
*and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.*  
 Social and Domestic Life.  
 (Continued from Nos. 31 & 32, page 176.)

Upon reaching the bridegroom's house the bride, still in her future shroud, is accompanied by two playfellows of her girlhood into this late room, where, in the post of honour, sits the bridegroom, with his parents and nearest relations. In the centre of the apartment stands a beautifully wrought table, with miniature representations of a fir tree, a plum tree in blossom, cranes and tortoises, the emblems, respectively, of man's strength, woman's beauty, and of long and happy life. Upon another table stands all the apparatus for *sake* drinking. Beside this last table the bride takes her stand; and now begins pouring out, presenting, and drinking of *sake*, amidst formalities, numerous and minute beyond description or conception, in which the bride-maids (as they may be called), under the titles, for the nonce, of male and female butterflies, bear an important part, which it must require many a school-rehearsal to perfect. This drinking finished in due form, the ceremonial is completed. The wedding guests now appear, and the evening is spent in eating, and drinking *sake*. The wedding feast is, however, said usually to consist of very simple fare, in honour of the frugality and simplicity of the early Japanese, which many of the customs still prevalent are designed to commemorate. Three days afterwards the bride and bridegroom pay their respects to the lady's family, and the wedding is over.

Whether the house in which the young life is thus domiciliated be her husband's or her father's, if yet living, depends upon whether that father has or has not been yet induced, by the vexations, afflictions, and restrictions attendant to the condition of a head of a family, to resign that dignity to his son. These annoyances, increasing with the rank of the parent, are said to be such, that almost every father in Japan, of the higher orders, at least looks impatiently for the day when he shall have a son of age to take his place, he himself, together with his two or younger children, becoming thenceforward dependents upon that son. And now, such a whole nation of Leirs, we are assured that no Regens and Generits, either sex, have ever been known to surrender human nature.

[To be continued.]

**To the Editor of the CANTON REINER.**  
 Sir—What wages about? Will you allow the  
 emigration scripture and still be silent?  
 It is very ridiculous to see German emigrating Extracts  
 on Chitt's Commercial Law to induce the emigration  
 from the Province and Massachusetts, coming out from  
 Thomas—Merrill is a double traitor—  
 The fact is that two vessels—now loading at Tientsin  
 with the goods smuggled under the name of Yoo  
 and some motive to break up the first Whampoa ship  
 and then to break up the second. This is a very  
 serious matter. The Tientsin smugglers are now  
 at work and are trying to break up the second  
 very soon, involving independent Canada.

Off Lantau 29th December, 1948.

... going to the East and West India, the East-India Company, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connections to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.  
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.  
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to  
**J. G. ANTHONY**  
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

A. A. DE NELLO.  
6th November, 1849.

FOR SALE.  
 Closures of the undersigned, the following  
 (not funded from the *Yazoo & Louisiana Bailie*  
 in wind,  
 BARK in Cask and Bottl-  
 TAMERS New Pork in barrel,  
 Key in Tin can,  
 in punch-can,  
 and Deca.  
 AND RUPING TWINE,  
 or assortment of preserved provisions, con-  
 fits, SLEMON, VEGETABLES, CRUTCH, HARE,  
 WILLIAM SCOTT.  
 31st October 1849.

LE.—Jug arrived from Manila; RICE, SALT, SUGAR, SHIP'S DE-CAUIT, SWEET MANI, BISCUITS, INDIA, FLOWING DUTCH CHEESE, RAISINS, 1 lb. LUNCH, COFFEE, SUGAR, CANDLES IN 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3200, 3400, 3600, 3800, 4000, 4200, 4400, 4600, 4800, 5000, 5200, 5400, 5600, 5800, 6000, 6200, 6400, 6600, 6800, 7000, 7200, 7400, 7600, 7800, 8000, 8200, 8400, 8600, 8800, 9000, 9200, 9400, 9600, 9800, 10000, 10200, 10400, 10600, 10800, 11000, 11200, 11400, 11600, 11800, 12000, 12200, 12400, 12600, 12800, 13000, 13200, 13400, 13600, 13800, 14000, 14200, 14400, 14600, 14800, 15000, 15200, 15400, 15600, 15800, 16000, 16200, 16400, 16600, 16800, 17000, 17200, 17400, 17600, 17800, 18000, 18200, 18400, 18600, 18800, 19000, 19200, 19400, 19600, 19800, 20000, 20200, 20400, 20600, 20800, 21000, 21200, 21400, 21600, 21800, 22000, 22200, 22400, 22600, 22800, 23000, 23200, 23400, 23600, 23800, 24000, 24200, 24400, 24600, 24800, 25000, 25200, 25400, 25600, 25800, 26000, 26200, 26400, 26600, 26800, 27000, 27200, 27400, 27600, 27800, 28000, 28200, 28400, 28600, 28800, 29000, 29200, 29400, 29600, 29800, 30000, 30200, 30400, 30600, 30800, 31000, 31200, 31400, 31600, 31800, 32000, 32200, 32400, 32600, 32800, 33000, 33200, 33400, 33600, 33800, 34000, 34200, 34400, 34600, 34800, 35000, 35200, 35400, 35600, 35800, 36000, 36200, 36400, 36600, 36800, 37000, 37200, 37400, 37600, 37800, 38000, 38200, 38400, 38600, 38800, 39000, 39200, 39400, 39600, 39800, 40000, 40200, 40400, 40600, 40800, 41000, 41200, 41400, 41600, 41800, 42000, 42200, 42400, 42600, 42800, 43000, 43200, 43400, 43600, 43800, 44000, 44200, 44400, 44600, 44800, 45000, 45200, 45400, 45600, 45800, 46000, 46200, 46400, 46600, 46800, 47000, 47200, 47400, 47600, 47800, 48000, 48200, 48400, 48600, 48800, 49000, 49200, 49400, 49600, 49800, 50000, 50200, 50400, 50600, 50800, 51000, 51200, 51400, 51600, 51800, 52000, 52200, 52400, 52600, 52800, 53000, 53200, 53400, 53600, 53800, 54000, 54200, 54400, 54600, 54800, 55000, 55200, 55400, 55600, 55800, 56000, 56200, 56400, 56600, 56800, 57000, 57200, 57400, 57600, 57800, 58000, 58200, 58400, 58600, 58800, 59000, 59200, 59400, 59600, 59800, 60000, 60200, 60400, 60600, 60800, 61000, 61200, 61400, 61600, 61800, 62000, 62200, 62400, 62600, 62800, 63000, 63200, 63400, 63600, 63800, 64000, 64200, 64400, 64600, 64800, 65000, 65200, 65400, 65600, 65800, 66000, 66200, 66400, 66600, 66800, 67000, 67200, 67400, 67600, 67800, 68000, 68200, 68400, 68600, 68800, 69000, 69200, 69400, 69600, 69800, 70000, 70200, 70400, 70600, 70800, 71000, 71200, 71400, 71600, 71800, 72000, 72200, 72400, 72600, 72800, 73000, 73200, 73400, 73600, 73800, 74000, 74200, 74400, 74600, 74800, 75000, 75200, 75400, 75600, 75800, 76000, 76200, 76400, 76600, 76800, 77000, 77200, 77400, 77600, 77800, 78000, 78200, 78400, 78600, 78800, 79000, 79200, 79400, 79600, 79800, 80000, 80200, 80400, 80600, 80800, 81000, 81200, 81400, 81600, 81800, 82000, 82200, 82400, 82600, 82800, 83000, 83200, 83400, 83600, 83800, 84000, 84200, 84400, 84600, 84800, 85000, 85200, 85400, 85600, 85800, 86000, 86200, 86400, 86600, 86800, 87000, 87200, 87400, 87600, 87800, 88000, 88200, 88400, 88600, 88800, 89000, 89200, 89400, 89600, 89800, 90000, 90200, 90400, 90600, 90800, 91000, 91200, 91400, 91600, 91800, 92000, 92200, 92400, 92600, 92800, 93000, 93200, 93400, 93600, 93800, 94000, 94200, 94400, 94600, 94800, 95000, 95200, 95400, 95600, 95800, 96000, 96200, 96400, 96600, 96800, 97000, 97200, 97400, 97600, 97800, 98000, 98200, 98400, 98600, 98800, 99000, 99200, 99400, 99600, 99800, 100000, 100200, 100400, 100600, 100800, 101000, 101200, 101400, 101600, 101800, 102000, 102200, 102400, 102600, 102800, 103000, 103200, 103400, 103600, 103800, 104000, 104200, 104400, 104600, 104800, 105000, 105200, 105400, 105600, 105800, 106000, 106200, 106400, 106600, 106800, 107000, 107200, 107400, 107600, 107800, 108000, 108200, 108400, 108600, 108800, 109000, 109200, 109400, 109600, 109800, 110000, 110200, 110400, 110600, 110800, 111000, 111200, 111400, 111600, 111800, 112000, 112200, 112400, 112600, 112800, 113000, 113200, 113400, 113600, 113800, 114000, 114200, 11

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DE YURETAGOYENA.  
6th October, 1940.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. [redacted] in our [redacted] on the [redacted]

**JUST PUBLISHED:** (with entirely new types) **POY-  
TOU CHINESE:** or a collection of authentic Chi-  
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present  
position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,  
half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the  
English translation by J. Lewis SARGENT. With notes, and  
an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2  
per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves  
to send home, can be supplied.

**NOTICE FOR SALE**, at the Canton Registry office, of a NARRATIVE of the late war with the preceding in Canton, &c. by John Smith, Editor of the Canton Register—This Narrative contains all the interesting details given in the Canton Press, and was published in the year 1840. It is 25 pp. the new issue is reprinted with various other documents, including the extracts from the Registry Chamber of Commerce, and from the British Consulate in China, dated in September last, the latter contain the Imperial order to exclude the English forever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the Emperor P'kin to the Emperor commanding the measure of all designs. Price 25. A few interleaved copies 25. 4

**FOR SALE**—**ALUTTA BANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE** at \$2 per 100. **LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING** on laid paper, but pressed at \$11 per 100. Apply\* at the Custom Register Office.

**NOTICE**—Changes for Jan. 1929: The Editor's Office.  
 Bills of Lading and Receipts ..... per 100 lb.  
 Oregon Order and Receipts .....  
 Legation Reports, Receipts .....  
 Postage and Public .....  
 Auction Bids .....  
 N. S. The Price cannot be less than 100 cents



To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR.—The indignity, the announced contempt of which by our rulers, excited so justly the indignation of the community, is it seems despite of remonstrance and protests to be persisted in, and the American ship *Arctica*, and that other ship, of Polish name, *Paula*, both and American ship, the *Commodore Koscusko*—are to be allowed free access from the port of Canton, with their holds and cabins full, and their decks piled high with cargo, not only laden but purchased, not only purchased but manufactured months after the establishment of the blockade, and while this harvest of all public measure still oppresses all others, for no other reason apparently, than because *they broke it on their entrance*.

That a man of Sir Gordon Bremer's age and experience should permit himself to be inveigled into the adoption of so strange a proceeding; also to connive at so evident an illegality, so complete a subordination of his first public act, should lead himself to so manifest an inflexion toward the whole British and foreign community for the advantage of a favored few, can be accounted for only on the supposition that he feels himself compelled, however unwilling, to acquiesce in it, in deference to the individual who, to the national dishonor, is now by a more accomplished spy, and to our misfortune, superintendent of trade.

But, sir, I cannot believe that the mere authority of Captain Elliot can be of sufficient weight, still less could the shifting opinions of that individual have sufficient influence to induce Sir Gordon Bremer to take the step which I fear he contemplates, and which most unquestionably will, render his blockade of as much value as waste paper, or superintendents' bills—I must believe that the illustrious commodore, having passed upon him a few of those commissions, and guarantees of which to their cost the Canton merchants have at length ascertained the exact value.—The superintendent knows well that with Sir Gordon Bremer the responsibility lies, that to Sir Gordon Bremer the consequences must attach, and doubtless he magnanimously affords him his waste paper pledges, and his impossible guarantees. Sir Gordon Bremer doubtless knows pretty well how we value these, but he learns how the British government regards them from consideration of the following fact.

The superintendent pledged the faith of the British government for payment of the value of 20,283 chests of opium, which he declared he had authority to demand, and which upon this false pretence he obtained; the British government denied the authority and have never paid one farthing.

The superintendent purchased 528 chests of opium, and paid for them in treasury bills, which he persuaded the authorities to have authority to do.

The British government have dishonored his bills. The superintendent at an admiralty court which he declared he had authority to hold sentenced 5 British subjects to imprisonment in England: The were set at liberty immediately on arrival.—The superintendent made impotent attempts to prevent cargo brought out by American ships and the property of American merchants being admitted into England by refusing to sign the manifests of the vessels by which it was taken home.

Please note whether these valuable documents were ever even required after.

The superintendent forbade the entrance of all British ships within the port of Canton, and Thomas Conitts and Royal Saxons entered in defiance of him; the cargo of the latter vessel was transhipped outside without

even in this case the superintendent enforcing his force upon them; but against the admission of the former he most strongly protested; his remonstrances and his protests were utterly disregarded.

These are the principal acts which have distinguished the administration, and have established the credit due to the representation of Captain Elliot; the credit of his name follows would be nothing.

For temporary political reasons only, Captain Elliot has been suffered to remain here; by an accident he stands in a so important position, and is vested with the control of affairs never intended to be entrusted to him; his elevation serves as a kind of pillory, not for his exaltation, but for his exposure.

Weak self-sufficiency and inconsistent views have known him to be few valued his judgment or confidence in his sincerity; his public measures now prove him to be an imbecile, and this morning crowning indignity establishes him to be an unjust man.

It has been shown that nothing is more hollow than his promises, nothing more shallow than his judgment; nothing more contemptible than his opposition; nothing more fatal than his friendship. And it is to extricate this man from a difficulty into which only unwilling folly or undue partiality could have led him, that Sir Gordon Bremer is prepared to brave courts of law, and Houses of Parliament—the public opinion of China, of India and Great Britain, and to set at defiance, as by this very superintendent expounded, the law of the land, and the law of nations.

PALAFOX.

Macao, 31st Dec. 1840.

### The British government on the Kinchinslay.

To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR.—The writer of a clever article on China affirms that lately appeared in *Blackwood* in commenting with just severity on the discreditable course pursued by the British government towards their creditors in China, compared the conduct of the ministry to that of a man, who on being applied to for payment of a debt says, "I know I owe you this money, but I can't conveniently pay it but I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll go out on the highway and take a purse for you; just as, says the writer, the British government are going to pay their debts by taking a purse from the emperor of China.

The illustration is certainly a happy one, but I think our friend Box, in his clever novel of *Oliver Twist* affords a still closer parallel; the British ministry like Noah Claypole are quite ready for the real as far as the principle of the thing is concerned but a certain degree of course is required for the "stand and deliver" trade; they magnanimously resolve therefore to go upon the Kinchinslay; take us to the pages of the novel.

"But yes see," observed Noah, "I should like to take something very light."

"A little farcy work?" suggested Tagin.

"Something in the sneaking way," said Noah, "where it was pretty sure work, and not much more risk than being at home."

"What do you think of the old ladies?" asked the Jew. "There's a good deal of money made in snatching their bags and parcels, and running round the corner." "Don't they holler out a good deal, and scratch sometimes," asked Noah, shaking his head. "I don't think that would answer thy purpose. Aint there any other line open?"

"Sow," said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee.

"The Kinchinslay."

"What that?" demanded Mr. Claypole.

"The Kinchin, my dear," said the Jew, "is the young children sent on errand by their mothers, with six pence and shillings, and the lads just take the money—they have always got it ready in the pocket, and then knock

on the kneel, and walk off very slow, as if there was nothing else on matter, but a child fallen down and hurt itself. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ha! ha! started Mr. Claypole, asking his listener in an ecstasy, "Lord, that's the way thing."

"Ha! Ha! roared Lord Palmerston, the very thing; we'll go a Kinchinslay the China sea.—The mischief does not tell us how Noah prospered in his new trade; but it is probable that he would make it a rather better business than Lord Palmerston seems likely to do; for strange to say great as the preparations have been, some six months have elapsed, and not one single Kinchin has yet rewarded the noble lord. Could I venture upon the subject personally, I have no doubt he would do rather better; some success might I think be obtained though not quite commensurate with the mighty preparations which his lordship has made—what can be the reason?—Primit me my lord to explain the matter."

Captain Elliot your head kincher, count the courage to knock down the child whose shillings you covet.

Now when Noah Claypole had worn out the "lay" his heart might perhaps a little fail him; he might shrink from encountering a vigorous girl of some 10 years old, basket in hand on the way to market; such a Kinchin might be troublesome and noisy; he would probably let her pass and make his maiden essay on some untried brat of 5 or 6 on the way to the Lollipop stall—I would recommend Sir Elliot to adopt a similar course. The *Beagle* has an ugly look, let him lend his 74's his 44's his 25's and his 18's his armed steamers and his armed transports, and lay his hand on that spine of his unfinished glories, the bay of Cowloon; the ships might probably just manage to get into the bay, but at all events the appearance of so great a force would make the fort there a very easy Kinchin.

It is quite clear Captain Elliot must do something soon or another Kincher will be appointed, I feel quite satisfied that if Noah Claypole had remained idle half as long the Jew Tagin would have got tired, and have turned him out.

Your obedient servant,

H. B.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA

JANUARY 27th, AND 29th, 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	4th Sept.	Singapore	29th Nov.
6 States	18th Aug.	Java	3rd Oct.
Calcutta	31st Oct.	Manila	6th Dec.
Bombay	11th Oct.	Australasia	3rd Oct.
China			29th Nov.

### Jany. ARRIVED FROM

1. *Essex*, *Potomac*, *Chusan*.
2. *DELA MARCK*, *Wickham*, *Sing.* & *Liverpool*.
3. *MYERS*, *Ward*, *Singapore*.
4. *CHARTER*, *Wright*, *Manila*.
5. *DELFANCE*, *Event*.
6. *EMMAN*, *Hill*, *Manila*.
7. *GHOFFAIN*, *...*, *Chusan*.

PASSENGER.—*Per* Girard, James Ryan, &c.

### DE. SAILED FOR

20. *Hoonster*, *Bayley*, *Sing.* and *Calcutta*.
- Jany. 7. *SVEN KRAM*, *Hornburgh*, *Sing.* & *Calcutta*.
8. *BENDAL PACTRY*, *Steward*, *Sing.* & *Calcutta*.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

TOMATES, for London. *Burns*, for Bombay.

### VESSELS LOADING.

- For England.—*Prima Donna*.
- For Calcutta.—*Terrace*, *Jane*.
- For Bombay.—*Ami*, *Amiside* (Port.)
- For the Straits.—*Angelica* (Port.)
- For Batavia &c.—*Malina* (Port.) *Lux* (Port.) *Tranquillade* (Port.) *Providence* (Port.)

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

- From London.—*transports*, *Peston*, *Bonaparte*, *Calmyr*, *Prince George*, and *Larretto Junior*, with bread and provisions.
- From Liverpool.—*Chertin*, *Chubar*.
- From de, via Singapore.—*Clifford*.
- From de, via Manila.—
- From Calcutta.—

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seems to have studiously avoided anything like state ceremonies.

It is said by others that Keshen has required 30 days for his journey to Canton. If so, he cannot arrive before the middle of November; if this report is true, this slow progress is but the first openly expressed symptom of contempt for the English commissioners.

We have headed the foregoing intelligence as being MOST IMPORTANT AND CAMOUFLAGE; we consider it the most disastrous, the most miserable intelligence that can go abroad for the national honour and the commercial interests of England.

Mark and remark the absurdity of the proceedings: a British naval force arrives off the Peiho river, the mere appearance of these ships sends the Peking government down to the measure of deputation one of the highest officers in the empire to confer with the English barbarian on the subject of his grievances: well, why does not the barbarian, with his armed force—the effect of it, present in the waters of the province?—Peché he has already proved,—commence negotiations,—if negotiations are to be again commenced—on board H. M. ship or at Tientsin, only 90 miles from the Peking, the capital of the empire, anywhere the throne of heaven the sacred, an supreme ruler resides?

No! he is cajoled by the bland, polite, amply Keshen to remove the only evidence of his power—the only efficient part of his mission—her majesty's ships of war—two 2,000 miles to the southward, at the commencement of the north east monsoon—and a new his agent comes in Canton!—that city where the British name and nation has been trampled in the dust and robber of its property! that city over which the English flag should have waved three months ago! that city which the British superintendent declared in April 1839 he would make too hot to hold any one!—O monstrous and impudent conclusion! The result of the capture of Chusan, of the loss of British lives, the pining sickness of gallant British soldiers, the wrecks of British ships of war, military and naval expedition, in which the eyes of the world are fixed—the presence of a British admiral in Canton negotiating at that spot where his countrymen were imprisoned, robbed, disgraced! how can he put his foot on board a Chinese boat, the laughter, the derision of the emperor, Keshen, Lin, the hong merchants, linguists, of every fisherman and Tankas boatwoman and child on the pearly river of Canton!

The end, then, of nearly two years of intense anxiety is, that British affairs and interests in the autumn of 1840 are exactly where they were in the spring of 1839!—no!—not where they then were but in

an infinitely more complicated and, consequently, in a more disgraced condition!

Another imperial commissioner is to come to Canton to settle matters! this, doubtless, notwithstanding the consummation, would have resulted before the end of July had the Bocco Tigris been garrisoned by British troops on June 22—and immediately afterwards possession taken of the city of Canton.

The effect of these negotiations will be to disturb men's minds, to cause great fluctuations in the market, and injure very materially British commerce.

If the national honour of Great Britain is not to be for ever disgraced in Chinese and in general estimation, the negotiations will fail; Keshen will be willing to refer to Peking on every disputed point and if they do, fail what will become of the commissioners?—if they succeed—we mean if our trade is received as a boon from the emperor, what shall we have gained?

To leave a spot 90 miles from Peking to settle matters upwards of 1,000 miles from the supposed Keshen falls sick and dies—suppose a hundred things possible—but no man could have supposed the facts we have not submitted to our readers.

Thus then our predictions are fulfilled! and war is at last really declared and commenced with the mighty Chinese empire by England! how strange matters have been managed! the news, at the report, which reached Macao last October were—that very thing was settled and there was nothing left to do but sign and seal! but who knew the Chinese government other than his plenipotentiaries held the strongest doubts on the success of the negotiations, either at the Peiho, Ningpo, or Canton.

It would be presumptuous in us to predict what will be the consequences of the proceedings of his plenipotentiary; but we consider our affairs in a worse state than ever.

We know that reports are pouring in upon the emperor from all the governors of provinces; some of which we have seen, but have not had time to translate them, but we believe the burden of their song to be the vindication of the independence and glory of the empire by force of arms. Under such a determination there can be no hope of the renewal of the legal English trade with China for a long, an indefinite period: the government of China will attempt to withdraw the empire from all connection with foreigners; and will, in our opinion, succeed, in some degree, with all the respectable portion of the inhabitants: what then? a petty smuggling trade, in and out, may be carried on on the coasts: & such are the results of the proceedings of the chief superintendent; namely: the sur-

render of 20,000 chests of opium; the loss of the legal trade, a large export, now paralyzed for 6 months, the death and irreparable sickness of the Cantonians, and other gallant British regiments, the possession of Chusan and the forts at the Bocca Tigris!

But another subject must now engage our attention; and in reply to the certainly very strong objection of *Balafo* to the proceedings of Sir G. Bremer, with reference to the ships *Panama* and *Koschene*—we beg first make the following quote:

"In the case of the *Relia* & *Relia*—on's Reports 307 Sir Wm. Scott says we cannot get going out to a distant place may reasonably be supposed to carry with him such a portion of sovereign authority delegated to him as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the service on which he is employed,—and in the case of the *Nepos* page 406 of the same vol. Sir Wm. Scott says "a practice has crept in of admitting particular relaxations, and if one state only is at war, no injury is committed to any other state." It is of no importance to other nations how much a single belligerent chooses to weaken and dilute his own rights, but in objection when allied nations are pursuing a common cause against a common enemy."

and now beg to observe that it appears to us that permitting those ships to leave the port, when it became probable the Bocca Tigris would be attacked, was simply a measure of humanity; but it may be further urged, that the coming out of the two ships is, in fact, a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the U. S., which it costed in the breast of the commander in chief to refuse or grant, according to political expediency without affecting general principles.

But whether the two ships should be detained and sent to an admiralty court for an opinion if they are prizes to the squadron, we will not presume to hazard our thoughts; but every British officer knows what a delicate matter it is to assign property for condemnation; we thus arrive at a conclusion that to allow foreign property to pass from out the port of a barbarous enemy can be defended, if not highly justified, on the ground of a considerate humanity for the interests of the subjects of a friendly and fellow nation.

The delay in the publication of this number—from the 5 to the 9 January, has enabled us to lay before our readers the most important intelligence it contains, and we may remark that the late events have not caused any fear for the safety of British subjects resident in Macao.

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER 1840.

Barom.	Wind.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds.	Remarks.
30.07	SE	61	85	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.08	SE	62	86	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.09	SE	63	87	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.10	SE	64	88	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.11	SE	65	89	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.12	SE	66	90	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.13	SE	67	91	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.14	SE	68	92	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.15	SE	69	93	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.16	SE	70	94	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.17	SE	71	95	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.18	SE	72	96	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.19	SE	73	97	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.20	SE	74	98	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.21	SE	75	99	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.22	SE	76	100	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.23	SE	77	101	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.24	SE	78	102	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.25	SE	79	103	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.26	SE	80	104	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.27	SE	81	105	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.28	SE	82	106	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.29	SE	83	107	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.30	SE	84	108	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.31	SE	85	109	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.32	SE	86	110	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.33	SE	87	111	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.34	SE	88	112	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.35	SE	89	113	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.36	SE	90	114	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.37	SE	91	115	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.38	SE	92	116	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.39	SE	93	117	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.40	SE	94	118	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.41	SE	95	119	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.42	SE	96	120	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.43	SE	97	121	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.44	SE	98	122	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.45	SE	99	123	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.46	SE	100	124	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.47	SE	101	125	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.48	SE	102	126	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.49	SE	103	127	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.50	SE	104	128	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.51	SE	105	129	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.52	SE	106	130	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.53	SE	107	131	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.54	SE	108	132	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.55	SE	109	133	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.56	SE	110	134	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.57	SE	111	135	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.58	SE	112	136	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.59	SE	113	137	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.60	SE	114	138	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.61	SE	115	139	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.62	SE	116	140	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.63	SE	117	141	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.64	SE	118	142	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.65	SE	119	143	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.66	SE	120	144	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.67	SE	121	145	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.68	SE	122	146	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.69	SE	123	147	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.70	SE	124	148	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.71	SE	125	149	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.72	SE	126	150	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.73	SE	127	151	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.74	SE	128	152	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.75	SE	129	153	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.76	SE	130	154	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.77	SE	131	155	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.78	SE	132	156	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.79	SE	133	157	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.80	SE	134	158	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.81	SE	135	159	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.82	SE	136	160	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.83	SE	137	161	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.84	SE	138	162	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.85	SE	139	163	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.86	SE	140	164	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.87	SE	141	165	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.88	SE	142	166	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.89	SE	143	167	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.90	SE	144	168	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.91	SE	145	169	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.92	SE	146	170	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.93	SE	147	171	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.94	SE	148	172	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.95	SE	149	173	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.96	SE	150	174	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.97	SE	151	175	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.98	SE	152	176	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
30.99	SE	153	177	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.
31.00	SE	154	178	0	Clear, SE wind, light air.

# CANTON REGISTER

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
Vouches for freight &c.....	1
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1
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do. Continued for 3 months.....	3

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1841.**

**NO. 2.**

 FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.  
THE MAULMAIN, captain GUY, will  
have quick despatch For freight  
apply to  
HREERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE.  
Mango 15th December, 1840.


**T**HE Schooner "PICKWICK," ap-  
 ply to  
 C. HUGHESDON.  
 Mares, 7th December, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**  

**T**HE East-sailing Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSVENOR. Offers will be received by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
 31st Decr. 1840.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Fast sailing Schooner GOVERN-  
OR DOHERTY. Offers will be accept-  
ed by JARDINE MATHESON & Co.  
Mango, 14th December, 1840.

**FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA CASH BANK BILLS.**  
 Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at  
 the rate of 4 per cent per month. These Bills make a better  
 transfer than Bullion either to Calcutta or Bombay,  
 and are in Sets at from 1000 to 3000 Rupees each.  
 apply to M. LARROULET.  
 Marseilles, 1st January, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1, proximo, an *Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841*—on a single sheet, price per sheet \$1—Apply at the Canton Register Office

**NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.**—  
The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the  
above description in complete Sets on very moderate  
terms. **M. LARRULETA.**  
Mexico, 14th November, 1840

**FOR SALE.**—An invoice of superior *Bras' Beer* in bottles, *Gin, Brandy, Tar, Pitch, Rosin*, sp: of *Turpentine*, a few *Iron Guns* of sizes. *Rif-r.* small *Chains* and *Anchor*, and one *Chain Cable* of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, *100 Pathous*. Apply to  
A. A. DE MELLO.  
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A The owners of the undersigned, the following  
store, just landed from the *Lynx & Louisa Ballie*.  
SHARBY in wood,  
HARRIS'S HERR in Pack and Botts,  
FARRIS HARRIS MERE Pork in barrel,  
in the BEST of Florida,  
BACON in pickles,  
• CANNED BEANS,  
• SEAMING AND HOPING TWINE,  
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, con-  
sisting of BUTTER, SALES, VEGETABLES, GRAPE, HERR,  
• • • • • WILLIAM SCOTT.

Maced, 31st October, 1844.

**FOR SALE**—Just arrived from Manila: RICE, SALT  
NEED, SUGAR, SHIP'S MESSIN, SWEET MANILA BISCUIT  
of different kinds, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS,  
SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEY, SUGAR, CANDLES in 10  
lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.  
Gin in BOTTLES, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY  
of superior quality, ditto good. NEED of superior quality  
in bottles ditto good. BUTTER in bottles.

WOOLLEN (SYSTEM) COARSE, white and unbleached Leno-  
CLOTHS. HARD FLANNEL-SHIRTS.  
COCONUT-OILS. CHIPPING-TACK. COCONUT OIL in jars  
of 14 gallons or 16 gallons, each. PICKET in jars of 16  
gallons each. CANTHARID, and various other articles.  
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of  
G. DE YOUNG & COY. NA.  
March, 46th October, 1846.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm from 1-1-10 to 3-1-10 have lapsed, and Mr. PAUL WILKINSON was admitted a partner on the 1-1-10.

(Signed) **LINDSAY & Co.**  
March, 1st October, 1910.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undernamed goods are now in the stocks, and for sale apply to  
JAMES INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
**CANVAS.**—34 In. Bl.-Reed Canvas, Nos. 1, 6  
27 " White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails,  
27 " do.                 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
Superior White Sail Cloth,  
White Duck,  
White Drill,

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.**  
**A** Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAFITE, in 3 dozens  
 LAYON in 2 & 3 do. and LAUVILLE in 2 do. do  
 also GRAND JAHON from BAIGUERIE & Co.  
 Apply to JNO. SMITH.  
 Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.  
 Macao 31st July, 1840.

**FOR SALE.**—HOBBSBURGH'S CHAINS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA, price 6 pch. Apply to W. S. HAYR.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**JUST PUBLISHED:** (with entirely new type) **PORTFOLIO CHINESE:** or a collection of authentic Chinese plate papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the pages the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. LEWIS STUCK. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send home, can be supplied.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Middlemen, & Others  
as to the Eastern and West India, the Eastern  
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underwriters. For further particulars please apply to  
**J. G. ANTHONY.**

**NOTICE.—FOR SALE,** at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the 'Canton Register.' This Narrative contains all the principal events relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39: the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the materials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the British Consulate at China, dated in September, 1838, the Elliot which contains a full and complete account of the English war, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor, recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price 2s. A few interleaved copies @ 2s.

### CHINESE EXPEDITION.

In spreading on the cards, the consequences and the proximate results of the proceedings likely to be caused by the highly exorbitant, in our view, the proposed increase in the rate of the duty on the importation of opium, the direct consequences this was, according to circumstances, likely to produce on the Chinese themselves. This, however, though primary, and at first sight, the leading matter of interest, and though by the commission, Elliot class of politicians it is likely to be considered, the sole one, is in point of fact, in taking the whole bearings of the case under review of consequences in comparison with the others, only in proportion to its proximity in the order of time; in comparison to the momentaneous of the affairs, certain remote points of time or space to arise out of our operations against him, the first result of the expedition are of themselves as nothing. It is well known by what a chain of consequences the whole of the government, and the staff of Central Asia are linked together when the view of a change in the management of the country is considered.

It is neither rash nor hypocritical to maintain, that the nature of our operations in China will be complicated with the most intricate exigencies—and will for good or for evil affect the frontier in India in Nepal and Cabool. A single false step—a single instance of hesitation on our part which can be misquipped by Chinese mendacity into an evidence of uncertainty how to proceed, or proof of our inability to proceed at all, a single act of unmerited clemency, or a call-off for delay: will be proclaimed by the heralds of Peking as proof of English ignorance, and accepted all along the line of our discontested and unprotected frontier, as an assurance that further aggression may be proceeded with in full responsibility of impunity. Had we not of late had forced upon us the painful evidence of the inactivity of those who at present guide the sovereign military councils of Calcutta, justly to appreciate the feelings and the power of the vast nations who b-e in our frontiers along the line of the Indus, and of the Himalaya range, we should have had no reason to fear that any governor general of India, with the authority which Lord Auckland possesses over our present wobbly movements, would have erred on such a point as this. As it is:—with the men who have presided over the affairs of Scinde and Afghanistan to fall into their present position, combined with such a man as admiral and commandant Elliot on the spot, we confess we have reason to fear.

The position of China have long been known as remarkably characterized by their aptitude for business; they are traders in spite of the prohibitions of their government;—no people in the world perhaps have more distinct or definite notions on the commercial principle of reciprocal advantage derived from reciprocal exchange of commodities. True they are greedy, true also they are lavish in many of their proceedings; but these principles are manifest and only when a profit is to be gained of their practice;—no people are more ready to surrender the advantage of the present than they can make more gain by a liberal and honest, than by a selfish and selfish system of procedure.

Such has been the energy of the mercantile principle in China, and such the extent to which it has been carried on, that despite of their total ignorance of nautical instruments, and the indolence of their mercantile marine for rapid transport, and for withstanding the capriciousness of voyages at sea—and in defiance of the most arbitrary and absolute prohibitory restrictions on the part of government, they have pushed their commerce, such as it is, into the heart of every island, kingdom and community accessible from their ports.

It is true that the merchants of China have not for centuries been seen in the ports of the west, and are no longer heard of as formerly on the coasts at Rostock, Moscow or Malabar; but that now a junk would be viewed as marvellous on the west of Cape Comorin; yet— they, deferred from visiting more distant seas, or shut out by more active competitors, find no rivals, and are kept back by no impediments from the marts around them; and in the markets of Japan, Malacca, Schwen, Luzon, and down to the inn-most inhabited recesses of Borneo, the Chinese traders, in the teeth of all obstruction, maintain an unwearied and not unprosperous commerce.

It must be kept in view that if China has now become hellenized, she has not yet absorbed the principles of foreign commerce, that she has not yet seen that she has not yet learned the value of the sea and been able to use it effectively. It is but more than a century and a half since the first empire opened its ports to make her ports free to all the world, and was only driven from her purpose by the selfish and narrow-minded rebels of Canton, who imagined that they were the ports along the coast between Formosa and the yellow sea opened that their craft would be in danger. It was only 130 years since the empire twice offered to the governor of Macao, to make Macao a free port for the reception of ships of all nations, and twice, on the advice of the governor of Goa, was the greatest and politic profiter of the empire refused, lest the ships of  rival nations might compete with, and injure the commerce of Portugal!

"If the Chinese government is absurd and excessive in its restrictions on trade—if they bully and bluster, and expect protection and obedience whenever they are plotted to exact it, we must remember that these lessons have been taught them by European examples. European submission to their caprices. We speak not thus in idle speculation; but to indicate that the customs which we consider so inveterate, and know to be so sacred, are far less active and deep rooted and may be much more easily broken through, than at first sight we might be apt to imagine."

The government of China, in fact, has been for more than a century virtually in the hands of the voracious merchants and corrupt public functionaries of Canton, who, for their own petty gain and selfish ends, have managed to maintain a system of the most complicated and comprehensive misrule and dishonesty and integrity rarely deplored throughout a empire which comprised within its borders the largest population contained within any single territory on the face of the earth.



The brigadier speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops of all arms engaged, which I shall fully detail when the official report reaches me—the loss on our side, the brigadier mentions, as comparatively small. \*Lieut. Legue

2. Another Trinidadian, who is a lawyer for Gao, submitted that city as reduced to a semi-state of anarchy and violence, and that the government at that period had made serious mistakes by having his youths from Gao, chairman of the university of Guyana, with the intention of persuading the military use of their services in Guyana, which the first group of two had died in Port of Spain, and of the remaining two, one was captured by the government, in 3 weeks, and the other was likely to be killed in a further 3 weeks. It had been suggested by a former





and has moved his ship close in.

As the above are but reports, though coming from the most respectable sources, we, at present, forbear making any comments on them. A circular from H. M. S. plenipotentiaries will, doubtless, soon inform H. M. S. subjects of the present relations between Great Britain and China; whether it is peace or war, and how long it is probable either will continue.

With reference to the long article we have republished from the *Bombay Times*, the opinion has been already broached in China, whether the island of Chusan might be received by the British government, in fee-simple, as a full indemnification for the opium surrendered to the Chinese government by Captain Elliot; this is a question between the two governments; but should this arrangement be concluded, the last clause of Captain Elliot's notice of March 27 becomes of the greatest interest to those who surrendered their opium under that notice.

And it is especially to be understood that the profit of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to us accessibly to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by her majesty's government.

They already know how the public officer, to whom they surrendered their opium, under his public notice and private assurances, has endeavoured to depreciate that property; it is for them to gain say his assertions, by a joint and public protest against his too celebrated letter of Nov. 29, 1839.

From the latest accounts it appears that the writer of the article has portrayed the island of Chusan with much too tempting features; although we have heard different accounts and opinions of the climate, soil, productions, and capabilities of the island from some of the English merchants who have lately visited it. Granting, however, all the writer has said, it could be a long time before the foreign trade of Canton would flow in to any other channel.

The writer also, in our opinion, attributes by far too much influence to the Hong merchants in swaying the cabinet of Peking to confine the foreign trade to Canton. The Portuguese trade, or rather people, at Ningpo, were massacred in 1545, and in 1559 they were expelled from Chinchew, at which period the foreign trade was but of little account. The English left of trading at Ningpo, Chusan, and Amoy, in consequence of the unbearable conduct and extortions of the local officers; and it is a question whether the English trade at Canton would ever have attained its magnitude but for the E. I. company—that is, of a monopoly; that

machine of busy pioneers the way for the free trade—why we got it again.

Although the news of the total defeat of Dost Mohammed's army, of 6000 men, by a small detachment of 500 native troops under Brigadier D'aulie, must be well known to our local readers, yet it is probable many of them have not seen the published official accounts; we have, therefore, republished them from the *Calcutta Courier*, of October 10.

We regret that the *Canton Register* has so long been barren of commercial information of any kind, although a commerce has certainly been in existence ever since the British merchants left Canton.

For a dearth of information of any kind the editor of a paper is, doubtless, in some degree, answerable, and we take that share of blame to ourselves on this score which the public may think we deserve. But it should be remembered that, confined to our desk, we have little time & few opportunities for seeking for such information; and, moreover, there are but few sources from whence it can be obtained, and then it must be granted and received, as a boon; for there is no place of public commercial resort, such as exchange rooms &c., where an editor could have his own enquiries answered as to the state of markets, arrivals and departures of ships, latest dates, commercial intelligence from distant ports &c.; on all these points we are entirely dependent on our friends; and though the *C. R.* was first established for the purpose of conveying abroad intelligence respecting the peculiar people among whom we reside, still a part of its columns has been always devoted to information purely commercial, whenever it could be obtained. We, therefore, throw ourselves on the kindness of our friends for such information. Whether it will shortly become more important in consequence of the negotiations of H. M. S. plenipotentiary, we will not presume to say; but information respecting the British trade that is absolutely in progress at Chusan, Tonkoo, Macao cannot fail to be interesting to distant constituents who are based on undoubted authority.

Had we encouragement, or should the British merchants deem it requisite, we will immediately—i. e. next week, bring out a *Canton Register Price Current*; but this is a service utterly out of our power to perform unless we are supplied by our friends with the necessary information.

#### Effects of Opium.

We have seen the manuscript of a series of letters, addressed to William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton, on the opium question, which, although written in a very partial strain in favour of the drug, contains some curious statements

illustrative of its effects when used medicinally, and, among others, that the agricultural labourers, in the rich fens of the counties of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, assured the writer years ago that they never thought of going out to a hard day's work without taking an opium pill, which enabled them to undergo their toil with ten times the alacrity and efficiency which they could without its aid. In these marshy and unhealthy localities, the habit may have originated as a precaution against tertian fevers and agues; but we doubt the utility of the practice, and even demur to Mr. Jardine's very moderate opinion, that it is a preferable habit to drunken drinking, both being vices, it cannot surely be necessary to adopt either.—*Times*.

In the foregoing short extract on the "Effects of opium," our readers will doubtless observe the party-spirit of the *Times*.

The labourers in Lincolnshire have learnt from experience, that one opium pill preserves their health, increases their strength, and supports their animal spirits; and the *Times* allows it to be probable that the habit may be used as a precaution—the labourers appear to know that it is a preservative—against tertian fevers; yet the *Times*, in contradiction to the experience of the labourers, disapproves of the practice, and demurs to Mr. Jardine's opinion that opium-smoking is preferable to dram-drinking—both being vices, it cannot surely be necessary to adopt either.

Whether both or either are vices in the proper sense of the word, we will not stop to discuss; but the labourers benefit by the use of the opium pill, which is to them a harmless and pleasurable stimulant;—a luxury if you will; but luxuries are not accessories to true—

But if nature had not more than nature needs, Man's life as cheap as beasts.

But the *Times* is an enemy to the opium pill of the Lincolnshire labourers because opium smoking in China has placed the whigs in a rather difficult position, which it is the policy of the *Times* to talk against.

#### Measures of Rain at Macao per Gauge.

1840.	Inches.	10ths.
January	1:4	
February	1:5	
March	5:1	
April	2:1	
May	5:5	
June	7:3	
July	5:4	
August	14:6	
September	7:6	
October	2:3	
November	1:2	
December	6:3	

During the year 1840.—Total Rain 61:1

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Remarks.
30.04	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.05	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.06	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.07	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.08	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.09	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.10	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.11	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.12	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.13	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.14	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.15	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.16	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.17	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
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30.30	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
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30.94	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.95	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.96	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.97	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.98	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
30.99	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.
31.00	51.0	N. by E.	1/2	Clear, calm, no wind.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
 In the Canton Register.  
 Years for freight &c.....  
 Advertisement, each insertion.....  
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
 do. Continued for 3 months.....

**NO. 3.**

The pursuit continued about 4 miles up the valley, the enemy retreating in all directions over the hills, and not more than 200 were left, seen with the Dost. The Dost severely wounded him-elf in the thigh, and he had a very serious operation, as did his son, Mahmud Ullah Khan, and the Wallis. The English are the gun (belong to one Lakshmi Ursatoo), the Dost's battle dress and the whole of his tents and camp, which the Jan Bakh (Afghan infantry) pillaged with murderous vanity. Five hundred of the enemy were killed, with a proportionately small number wounded. The number of the enemy is computed from various reports about 6,000. There were with him—Mr. Henry Jot. 23rd of the 20th N. I., and Mr. Akbar—Captain Anderson's horse and Mr. Akbar's horse—about 100 guns in the column. It was reported by General Sir John Hope that the enemy were now surrounded; the first Major, Captain Connolly and Mr. Heston remained for the night, and gave orders to their troops. Captain Saunders, the brigade major, who escaped severely injured, disabled, and inefficient, and who the helpfully says they had been told of and of, and of the same time compared themselves with similar situations.





I have examined and found that since all the  
barbarians have left and gone to Gaden, but  
some of them are in the Mustang valley, they  
are probably the same people that were



visible in Tinghai, but of this I am not certain. As for the number of ships that have gone to Canton, the Imperial envoy, Kakea, has already ordered them to a certain limit, and there is no necessity for me to make further enquiries. But since the said barbarians have humbly begged for the Imperial edict to allow them to go to Canton, there to await the examination and management of affairs, how is it that they remain at Tinghai, there building forts &c.?

Whether or not they erected forts at the time of the fall of Ningpo, or whether they built them after they had humbly asked to be allowed to go to Canton, and then devoted into plundering and rapine;—whether these things happened before or after the issuing of the prohibitory proclamation by the Imperial envoy, Elepo, to the people of Tinghai, I cannot certainly know.

If they really began repairing and building, we after the publication of the proclamation, it follows that although I have treated them with sincerity, they have repaid me with treachery.

And now, as they certainly must return to Canton, for what reason have they set up a counterfeit public officer, to issue proclamations to the people of Tinghai; each and all of their proceedings are suspicious; I really am apprehensive that the said barbarians have an intention of remaining in Tinghai, and establishing a mart there.

Tinghai is a most important place on the high seas; on the south, it is near to the provinces of Fokien and Kiangtung; on the north it is connected with the provinces of Kiangsu, Shantung and Pechele, with all which provinces the communication (from Tinghai) is easy; if the English remain here and establish a commerce, they will have much greater facilities than before to send their ships either to the north or south. If their coming and going is borne with, then the poor people on the coasts will not only lose the profits from their fishing boats, but it is difficult to be secure that the pirate vessels will not be brought under their influence; and through all the maritime ports and other places should be well guarded, and an increased severity in examining, and they (the English) should be suffered to do as they like, still certainly there will not be any mutual tranquillity or freedom from disturbances.

Moreover, since the people of Tinghai have already been subjected to unbearable oppression, they will continue to be at enmity with the barbarians.

Hereafter, measures of management should be consulted upon to tranquillize future times; and greater attention should be paid to soothing and conciliate the people.

The province of Chekiang is one of the richest places of this E. and pays the greatest amount of taxes; and Ningpo is its most beautiful district; supposing they have no intention of dwelling at Tinghai, it is hard to say they will not cast an eye to not covet Ningpo.

If such is not their intention, yet in consequence of the destruction of the opium in Canton, both the provinces of Fokien and Canton have been attacked; but how is it they have not attacked Macao and Amoy, but that they turn to attack Tinghai?

Turning back to examine I find that in the 21st year of Keenlung, (1756) a foreign ship anchored at Ningpo, when an imperial edict was respectfully received.

Hitherto, when foreign vessels arrived in China, they all entered by Macao, in the province of Canton; but few of them have ever come to Ningpo. But if it happened that ships were driven in by adverse weather, hitherto they were not interfered with by the government.

This year the foreigners have avined a great inclination for, and have come (to Ningpo) to trade; they will soon gain a thorough knowledge of the road, or way; and if one ship enters the port, the number will be daily increased, and they will soon establish a public market; now the sea-ports are important places, and the government must, without fail, be bestowed on them.

Further, in the 22nd year of Keenlung, an imperial edict was received.

Ningpo has not been hitherto a rendezvous for foreign ships; for the figure, they are only to be allowed to anchor at Canton; they are not to be allowed to anchor at the maritime ports of Chekiang. Respect this.

Now your imperial majesty have permitted the said barbarians to proceed to Canton without impediment. Look up and observe that your majesty's intention is, and your majesty's will is, that the natural harmony is the same as the corresponding parts of a divided lamp.

Already has the Imperial envoy, Kakea, received orders to repair to Canton, to examine into and manage affairs; and verily most complete measures will be perfected, but these plans are not yet before our eyes (expressing how deep-laid Kakea's schemes are).

The Imperial envoy, Elepo, being now at Chinghai, must also have it in his power to clearly examine the barbarian (English) traitors, and this business being well managed, there will be no occasion for me to be anxious.

I have been enriched with the Imperial favour. I have made enquiries in order to learn the dispositions and intentions of the [English] barbarians and have found them to be suspicious, as the examination and management in Canton is of later date. I fear those in Canton, are ignorant of the present disposition and intentions of the [English] barbarians in Tinghai; I am further apprehensive that the barbarians who have proceeded to Canton, will with subtle words deceitfully beg and so subject [Kakea] to their delinquency.

I, thinking of calamity, prepare to guard against it, and am therefore constrained (by a sense of duty) to make this report, begging your imperial majesty will send orders to the Imperial envoy in Canton, Kakea, to examine into the circumstances of the enquiries I have made and means of guarding (against danger), and to act accordingly; and also to order the Chekiang Imperial envoy, Elepo, to approach near (to Tinghai) and make a minute examination into the dispositions and intentions of the [English] barbarians, and forthwith to send secret reports to Canton, by which means it may be hoped plans may be devised to manage and settle matters. Prostrate I beg for the imperial glances. A respectful report. [No date].

#### ATTACK ON CHUENPE AND TYKOKTOW PORTS.

From some losses which we have been kindly favoured, we have it now in our power to lay before our local readers a rough account of the plan of attack on the Chuenepe and Tykoko forts; and if they will have the kindness to recall to their remembrance the relations of place and distance of Chuenepe and its neighbourhood, we hope to be able to convey to them by our description a tolerable correct idea of the scenes at Chuenepe on the 7th inst.

The boats were manned and armed, and the royal marines of the squadron under captain Ellis, were ready to land on the morning of the 7th.

The detachments of the 26th and 40th regiments, 37th Madras native infantry, and Bengal volunteers embarked on board the steamers *Enterprise* and *Madagascar*, and were conveyed to the point of debarkation and landed in the transports' boats.

Captain Knowles commanded the artillery, having under him lieutenant the noble—Spanner; the force of this unit consisted of two 24 pounder howitzers and two 6 pounder guns; the guns were worked by the artillery men; but to each howitzer 31 seamen of the *Blanchin* were attached, and to the 6 pounders 15 seamen of the ships from which they were landed, to drag them into position. The guns were placed on the edge of the hill commanding the entrenchment.

The *Queen* and *Nemesis* took up a position, within good shell distance, as the depth of water allowed, and attacked the fort on the hill; which was soon destroyed.

To assist them, an instrument called Two P... made of stone, brass, or of the bamboo, after having been engraved upon it, was, and through the middle, one half was retained at each end and the other given to the person appointed to office. The Two continued his...

The *Calliope*, *Hyacinth*, & *Larne*, weighed and proceeded above the batteries to be ready to attack in that quarter, and to capture the junks. Captain Herbert commanded this portion of the force.

The *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Columbine*, and *Moliste* were ordered to make a simultaneous attack on *Tykotow*, the object being to dismount the fort. Captain Scott had charge of this division.

The *Madagascar* and *Enterprise*, having landed their troops, proceeded to join the *Calliope* division.

All the dispositions having been made, and the troops landed at the watering place to the southward of the island, they formed, and pushed strong covering parties in advance of the guns, and then waited the effect of their fire, as well as that of the squadron; they then marched in two bodies, on the hill fort late which the *Queen* and *Nemesis* had previously thrown some shells; on reaching the intervening valley the stockade opened a fire on the troops; but was soon silenced by the field pieces; placed, as noticed above, on the ridge of the hill; the troops—the *Cameronians* and *Marines*—then pushed forward up the hill and took possession of the fort, whilst the Bengal volunteers and 57th M. N. I. debouched from the valley to the northward, and then, left shoulders forward, marched round the hill. After driving the Chinese, who made a handsome defence, out of the stockade, the *Cameronians* and *Marines* deployed and rushed down the hill on the lower and largest fort, entered the embrasures, and drove all before them; the garrison escaping through the northern gate, when in a few minutes they were intercepted in their *saute qui perd* retreat by the native troops which had debouched from the valley; will spend a most destructive fire upon them; this spot, a short distance from the northern gate and beach, was the *slaughter house*; it was here the *hiptae*, a mandarin of the third class was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a sergeant of marines, who ran up to him as his people were carrying him off severely wounded. He could not be seen again; he died the blow with his bayonet, and nearly had the worst of the encounter. The gallant Tartar was shot. The *Chinoise*, with the *Cameronians* and *Marines* in their rear and the native troops in front, rushed into the water to escape, but there fell beneath the united fire of the troops. It should be here remarked that the Chinese do not understand either giving or taking quarter in the European military sense of those conditions; many of the Chinese, when in the water, fired their matchlocks at the native troops, and then threw them away and made signs of submission; but this bit-and-tall-down proceeding the *Sipahis* did not understand, but returned the fire of the Chinese; of course with fatal effect.

The left division, led in splendid style by the *Druid*, captain Smith, were in their stations about 1 past 10 o'clock a.m. The *Druid* reserving her fire, altho' a brisk cannonade was kept up from this extensive fort, until she dropped her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside—her example being followed by the other ships, as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the broadsides from the batteries, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered unserviceable. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their defence, a mandarin having lost his arms, grappled with an officer of the *Moliste*, and bit him severely in the arm. The *Columbine*,

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1841.

being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring, a destructive discharge of grape and cannister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort. The enemy's loss was great, but we are unable to speak accurately as to number. Here, as at Chuenpe, the clothes (padded with cotton) of the killed and wounded as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

Thus fell the forts, stockades, and gar-risons of *Chuenpe* and *Tykoktow* to H. B. M.'s arms on the 7th of January, 1841.

The stockades were well and strongly built, but their situation was not well selected, being commanded by the neighbouring hills. They afford a proof of the advance the Chinese have made in the means of defence. From the freshness of the materials employed in their construction it would appear that they have been erected within these few weeks, while the British plenipotentiary has been negotiating;—and had they been held by determined men, or rather skilful soldiers, it would have cost our troops some trouble to have taken them. As it was, the marines had a good many men wounded in the attack; and although exposed to a heavy and galling fire from the field pieces and musketry, the Chinese resolutely defended them for 20 minutes, and it was only a forward movement of the gallant and ever-distinguished Camerounians—not *invalids*, as have been elsewhere most egregiously misnamed—and marines that induced them to evacuate the works.—The deep dry ditch and breast work of these defences offered no small obstacle to our attacking force. Some amusing scenes occurred whilst our men were struggling who should be the first up the steep and hard clay sides of the dry ditch, proving how totally reckless are British soldiers and sailors—"in the day and hour of danger."

During the attack, major Pratt, of the Camerounians, was seen a long way in advance, under the very defences of the enemy, with admirable coolness quietly making a reconnoitre of their position. The gallant major, on seeking through one of the embrasures, saw a body of Chinese close to it—when he coolly turned to the only soldier with him—a marine, and said—"Just shoot me one of these fellows, will you?"—the action followed the word, and the rest of the Chinese forthwith retired to a more respectful distance.

We do not expect to find in the construction of Chinese forts any exhibition of engineering skill;—they have not had a *Vauban*. It appears, however, that the materials they employ for the upper part of their works—such as parapets, embrasures, &c., are particularly well chosen for the purpose. It appears to be a composition like chunam, upon which our shot made but little impression. Most of the Chinese guns were of small calibre, the metal, wretched iron, and as wretchedly manufactured, a single blow of a hammer being sufficient to knock off the trunnions; they were all spiked or otherwise destroyed, and most of them were thrown into the sea; the carriages were all burnt. The breast-work and ditches of the stockades escaped with only a partial dismantling, but every thing within them has been totally destroyed by fire, and the guns removed, with the exception of a long Span-

ish piece of larger calibre than usual, which is lying dismantled at a flanking breast-work commanding the approach from the valley at the base of the hill: had this formidable gun been well-served, its shot would have mowed down many of the gallant Camerounians and marines.

The sites of houses and huts are now only to be distinguished by smoking rains. The ground over the whole extent of the fortifications is thickly strewn with tattered remnants of cloths, &c.; the Chinese suffered horribly from falling shot, wounded on their burning matches, which set fire to their padded cotton garments and powder flasks, which they wear round the waist, and literally blew them up, to harot them slowly to death. The burial of these thank-mangled corpses was a fearful spectacle.

The beach, running from *Chuenpe* fort down into Anson's bay is strewn with the charred timbers of the junks so effectually destroyed by the *Nemesis* and the boats of the squadron, among which many Chinese corpses are yet lying (January 12-14). Many of the bodies were large and athletic, much beyond the generality of the natives of this province.

Just over the brow of the rising ground at the landing place of the *Chuenpe* fort, great numbers of the dead lie buried in one large common grave, over whom some careless, thoughtless "jolly jack tar" has raised a board bearing the following inspiring inscription:—*this is the road to glory.*

The poorer natives do not show any fear at our having taken *Chuenpe*; numbers of boats are about the fleet; & in many instances the Chinese have returned to seek the bodies of their slain relations, which they have exhumed, and, although in a state of decomposition, they are carrying the bodies away in great numbers. But among these exhibitions of filial and fraternal feeling, there have been some impostors, seeking their "young brothers," evidently trying to excite the compassion of the officers. Provisions are easily procurable.—One old man and woman are the only natives left in the island; they were on the point where death was rife, but would not abandon the hearth of their fathers; the old man was slightly wounded, but is under the care, as are many of the wounded Chinese, of our surgeons. Great praise is due to these gentlemen for the humane attention they bestowed, as far as was in their power, on the wounded sons of *Han*.

The following anecdote exhibits the base cunning and callous heartlessness of the Chinese character. A charge was brought by them against some of our men for murdering a man; the charge, however, upon investigation was proved to be unfounded—and that instead of a man, it was a bullock that had been murdered! The Chinese said they could produce the body of the murdered man in proof of their charge; they were required to do so—when they brought a corpse, in a state of decomposition, which had evidently been procured, for the occasion, from the graves in the fort. We have heard of similar charges having been made and similar proofs having been exhibited, more than once at *Whampoa*, many years ago.

When a place is carried by storm, it is always given up to plunder; but there was nothing found in the *Chuenpe* fort but a few cloaks and caps;—yet one thing was

discovered which although it may surprise some, will not surprise others:—about 160 balls of the "foreign smoke" were found; it is probable the spirits of the Chinese were exalted to the gallant resistance they opposed to our troops by a few additional pipes or pills of this stimulant; and if such was the effect, we think neither the emperor nor his commissioners will blame its use;—on that occasion we are really inclined to think us from a most singular instance of obstinacy in a Tartar officer at *Tikoktow* fort, as recorded above—which brings to mind the old ballad of *Chely Canoe* and the gallant *Wittefington*,—as well as from the obstinacy of the *Aiptae*; although an ignorance of our conditions of quarter, & an ignorant and foolish fear of torture, if they were made prisoners, might have had an effect in producing such determined resistance in both cases.

We are conscious the above account requires many corrections; and if any of the officers of the fleet or troops will favour us with correct accounts of the movements of both arms, we shall be most happy to publish them in the *C. R.*

The proceedings of Captain Smith's division, and the anecdote of the gallant bearing of the *Aiptae*, we have extracted from the description of the days proceedings by the correspondent of the *Canton Press*.

We request our readers to supply the following words:—after the sentence in the 3rd column of the 4th page, ending—"had the worst of the encounter," namely:—"The gallant Tartar was shot."

A friend has sent us the following particular statement of the services of the *Nemesis*; the Chinese say that the shells and rockets, thrown by this iron steamer, are the invention of the—or father of infernal invention.

## A STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES OF THE H. C. S.

"NEMESIS."  
On the 7th January, 1841.

Arrangement having been made by commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer K. C. B. &c. &c. for the capture of the *Chuenpe* forts, and the opposite one of *Tykoktow*—the "Nemesis," after disembarking the 37 regiment N. I., took up an advantageous position under the upper battery of *Chuenpe*, in company with the H. C. S. "Queen," and commenced throwing shell with good effect, lodging many within the walls, thereby enabling the troops to advance, and take possession, which they did in the most gallant style. This accomplished, she proceeded round the point to assist in silencing the lower fort, throwing in grape-cannister, and musketry, thereby distracting the attention of the enemy of the sea side, and giving the troops, and some of the "Hyacinth's" crew, whom we observed scaling the walls, greater facilities for entering, which they speedily did, driving all before them. She then pushed on to attack the "War Junks" strongly moored at the mouth of a small and shallow river at the bottom of Anson's bay, and when within 600 yards commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell, on the four luggers which was returned by them. The first Congreve rocket fired by her, took terrific, and instantaneous effect, blowing up one of the largest, with all her crew. The others being soon silenced, she then dispatched her boats in company with those of H. M. S. "Sulphur" and one or two others from the "Larne" "Calliope" and "Hyacinth" Junk, after junk, was boarded, and set fire to. The whole, 11 in number, blew up as the fire reached their magazines, and thus were completely destroyed. She now



proceeded to a tow up the river, much to the astonishment of the natives, and brought away two war junks, which were moored to the shore, without firing a shot, or receiving any, such was the consternation at her appearance alone at a place only navigable for junk! We understand that the commodore expressed himself much pleased with what the "Nemesis" had accomplished; and a remark made by captain Elliot, the chief superintendent, that the "Nemesis" had done the work of two line of battle ships, proves that her services have been somewhat important; one shot only struck her, the others falling short or going over.

On the 8th January, agreeable to the instructions from the commodore, the "Nemesis" in company with two rocket boats from H. M. S. Blenheim took up a tacking position about 1100 yards distant from the Anung-hoy fort, mounting 100 guns, and commenced throwing shot, shell, and rockets with the greatest effect, which was not returned, from the peculiarity of the position she was enabled to take up from her light draught of water; indeed the enemy could only bring 4 guns to bear on her, and these were of small calibre. Ten minutes or thereabout after commencing firing, she was recalled by the commodore, he having received a chap from the Chinese, which ended in his hoisting a flag of truce, and ceasing operations for the day. Of course, the particulars given above, refer more immediately to the "Nemesis," but every praise is due both to the men of war engaged, and to the European and native troops, which formed the storming party. We learn that the Chinese admiral, who commanded the largest junk, escaped severely wounded; after the action, he sent requesting that the "Red Bull" of his cap, (which he lost in his retreat) may be returned to him, as it is the emblem of his rank, and its loss would greatly degrade him—it has since been found and returned to him, through the kind and honorable exertions of one of our countrymen.

INOSSEN.

It is known that the British plenipotentiary, through some one of the prisoners, sent a message to the commandant of the Anung-hoy fort, saying—that if he would haul down his flags, hostilities should cease; and the commandant replied, that though he desired peace, he was also prepared for war; the flags, however, were hauled down, and have never, we are told, been hoisted since.

We have not a sufficiently correct knowledge of the proceedings of h. m.'s plenipotentiary on this occasion; to offer any comments on them; but we have heard that the whole fleet is disgusted at the total want of any dignified bearing on the part of the British plenipotentiary, when treating through the medium of old tanka men and women and officers of the lowest grade, with the higher military officers of the most punctilious nation in the world; and when we see the whole fleet, we mean emphatically the whole, including officers of all grades, with the exception of h. e. the commander in chief.

On the 13th H. M. ships Calliope, Sulphur, Modeste, Columbiad and Starling moved up the river to the westward of the north and south Wangtung islands. Captain Matland, major Pratt, and captain Knowles landed, and crawled up to the top of the south Wangtung hill to reconnoitre the fort; they were observed by the Chinese, who trained their guns to bear upon the ships, but did not fire.

We regret to state that in blowing up Tyoktoke fort last night—the 1st of the Modeste, was struck by a stone on the right thigh, which broke the limb and rolled down on his left leg and broke that also; but it is hoped the fractures will be safely reduced.

Commodore, Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, commander in chief, in a private memorandum, expressed his admiration at the gallant conduct of the whole force during the attack of the 7th, and offered his best thanks to the captain and commanders of the squadron, the commodore of the steam vessels, and the officers, seamen, and marines.

Major Pratt, commanding the force, major Johnson, 26th regiment, captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, lieutenants Symons, of the Westons, and Wilson of the Blenheim (who were employed on shore) captain Ellis, royal marines, Captain Dow, H. M. N. 1, and captain Bolton, Bengal volunteers, together with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates also received the best thanks of the commander in chief.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary landed from the Nemesis on Thursday, left again on Friday, and again arrived in the same vessel on Sunday, and issued the circular which we have published in a foregoing column.

In the last Register of last year, we published the proceedings of the government of the Mauritius, on an "alleged insult to the British flag"—as a contrast to the proceedings of h. m.'s authorities in China, in the case of the steamer, Queta, having been fired upon by the Chinese forts when carrying a flag of truce. No public notice has ever been issued either to h. m.'s forces, or to h. m.'s subjects in general, on the subject of the explanation offered by the Chinese government for this insult to the British flag, and for this outrage on a flag of truce.

With reference to the "satisfactory footing" on which h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h. m.'s subjects the negotiations are advancing, the following are the terms which are in every body's mouth; of course, we do not vouch for their correctness.

1. Indemnification for the epidemic: a certain sum to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments; the rate per chest not yet agreed upon: some say three hundred dollars!!

2. The expenses of the expedition—to be settled hereafter.

3. Hongkong to be ceded to the English, the terms not known: probably in exchange for Chusan!

4. The trade, pending the ratification of the terms, to be carried on at Whampoa.

5. No ports to be opened to British trade on the N. E. coast.

Until we obtain more certain information on the terms granted by the high commissioner, Keahen, we shall refrain from all remarks but the following: namely: h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h. m.'s subjects that the "negotiations are in an advanced state on a satisfactory footing." The same officer, when h. m.'s chief superintendent, called the terms upon which he had agreed that the trade should be conducted at Chuenpe in October 1839, "temporary indeed, but honourable." For the honour of those terms, we beg to refer our readers to the Canton Register Extra of the 23rd Oct., 1839; and for the chief superintendent's own views, on commercial grounds, on "the breaking up of that arrangement"—we beg to refer them to his letter to lord Palmerston, dated November 28, 1839.

Further and authentic information on the forthcoming arrangements, may be known in a few days; in the meantime, some of the British merchants are talking of returning, if not preparing to return, to Canton. But we are told their residence there will not be long—only for this season, in order that this season's teas may be sent home; as the British plenipotentiary has declared that it is his policy to make them as uncomfortable as possible there: in other words, that officer has held out his former ridiculous threat that he will make Canton too hot for them.

It is asked by many, why the prisoners, particularly the officers, taken at Chuenpe and Tyoktoke, were not delivered until the English prisoners kidnapped at Chusan, were released?

At present we have only this opinion to express—that if this is the beginning of the end—and how capable h. m.'s plenipotentiary is of attaining an honourable and successful end for his country—and preserving unmoiled

the fair ermine of the fair queen of England,—all of us have it in our power to judge from his powers of reasoning, his indomitable and never swerving love for the strictest veracity in his reports on facts, and the perspicuity of his language,—as all are manifested in the "blue book"—and that if the above are the terms proposed by the British plenipotentiary, and acceded to by the Chinese high commissioner—all is miserrimus!

This evening about 5 o'clock the H. C's steamer Enterprise arrived from the Bogue, having in tow two or three small Chinese passenger boats, with some Chinese officers and linguists on board:—we have since heard they have brought to Macao the French catholic missionary, who was seized some time last year.

#### JANUARY 30TH.

The foregoing observations were in type, when the following official papers were circulated: the expectations of the British community in China, as to any successful result for the honour of the British crown or the interests of the British empire, from the political measures or diplomatic skill of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, were at the lowest ebb, but there is—

In the lowest depth a lower deep. And those conditions have astounded even the most despairing. Time obliges us to postpone further remarks until next week.

#### CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER, Macao, 30th January, 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions.

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid, as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened with ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa; till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement:—details remain matter of negotiation.

The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that her majesty's government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants; and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to her majesty's possession.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charges to the British government.

The plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the crown's subjects. Indeed, it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of one condition, unless it be sustained and seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and alacrity of the commander in chief of the expedition to China, and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms, at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured that the British community will sympathize cordially with him in those sentiments of lasting respect for his excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that what he there remarks, the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith and enlarged opinions of the very eminent persons with whom negotiations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

#### CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 30th January, 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with h. m.'s government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity.

And mindful of the interests of justice in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the right honorable the governor general of India, to second those purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship.

(Signed) CHARLES ELIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

We have just received and translated the following order from Keesen to the Kewmin-foo of Macao—which is a rider to the British plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news contained in that document.

Keesen, a great minister of state, an imperial high commissioner, of the 3rd order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the Tungeh—or Kewmin-foo—of Macao.

The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored Tungeh and Shakes; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former orders for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said Tungeh, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch.

It will not cost as much pains to reply to *Crito*; but as he is in his opening paragraph not very forbearing towards us, we must say a few words in reply to it. Firstly, he has made rather an Irishman about the 'twin births'—for a double date cannot even by his critical or obstrutrical powers, be manipulated into twin births; but had he said that the C. B. office has been deluged of twin births 34 out of the 52 weeks of 1840, he would have been right; for only 18 Registers have been published without long supplements; and secondly, why should he complain that "two single gentlemen have been rolled into one"—they having previously been, in three or four instances, pressed into two, or double numbers—since all the world allows that *multum in parvo* is a good thing?

*Crito* has withheld his name; and this concealment would justify us in refusing to publish his letter, according to all newspaper politics and tactics.

But to the subject-matter of his letter.

Will *Crito* have the kindness to inform us how we, in this very small community without a custom-house—a long room—without an exchange—as a public journalist, are to make ourselves acquainted with facts of public notoriety? And what is this said public notoriety?—Simply the private information and the private conversation of various but few and rival and jealous, individuals, who, watching each others proceedings, and having commercial correspondence, obtain a notorious knowledge of notorious facts which an honest and independent editor, in this small community, has not only no similar—but no means at all of obtaining; except by not hating

that low vice curiosity.

It may be well for these individuals to chat about their friends' conduct at a private table, either before or after dinner; but is an editor of a paper expected to believe all he hears as facts—and then to argue on such facts, without having a written line to show that he is justified in believing the facts—so called?

In direct reply to *Crito's* questions—we beg inform him we know nothing certain about the cargo or the transactions connected with the lading, of the ships *Panama* and *Kosciuszko*: how should we know? We have only heard ambiguous rumours, and but few, even, of these unsubstantial, airy nothings. Is it expected that we are to go into a merchant's office and ask him questions as to his proceedings?—preposterous!—and yet, if we do not do this, or seek for information through some by-ways—or trust to public notoriety, we are, at *Crito's* dictum, to be silent!

We do not know captain Elliot's motives

for allowing those two ships to come out of port; and not knowing them, we do not choose to attribute motives. We still adhere to our opinion; that the proceeding was justifiable on the score of humanity, and under the supposition that a previous determination to attack the forts had been made, or even on the probable contingency of such an event; and for the further reason that the ships and cargoes were foreign property, in the power, if not of a barbarous enemy, of an enemy that carries on war in a barbarous manner; regardless of all laws in pursuing their conquests, and destitute of all feelings in inflicting punishment, or in exacting vengeance; if these were not among captain Elliot's motives, so much the worse for him.

We have heard that after the forts were taken, it was found necessary or prudent to plant a guard of 200 hong merchant's coolies, over the few foreigners in Canton, to protect them from any sudden outbreak of the populace; now we will not insist that it was probable, but no one will deny that it was possible—and we have had a few lessons in this course—that those ships might have been plundered and burnt at their anchors—not by the Chinese government, but by the mob on the river; and what then would have been said of the British plenipotentiary or the commander in chief?

With reference to the law of blockade—we do not think that any one in China is competent to decide upon the question, as applicable to these two ships, to this peculiar country, to the objects of the expedition, and to the final adjustment of the quarrel—not of England only but of all the western nations, with China; there is no precedent to guide us; the question must be determined in the court of admiralty, & the decision of the judge will then form a precedent.

So much for our own opinions, which may be of little worth, but we can assure *Crito* that they are our own, untaught and unswayed by others: And saying this—when *Crito* chooses to suppose it possible that we are capable "of lending the Canton Register to the support of *of a deception on the public*"—we leave him to blush for his injustice.

His allusions to the United States and our humble selves are, we consider, conceived in utter bad taste, particularly under late circumstances; and as such, we shall not notice them, farther than to remark that, in making them, he has overstepped the modesty of truth.

His quotation from the *lex mercatoria Americana*, does not apply: who are the neutrals?—where has been the concealment? and who have profaned oaths? One of the belligerents at least—if not both—the Chinese government, has been a knowing and willing party in the interference of the commerce—which *Crito* so strenuously condemns.

*Crito*, in fact, accuses us of deserting the cause of the public for a party; we leave the public to judge if he has made good his charge; and whether his whole letter is not conceived in a thorough party spirit: and the jealous rivalry is betrayed in the last two paragraphs, in which he appears to rejoice that the profits on the cargo of the *Kosciuszko* will be proportionately reduced.

We do not think *Crito's* letter requires any further notice for us.

We shall notice 'A British merchant's letter in our next.'

The *Enterprise* is to be despatched in two days to Calcutta, and the *Columbine*, immediately she completes her water, to Chusan.

*Crito's* letter was not delivered to us on the 20th inst. (January 30), and the Register was published yesterday evening.

We request our readers to correct a most unaccountable error in the second line of the letter signed 'A British Merchant,' as follows:—for government, read—gas-lights.

## PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Translated from the French.

The following observations are literally translated from the *Boston Courier* (May 30, 1839), which have been extracted from a work recently published in the U. S. by a protestant missionary, the reverend M. Malcolm, himself an eye-witness of the facts which he reports with an admirable frankness.

"We extract from the voyage of the rev. M. Malcolm, some passages which prove the small success of the protestant missionaries, American and others, in the south east of Asia, particularly if the feeble results of their labours are compared with the enormous expenses which they have occasioned. This want of success has been so keenly felt by the friends of missions, that, according to Mr. Malcolm, the only question at present is whether the plans and methods hitherto adopted ought not to undergo some modification, or whether the work of missions ought not to be entirely abandoned. Upon the first point, Mr. Malcolm is of opinion that the system of schools, upon which the greatest dependence has been placed, remains without any results, and cannot be pursued. In support of this opinion, he cites facts which puts it in our power to judge not only of the uselessness of the immense disbursements which the support of the missions requires, but also of the incomparably greater success which has attended the labours of the catholic missionaries, and even the conversion of the Mahomedans. We quote Mr. Malcolm's own words.

"More than 250,000 scholars are now receiving instruction in the missionary schools, and the number of those who have been received hitherto, and who have lived under the influence of ministers, may amount to a million. The late Mr. Richard of Calcutta, who was a long time employed in the service of these schools, assured me that amongst so many thousands of young people, five or six only had become christians. At Vepery, a suburb of Madras, where during a century an undertaking of this kind had been powerfully sustained by the society for the diffusion of christian knowledge, the results are scarcely more encouraging, not more than at Tranquebar, where the Danish missionaries have had schools for these three hundred years. In the whole presidency of Madras, where the schools are frequented by many thousand natives, no more than half a dozen can be counted who have embraced christianity. At the Anglo-Chinese college, erected at a great expense, a score of conversions is counted. The school established in Calcutta by the Scotch general association, and which during six years has brought together about four hundred scholars, numbers five or six converts; that at Chittagong, which has been founded sixteen years, and which had more than two hundred pupils, until now only two of its scholars have been seen to be brought to the acknowledgment of the truth. The schools at Arracan have not yet produced a single conversion. In the whole empire of the Birmanne I have not heard that the schools have sent forth a single christian. In the places where the schools prosper most, a considerable number of the pupils have indeed abandoned idolatry, and are at present converted infidels, worse in their conduct than the pagans; many,



thanks to the education which they have received, have obtained offices and influence which they make use of even against religion itself.

It appears that the distributions of books have not been happier than the foundations of schools: here is what Mr. Malpolm says on the subject:

"No less than seven translations of the holy scriptures have been made into the Malay language, and it appears besides, from a report of Dr. Milne, that since the year 1820, forty-two other christian works have been composed in the same language; they have been distributed by thousands among the Malays; but I have not heard of one single Malay convert in the whole peninsula.

"Those to whom belongs the distribution of the bible and religious tracts, should consider how small is the number of those who have been converted by these means, in comparison with the prodigious sums expended to this end. In reality, the avility with which our religious books are received by the pagans and the Mahomedans, ought not to be attributed to a desire to know the truth; the paper, the printed characters, the form and colour of the books, are objects of curiosity to them as great as a manuscript upon palm leaves is to us. A pagan missionary in Europe, who should gratuitously distribute in the streets of our cities manuscripts of this kind would find many amateurs whom he could not satisfy, and would see every day the crowd press around, until curiosity was satiated with abundance.

(To be concluded next week).

**MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.**  
From recent Dutch accounts of Japan,  
and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

Social and Domestic Life.

(Continued from No. 1 page 1.)

The life of Japanese ladies and gentlemen.

however the latter may be thus harassed, is little disturbed by business; even government offices, from the number of occupants, giving little to do—their time is therefore pretty much divided between the duties of ceremonious politeness and amusement. Amongst the former may be reckoned correspondence, chiefly in notes, and the making of presents, both which are constantly going on; the last regulated by laws as immutable as are all those governing life in Japan. There are specific occasions upon which the nature of the gifts to be interchanged is invariably fixed; upon others, this is left to the choice of the donor, save and except that a superior must always bestow objects of utility upon an inferior, who must, in return, offer rarities and useless prettinesses. Between equals, the value of the gift is immaterial; a couple of quires of paper, or a dozen of eggs, are a very sufficient present, so they be arranged in a beautiful box, tied with silk cord, placed upon a handsome tray, and accompanied with a knot of coloured paper, emblematic of luck. They must, indeed, be likewise accompanied, as must every present of the least or the greatest value, with a slice of dried fish, of the coarsest description. This same coarse fish is, moreover, an indispensable dish at the most sumptuous banquets; and though no one is expected to eat it, it is thus constantly brought under notice, in commemoration of the fragility of the early Japanese, whose chief food it constituted. Upon one festival day, every body presents a cake to all their friends and acquaintances.

Social intercourse among the Japanese seems at first sight to be entirely governed by ceremony. Two gentlemen, meeting in the street must bow, remain for some instants in their bowing attitude and part with a similar bow, from which they must not straighten themselves so long as, by looking back, they can see each other. In a morning call, the visitor and the visited begin by sitting down on their heels facing each other; then, placing their hands on the ground, they simultaneously bow down their heads, as close as possible to their knees. Next follow verbal compliments, answered, on either side, by a muttered, "He, he, he!" then pipes and tea are brought in, and it is not till all this is duly performed, that any thing in the

nature of conversation may be attempted. The ceremony of a morning call ends by serving up, on a sheet of white paper, confectionary or other dainties, to be eaten with chop-sticks. What he cannot eat, the visitor carefully folds up in paper, and deposits in his pocket-sleeve. This practice of carrying away what is not eaten is so established a rule of Japanese good breeding, that, at grand dinners, the guests are expected to bring servants, with baskets properly arranged for receiving the remnants of the feast.

At these entertainments, each guest is served with a portion of every dish in a small bowl. Another bowl is placed beside him, and kept constantly replenished with rice, whilst the sauces and other condiments, of which, besides soy, are salted ginger and salted fish, are handed round by the servants of both sexes, who are in constant attendance. The viands consist of every kind of vegetables (sea-weeds not excepted), of game, including venison, poultry, and fish. This last, however, is the standing dish at every Japanese table, answering to the English joint of meat. Every species is eaten, down to the very coarsest; the lower orders feasting upon all parts of the whale, even upon the sediment from which the oil has been extracted. But to return to the entertainment.

These banquets usually consist of seven or eight courses, during the changing of which the master of the house walks round, drinking a cup of sake with each guest. But the grand object in giving a dinner is said to be less the assembling a cheerful party, than the exhibition of the abundance, variety, and magnificence of the China and lacquered-ware—called by us Japan—possessed by the founder of the feast; and no compliment is so agreeable or flattering to the master or mistress of the house, as admiration of the table-service, and enquiries concerning the price of the different articles.

[To be continued.]





old gentleman at Peking wants nothing but to keep his subjects in ignorance of there being anything upon the earth to rival his glory and power. He knows nothing about commerce, and would be only too glad if he could confine his great wall right round his empire, so that no foreigner could ever come within its boundary. If anything like that happens to be the case, we shall be the laughing-stock of all Europe. Nothing but something very daring and very decisive can save us from being extensively ridiculed. It is absurd enough to set a steam-engine in motion to crush an egg-shells, but after having set the engine in motion, to fail in crushing the shell would be something still more absurd and rather too ridiculous.

Fire and sword and a march towards Peking. Nothing also will bring the Tartar to his senses. You may kill half a million of his subjects, and burn a hundred of his towns, but that will not do unless you give him cause to fear for his own imperial coronas. As to blockades, and battering down forts, and such like trifling, the British fleet, which just a week have been anchored at Spaitung, and employed in firing salutes to the full moon—*S. firma.*

#### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

##### Preparations for War.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.**—"As there were not sufficient barracks," says the *Commerce*, "to receive all the troops brought up to Paris from the camp at Fontainebleau, it became a necessity to quarter them upon the inhabitants at Charenton, St. Mandé, Vincennes, and the surrounding communes. To put an end to this annoyance it is said that a camp is to be formed on the plain of Bezons, between St. Denis and St. Germain. All these troops, it is believed, will remain there, not only during the trial of Prince Louis Bonaparte and his confederates, but until after the remains of the emperor Napoleon are deposited at the Invalides. One battalion of the 21st regiment of the line has received billets for quarters in the commune Montmartre, with the intent of their being employed on the fortifications. On Sunday fifty labourers were engaged in forming a road from the wall of the cemetery of Montmartre, to the house called the *flûte au Gard*, where Fort Philippe has been traced out. All kinds of utensils for the work are being made. It will be impossible to calculate the depreciation in value all this will occasion in the surrounding property, but for which the government must grant some indemnity. The whole village of Pantin will be under the guns of the fort and the lines as far as *Baile de Chomont*, and should there be a war, not only this but fifty other villages must be entirely demolished. Consequently, the whole of the banlieue is thrown into great commotion." The *Constitutionnel* says, "the recruiting depot, as they were in 1830, continue to be completely besieged, not only by young men, but by old soldiers, eager to enrol themselves as volunteers. During the short time that this enthusiasm has existed, the depot at Pantin has recruited as volunteers a greater number than the whole class of recruits for 1839, for the entire department of the Seine."

"Orders have been issued," say the *Journal de Maine et Loire*, to put the fortresses of Lorient, Port Louis, and Quiberon in a complete state of defence. The commandant of Lorient, who had obtained two months' leave of absence, has been ordered to remain at his post."

Orders, dated the 15th instant, have been received at Charenton to mount artillery immediately on the central flint of the dyke, a point in the middle of the roadstead, and defending the east and west entrance. It is to have 32 *Parrons* guns, of 80lb shells each and twelve 24 pounders.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

**PALMISTON, Sept. 23.**—The *Seagull* packet, from Mexico, with dates from Tampico to the 24th of July, Vera Cruz to the 2nd of August, and Havannah to the 10th, with a freight equal to about \$48,550 dollars has arrived. The accounts from the Republic by this arrival have to some extent been anticipated by those lately received per President, via N. Y. York, announcing a revolution having broken out in Mexico, and that city lying in possession of the Federalists. The *Seagull*, however, furnishes us with intelligence of still later dates, conveying the important information of the recapture of the city, owing to the opportune arrival of general Valencia with a reinforcement of troops, and who, after much fighting and obstinacy on both sides, obliged the Federalists to evacuate the city on the 27th of July, after capitulating on the following conditions:

1. Their lives, previous rank, employments, and property, guaranteed them.
2. The governor-general Valencia to employ his influence with the government in bringing about a reform of the constitution.
3. All acts committed during the revolution of the 16th of July to be buried in oblivion.
4. Passports to be given to such persons included in this capitulation as may desire to leave the country, even if under prosecution for previous political offences.
5. The federal troops to take up their quarters in the place, and under the command of one of their officers, whom the government might appoint.

From good authority we understand that no excesses were committed during the revolution, and that private property was respected. General Bustamante was again at the head of affairs, but whether any, and what, change would take place, was difficult to be foreseen. Santa Anna, who, on first receipt of the intelligence of the revolution, left Vera Cruz with a body of troops to support government, on reaching the capital, and finding how matters had terminated, returned at once with his forces to the coast of Perote. At Vera Cruz business continued extremely languid, and during the revolution all transactions were suspended.

**THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of the convention, in the French language, relative to the Pacha of Egypt and the Sublime Porte, the separate act, and the Protocols, all date the 15th July, together with the translation of these documents. The following is a copy of the ratification on the 17th inst.—

**PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT LONDON THE 27TH OF SEPT., 1840.**—Present:—The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, after having exchanged the ratifications of convention concluded on the 15th of July last, have resolved, in order to place in its true light the disinterestedness which has guided their courts in the conclusion of that act, to declare formally:—that in the execution of the engagements resulting to the contracting powers from the above-mentioned convention, those powers will seek no augmentation of territory, no exclusive influence, no commercial advantage for their subjects, which those of every other nation may not equally obtain. The plenipotentiaries of the courts above-mentioned have resolved to record this declaration in the present protocol. The plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Porte, in paying a just tribute to the good faith and disinterested policy of the

Allied courts, has taken cognizance of the declaration contained in the present protocol, and has undertaken to transmit it to this court.

[Signed]

"PALMISTON. "J. N. W.  
"NEUMANN. "CURRIE.  
"SCHLEINER.

#### EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(From the second edition of the *Times*.)

We have received from our correspondent at Paris the following intelligence by extraordinary express:—

"Paris, Thursday Night, 1 past 9 o'clock. The *Moniteur Parisien* and the *Messenger*, published this night, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, contain the following news from Spain:

"The Junta of Madrid, published on the 19th inst. the Royal decree commissioning Espartero to form a Cabinet. The Junta declared that the selection was a national one, and deserved its fullest confidence; but at the same time resolved that it would not dissolve until the complete satisfaction had been given to the popular demands.

"Espartero had requested that the Queen would grant him authority to proceed to Madrid to treat personally with the Junta. He was, on the 21st instant, waiting for the reply of the Queen, to enable him to act out upon this mission."

Our correspondent observes, that though it is not stated in the above despatch where Espartero was on the 21st instant, yet, as no accounts had been received of his having left Barcelona, it must be taken for granted that he was waiting for the reply of the Queen Regent in that city.

The same ministerial journals contain the following article:—

"A London ministerial journal publishes in its number of the 21st an assertion, the falsity of which it is important to make known. The paper states that Mehemet Ali had at first announced to the envoy of the Porte and to the consuls of the four powers ample and satisfactory concessions, which would have terminated all the differences, and that it was in consequence of the intervention of the French agents that he had confined them to the hereditary government of Egypt and to the possession of Syria during his life.

"We are in a condition to meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. We may even add, that had it not been for the urgent representations of the French agents, the concessions of Mehemet would not have been carried to so great an extent. He demanded, indeed, that he should be allowed to keep during his life not only Syria but the whole of the territories of which he is in possession at the present moment, and it was only after a most obstinate opposition on his part that he was prevailed on to waive this claim.

"The proof of what we are now advancing will be laid before the two chambers."

The *Jena* and *Scipion* ships of the line, sailed on the 21st inst. from Toulon, to join the French squadron in the Levant. The *Trident* also put to sea on the same day for Philippeville.

The *Echo de la Frontiere* states that, in all the northern places of France, the young recruits are drilled with extraordinary activity. The work of the arsenal and foundry of Douay were in full operation. An order had been received in that city to arm on the war footing eight batteries of the 2nd regiment of auxiliary quarters in that place.

The *Gazette Piemontese* announces the death of the Duchess of Modena, in the 48th year of her age.

old gentleman at Pekin wants nothing but to keep his subjects in ignorance of there being anything upon the earth to rival his glory and power. He cares nothing about commerce, and would be only too glad if he could confine his power and might round his empire, so that no foreigner could ever come within its boundary. If anything like this happens to be the case, we shall be the laughing-stock of all Europe. Nothing but something very unusual and very decisive can save us from being extensively ridiculed. It is absurd enough, to set a steam-engine in motion to crush an egg-shell; but after having set the engine in motion, to fail in crushing the shell would be something still more absurd and rather too ridiculous.

Big and good and a march towards Pekin. Nothing also will bring the Tartar to his senses. You may kill half a million of his subjects, and burn a hundred of his towns, but that will not do unless you give him cause to fear for his own imperial crown. As to blockades and battering down forts, and such like trifling, the British fleet might just as well have been anchored at Spithead, and employed in firing salutes to the full moon.—*S. H. H.*

#### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

##### Preparations for War.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.**—"As there were not sufficient barracks," says the *Commerce*, "to receive all the troops brought up to Paris from the camp at Fontainebleau, it became a necessity to quarter them upon the inhabitants at Charenton, St. Mandé, Vincennes, and the surrounding communes. To put an end to this annoyance it is said that a camp is to be formed on the plain of Beaulieu, between St. Denis and St. Germain. All these troops, it is believed, will remain there, not only during the trial of Prince Louis Bonaparte and his confederates, but until after the remains of the empire of Napoleon are deposited at the Invalides. One battalion of the 21st regiment of the line has received billets for quarters in the commune Montmartre, with the intent of their being employed on the fortifications. On Sunday fifty labourers were engaged in forming a road from the wall of the cemetery of Montmartre. In the house called the *Hutte au Garde*, where Fort Philippe has been traced out. All kinds of utensils for the work are being made. It will be impossible to calculate the depreciation in value all this will occasion in the surrounding property, but for which the government must grant some indemnity. The whole village of Pantin will be under the guns of the fort and the lines as far as Butte de Chateau, and should there be a war, not only this but fifty other villages must be entirely demolished. Consequently, the whole of the banlieue is thrown into great commotion." The *Constitutionnel* says, "the recruiting depot, as they were in 1830, continue to be completely besieged, not only by young men, but by old soldiers, eager to enrol themselves as volunteers. During the short time that this enthusiasm has existed, the depot at Pantin has furnished as volunteers a greater number than the whole class of recruits for 1833, for the entire department of the Seine."

"Orders have been issued," says the *Journal de Maine et Loire*, in put the fortresses of Lorient, Fort Louis, and Quiberon in a complete state of defence. The commandant of Lorient, who had obtained two months' leave of absence, has been ordered to remain at his post."

Orders, dated the 16th instant, have been received at Charenton to mount artillery immediately on the central flint of the dyke, a point in the middle of the roadstead, and defending the east and west entrance. It is to have 32 Parshons' guns, of 60 lb shells each and twelve 24 pounders.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

**PALMOUTH, Sept. 23.**—The *Seagull* packet, from Mexico, with dates from Tampico to the 24th of July, Vera Cruz to the 2nd of August, and Havannah to the 19th, with a freight equal to about 808,630 dollars has arrived. The accounts from the Republic by this arrival have to some extent been anticipated by those lately received per President, via N. York, announcing a revolution having broken out in Mexico, and that city being in possession of the Federalists. The *Seagull*, however, furnishes us with intelligence of still later dates, conveying the important information of the recapture of the city, owing to the opportune arrival of general Valencia with a reinforcement of troops, and who, after much fighting and obstinacy on both sides, obliged the Federalists to evacuate the city on the 27th of July, after capitulating on the following conditions:

1. Their lives, previous rank, employments, and property, guaranteed them.
2. The governor-general Valencia to employ his influence with the government in bringing about a reform of the constitution.
3. All acts committed during the revolution of the 15th of July to be buried in oblivion.
4. Passports to be given to such persons included in this capitulation as may desire to leave the country, even if under prosecution for previous political offences.
5. The federal troops to take up their quarters in the place, and under the command of one of their officers, whom the government might appoint.

From good authority we understand that no excesses were committed during the revolution, and that private property was respected. General Bustamante was again at the head of affairs, but whether any, and what, change would take place, was difficult to be foreseen. Santa Anna, who, on first receipt of the intelligence of the revolution, left Vera Cruz with a body of troops to support government, on reaching the capital, and finding how matters had terminated, returned at once with his forces to the castle of Perote. At Vera Cruz business continued extremely languid, and during the revolution all transactions were suspended.

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[Signatures.]

"PALMERSTON. "JANINW.  
"NEUMANN. "CHERIE.  
"SCHULHINTE.

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The *Gazette Piemontese* announces the death of the Duchess of Modena, in the 48th year of her age.



Our readers will learn from the extract from *Wyld's voyage in the Mediterranean*, that to give flags to & protect avowed smugglers is not a new proceeding of the government of a British fortress; and, but for the daring enterprise of these smugglers, Spain would lose her commerce and foreign supplies, for which it is evident an extensive demand exists; and the measure of the late and lamented lord

John Churchill in allowing the opium vessels to hoist distinguishing flags will now we think be better understood.

We have made the extract from the *Spectator* to show what opinions are expressed in England on the expected results of the expedition to China; but we wholly disapprove of the language held respecting Lord Palmerston.

The following is a translation of placard circulated in Canton.

Opium was the cause of misunderstanding—originating from the praise-worthy efforts of *Tung*.

His course of conduct was followed up by the sincere and faithful minister, *Liu*.

*Keshe* has come to sell the province of the inland east.

Dividing our territory, he seeks for harmony through the interposition of a *comprador*.

#### EXPRESS FROM SECOND-BAR.

##### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

CONSEQUENCE BETWEEN THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND HIS MAJESTY'S PLÉNIPOTENTIARY.

By an express just arrived from second-bar, we are enabled to communicate authentic particulars of the plenipotentiary's progress to that place; of his reception there, and of the preliminary arrangements for the final negotiations, now so nearly completed, that they may be considered in a state of extensive fixation.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, accompanied by a *comprador* of distinction embarked this morning at about 2 o'clock in the steamer *Nemesis* under no salute from the forts; the steamer immediately got under weigh, and was soon lost in the distance. We do not hear that any circumstance worth recording marked the earlier part of the voyage; some apprehensions were it is believed entertained, but another "mistake" should be omitted at the *Bogue* fort; but whether from the recent conciliatory conduct of captain Elliot, or from the respect for the power of his vessel with which the gallant *Hall* had inspired the heroes of the *Bogue*, the steamer was allowed to pass with little delay, and without being fired at.

The place selected for the conference was the Pagoda at second bar, captain Elliot wished it is understood that it should take place at the *Half-way Pagoda*, but the Chinese commissioner was unwilling that the fire-ship should approach so near to Canton; he deferred to captain Elliot however as to the time of meeting, and that delightful river of course chose the obscurity of the evening.

Some particulars of the important events in progress having become public, considerable interest was exhibited by the respectable inhabitants of the town of Whampoa; and he greatest anxiety displayed, to catch a glimpse of our "eminent person." The river was literally covered with flower boats, chop bays, line boats, *profus* boats, and boats of all descriptions, "numerous as the stars of heaven, and anchored like the pieces on a chess-board;" the sound of gongs, and cymbals was incessant; and all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood, was there assembled.

Long before the appointed hour, with the elasticity and dignity, the rare union of which forms an attribute of the plenipotentiary character, the *Nemesis* approached the place of rendezvous.

As the noble steamer, tastefully ornamented under the superintendence of directions with faded laurel, moved gracefully along the river, seldom have we looked on a more animating spectacle; and never, as the plenipotentiary stood gracefully on the public-barge, more have we seen, anything more imposing than his appearance, and demeanour.

As the "eminent person" was recognized, he was hailed by the assembled Chinese, with rapturous shouts of "Fan-shih," "wei-shih," "can-shih," and another plauding and expressive expression of Chinese civility, which the genius of the western language affords us to quote. Some

of the spectators, more fervent than the rest, playfully raised their hands, and waved them against the sides of their throats; and others, the various trifling articles into the steamer, as he passed. These marks of recognition were gracefully acknowledged by his excellency; and strict orders were understood to be given, that the various articles should be carefully collected, and sent to Lord Palmerston as specimens of the mineral, and vegetable production of this mighty empire; and its evidences, of the amicable relations now established, between it and Great Britain.

When opposite the Pagoda the Union Jack, which had hitherto floated over the steamer as if no stain could ever be cast upon it, was reversed, and the yellow imperial ensign hoisted over it; this becoming mark of veneration for the high emperor, and his officers, called forth the loud applause of the operators, and the plenipotentiary looking round was heard to say with a placid smile, "poor people."

At exactly 2 minutes after 2 the plenipotentiary landed in a small *Tanka* boat; pulled by the "gallant and illustrious" old female, who was on a recent occasion the bearer of the flag of truce, the appearance of which was hailed with such delight by the "friends of humanity." He was dressed in a full suit of naval uniform, but was without a sword; had a pen behind his ear, and wore his hat cocked with great determination.

On his way to the pagoda, his excellency was a good deal jostled by the natives who crowded around him; but on the appearance of the celebrated pilot, they were beaten back by the bunch of a few coolies (friends of the pilot we believe), who happened to be present, and arm in arm, the illustrious pair entered the building. In the course of about half an hour, in which his excellency was employed we understand in the important occupation of kicking his heels, a mandarin of high rank, lately head servant of a well known British firm arrived, attended by a numerous suite; he entered the pagoda immediately while his hearers pursued at their leisure their favorite study of natural history in the chair which he had quitted.

The mandarin *comprador* shook hands condescendingly with captain Elliot, who saluted him in the Chinese mode; tea and sweetmeats, were then brought in of which the whole party partook; the band of the steamer which had been ordered on shore, playing the while for the amusement of the company. Among the articles we noticed "oh dear what can the matter be," "the pilot," "the great plenipotentiary," "the groves of Blarney" and the celebrated Chinese air of "Mo-le-wa," taught the performers by the superintendent; the performers attempted "rule Britannia"; but were instantly reprimanded by his excellency who reminded them "that no extent of modification resulting only from practical intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country upon the threshold of which we are about to be established."

Yankoo doo-lee was in consequence substituted; the plenipotentiary singing the well known song.

Some hours had now elapsed, and the pilot and *comprador* observing that the plenipotentiary seemed to be looking at the future with rather "anxious thought," proposed that preliminary arrangements should be entered upon as to the manner in which the interview should be conducted; and the pilot remarked that among other trifling marks of respect, captain Elliot would of course be expected to perform the *Kotow*. It should be observed, that the politeness and magnanimity, with which captain Elliot had borne the long delay, which the high commissioner's want of punctuality had occasioned, were no less remarkable, than the elasticity, and dignity he had displayed, in himself so much occupying the time of meeting. At the hint as to negotiations the plenipotentiary's countenance, which had been rather gloomy, assumed all the gaiety of Harlequin on his benefit night, but fell again at the mention of the word *Kotow*.

His excellency however made no further remark, than a request that the negotiations en-

this important point should be carried on in writing; the *comprador* assented, and Mr. Morrison was accordingly immediately sent for; that gentleman had hitherto remained on board the steamer, as also did the friends by whom captain Elliot had been accompanied.

The *comprador* wrote his proposition in a few simple words, to which the plenipotentiary now prepared to reply. In about an hour, a document which filled four sheets of paper, was handed to Mr. Morrison, and of course soon rendered into the purest mandarin dialect by that gentleman; captain Elliot looking over and correcting him, and occasionally turning away to inspect an old bag at the door of the pagoda, as to the best method of handling his chop sticks. We regret we could obtain no copy of the very able paper thus prepared, written we understand in the happiest style of the blue book. When handed to the *comprador*, it was perused by him, and by the pilot with great attention, and both expressed much admiration at the depth of thought, and brilliancy of fancy throughout; but much as they admired the document, they both professed themselves utterly unable to fathom its meaning, nor were they they said, by any means certain whether the plenipotentiary meant to perform the *Kotow* or not. Captain Elliot with some circumspection explained that he did not; at which the pilot expressed the greatest surprise; arguing that it was a mere form; meaning no more than a bow, after all; besides, added he; "you are now reverently obedient; your Queen has become tributary to the high emperor; by your engagement to pay imperial duties in your new settlement; why then this foolish obsequy my friend! It is hateful!" The plenipotentiary replied; he did indeed look up with veneration to the high emperor; and held sentiments of the most profound respect for the "eminent person" with whom he was to have the honor to confer; that he, for his own part would not object to knock the head, or to lick the dust even if required to do so; but that these ceremonies were thought "intensely humiliating" in his country; if he should now he said consent to go through the form, the circumstance of his having done so might become public, through the inconvenient intermediaries of newspaper report; and "unpleasant observations might be made upon his conduct in the great council of his nation. He reposed himself, therefore, on the merciful consideration of *Keshe*, for the relaxation, rather than the harsh operation of a sinister line of policy, though called for, he was aware, by the unvarying rigor of Chinese ceremonial observance."

The Chinese dignitaries listened with some impatience to this harangue, and at its conclusion hastily exclaimed "Kotow," "Kotow;" "no can," "no can," replied the plenipotentiary with some warmth; but recovering his temper, only for a moment ruffled; said, he would submit a soothing proposition. He could not, representing as he did, the majesty of Great Britain, absolve himself before another delegated officer; yet he observed that he would not object to soothe the "eminent person" by performing to do so &c. This would be perfectly consistent with the principles of peace, and dignity.

Captain Elliot's proposition was immediately assented to by the Chinese authorities, with the highest eulogiums on the plenipotentiary's sagacity, moderation, and magnanimity. This important preliminary being thus satisfactorily adjusted, and the lateness of the hour, rendering it extremely improbable that the commissioner would make his appearance that night, opium pipes were introduced; the plenipotentiary retired after a few puffs, and leaving his friends to the enjoyment of the delicious drug; on board the steamer, penned the following despatch.

#### Private Circular.

The preliminary final negotiations have not yet been entered upon; points of import however have been satisfactorily arranged; the plenipotentiary hopes soon to communicate additional information.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Addressed to \_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed "Private and Confidential."









attention and civil bowing on Pan-tse-wei's demand, I freely yielded, and other extensions of daylight amongst which I could recognize "opium," "opium!" The confidence thus inspired led to a slight foray—since, for a small party, under the command of "Hsien," having been detached from the left bank to meet up a few soldiers who appeared to be in a hurry, the latter showed some resistance, being commanded by a Tartar mandarin, and the attack was compelled to retreat, having to lose a phalanx hardly compensated to the gratification of a dragon, oh, I caught a Tartar!

With this exception, no opposition was offered till we were in sight of the city of Peking, when we were met by a large body of mandarins, with very white beards and very long nails who proposed terms of capitulation. I however declined to them, that I would settle the terms when I was in the imperial palace. I accordingly pressed on the advance of the troops, the city was a scene of ruin, the streets were almost deserted, and I dismounted at the palace, and was conducted to a splendid apartment by some very fat eunuchs, the personal attendants of the emperor, who had fled to Jehin Tartary.

My first care was to secure the army against amputation, and my next to see the disposition of mandarin in possession of the terms of capitulation. As a result of our instructions, namely, first, the surrender of commission Lin, and the presence of the full market price of all the opium destroyed by him; secondly, the disarming of all the Chinese of the expedition, and a large bribe to the troops; thirdly, the interdict upon the importation of opium to be removed; and the growth of it in China to be prohibited; fourthly, all duties upon English merchandise to be abolished; fifthly, you give us the allowance to come out as fast as possible; sixthly, that all the islands on the coast of China be placed under our hands, as stations, and entrepôts; and that the emperor make an apology to the English, as the representative of his military, in his last message. If these conditions were not complied with, I will carry the interior directions of your lords, I also effect by declaring that Tsouk-wang has ceased to reign, and that Chinese form a part of the territories of the British empire.

On June in this memorable campaign has been a magnificent pillage, the casualties having been chiefly from a very long and an excess in the use of strong tea. The quality of food is considerable, in this (hair) and the (silk) of the summer, I have made up several hats; the hair is of a fine, silky texture, and may be of use in our arts. Some of the loveliest and most beautiful I have selected, to be laid at the feet of her majesty, who will then literally tread, not upon the necks, but the tails, of her enemies.

I have leave to add, that the Chinese prisoners were the evening even for captain —, for we found that several of the tails we had cut off lately were false, and made of horse hair, having been fastened to the heads of prisoners who had been formerly taken and beheaded.

I have the honor to be

Yours truly,

W. H. M. Shaw Samarang.

January 19th, 1841. Aomori Bay.

In the Canton Press of the 10th instant under the head of an article commencing with "the following &c. &c.," may be relied on. In that article, you state, that the left division was led to the attack of Ty-lok-tow by captain Smith of the Druid.

Now, as there cannot exist a moment's doubt of your anxiety to procure and give correct information about this brilliant affair, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks, which will put some of these particulars upon a more correct footing.

The left division consisting of the Samarang, Druid, Moleste, and Columbine were placed under the orders of a certain officer of the Samarang, the senior officer, and nobly did he lead it on.

The Samarang, being considerably in advance pushed boldly in for the centre of the battery, and had to sustain the concentrated fire of every gun; not a word was heard, nor a gun fired until her anchor was let go within less than a cable's length of the fort. Then three hearty cheers accompanied with her bradois, "made no great a noise," that John Chumman stood against twelve minutes (alone) and she within this fire the Moleste anchored close beside her, and soon after the Druid, and Columbine. The Druid's bradois were terrific, and now after mass of solid masonry crumbled away beneath her shot. Our enemies immediately took their guns, some fled up the mountain, others into excavations, when the boats crews stormed the breach. The first lieutenant of the Samarang, side by side with Mr. Lord, (Mate) were the first within the forts; in surmounting the walls, lieutenant Bower received a severe sabre wound across the kneejoint, which immediately put him hors de combat. Mr. Lord, at the same moment was collared by a gigantic mandarin, and was thrown down with his enemy above him. In the struggle for mastery, Lord twisted the mandarin's long tail round his hand, when his opponent firmly seized him by the arms with his teeth; this was of short duration, Lord soon disengaged himself, and recovered his feet and his sword, instantly cut the mandarin down.

The boat crews of the squadron were nearly at the same moment within the walls and open a deadly fire of musketry upon the fugitives, streaming the winding foot of the mountain with their red shins. The guns were instantly spoken, and thrown into the sea, and all the ships raised with very little damage, one large ship passed through both sides of the Samarang among the piles at the guns, without

doing more injury than wound a boy by the splinter of a musket. I may further mention, that the number of guns destroyed in the forts of Chien-wei and Ty-lok-tow amount to one hundred and eighty—and sixty more were rendered totally useless by our boats after the man of war Junks had exploded.

I remain your most obedient servant,

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR.—In your number of the 16th inst., your correspondent writes, that at the affair of Chien-wei on the 7th inst., "the casualties on the side of the British were two officers of the navy badly wounded, one sergeant of marines dangerously, 20 men much scratched from the accidental explosion of the magazine, and one ship's missing."

Now your correspondent may be correct in his account of the casualties among the European portion of the force, but not quite with respect to the native portion, as there are now in hospital belonging to the 37th Reg. N.I. thirty men, seven of whom were hurt severely, and the remaining six are severely wounded, out of which four are gun-shot wounds, and, again, none are missing.

Yours truly,

H. A. Z. E. R.

#### BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the British fleet now in the Mediterranean:

1. Prince of Wales	104	7	Cambridge	76
2. Pen-rul	94	8	Asia	64
3. Gauger	94	9	Impregnable	74
4. Themistocles	94	10	Hastings	72
5. Bellarophon	78	11	Albion	72
6. Revenge	76	19	Edinburgh	72
On passage out—				
Albatross	92		Cerberus	36
Yanguard	84		Pique	36
Incandescent (at Gibraltar, it is said)				30
Fiddler				
Britannia	120		Colossus	84
Hornet	120		Bellevue (no men)	72

—Times, Oct. 1.

#### THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(From the Friend of India, Nov. 18.)

Some of our contemporaries seem to think, that the admiral has been outwitted by Tartar finesse; and that by transferring the seat of negotiations to Canton, all the advantages of the expedition have been lost. We cannot coincide in this opinion. In the first place, we think that the admiral could scarcely have evaded the Emperor's wishes on this subject with any degree of propriety, founded as they apparently were in reason. The Peking cabinet may naturally have represented to him, that as the acts of which the English complained, and with which it was made acquainted for the first time by our envoy, had been committed at Canton, it was but proper that investigations should be made and redress applied there. Our negotiator might have been justly censured at home, if in this first negotiation, he had acted upon the presumption that the cabinet of Peking was insincere, and had refused to meet the third dignitary of the empire in Canton. In the next place, the naval and military power, which the admiral has at his command, can scarcely fail to ensure good treatment, and honesty of dealing even from Chinese diplomatists. If he had removed the troops from Chusan, and withdrawn his fleet, before the treaty was concluded, we might reasonably conclude that he had allowed himself to have been duped. But while the Eastern coast continues blockaded, and a foreign flag continues to wave over a part of the Chinese dominions, there can be little doubt that the conclusion of the treaty upon honourable terms will not be delayed. If the admiral discovers insincerity in the Chinese envoy or any reluctance to accede to terms, he will then be fully justified in returning to Chusan, and proceeding again up the Peiho, to strike terror into the imperial mind, and to bring his cabinet at once to reason. It is moreover to be supposed that the basis of the arrangement was settled between our admiral and the Chinese plenipotentiary before their departure from the mouth of the Peiho; and that little remains to be done except the discussion of minor points, and the ratification of the treaty. It would certainly have been very satisfactory to our dignity to have constrained the emperor to sign the treaty at Peking; but he is sufficiently humbled for a first effort, when he is constrained to make any treaty at all with a foreign power and to enter into relations with an outside barbarian upon terms of equality.

But even though we should not obtain all that we could desire in the present treaty, the expedition will be found eventually to be of the highest service in facilitating the intercourse of the European community with China. The emperor has now found to his cost that the empire is not invulnerable; that his insular possessions may at any future time be invaded; the commerce of his subjects interrupted, and industry diffused through the most populous, wealthy, and industrious parts of his dominions, by foreign and Chinese war. He will not willingly court a second visit from a British fleet, by a repetition of insolence and injuncture; neither will he allow his provincial servants to act towards foreigners in a manner calculated to bring upon him the disgrace of a second invasion. China lies in the

immediate neighborhood of the most flourishing cities and the busiest marts in China; of the entry of the two greatest rivers of the country, and of the head of the great canal. It is within a short steam distance of the Peiho. The Chinese know now that it may at any time be occupied by the English; and they know also the disastrous consequences which would result from its occupation. The moral effect of this expedition will therefore be salutary in the highest degree; and if we can but obtain permission to trade to some of the ports on the Eastern coast, we may consider the present movement, as the commencement of a more liberal intercourse between the European world and the empire in China.

#### PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Translated from the French.

(Concluded from No. 4 page 19.)

It is still worse in the Chinese: their writing not being alphabetical, but every expression of the least language is represented by a particular character, it hence happens that there are no characters for a great number of words of our language, and the result. It will be, then, impossible to translate the holy scriptures by writing in the language of the people, although it may be possible to make them comprehend by an oral explanation; besides the difference of the dialects causes the written language to be incomprehensible to the greatest number of those who are able to read, and which do not form the twentieth of the population. It may probably be asked, why the scriptures should not be translated into the different spoken dialects? the reason for it is simple; because there are particular characters for the greatest part of these dialects; and however strange this assertion may appear, there is a number of words in the vernacular language which cannot be expressed by the characters. It is painful to see that, notwithstanding the inefficiency and inutilty of these translations, the only version of the bible in Chinese has cost more than one hundred thousand dollars; about five hundred and twenty millions of francs.

Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, there is nothing more inexplicable in the sterility of the protestant missions; for the catholic missionaries, with very weak resources, have obtained much more success; they have a great number of proselytes: their worship has become popular, and above all it excites the public attention. May not it be that the very superabundance of means possessed by the protestant missionaries, even their riches and apparent greatness have been one of the principal obstacles? They are not placed on a level with the people they address; there never can be enough of familiarity between them and the crowd to draw forth confidence, that necessary sympathy to make a strong impression on the mind. At Singapore, for instance, where the most has been said, where they have made extraordinary efforts, they have not until now converted a single Malay to the protestant religion, whilst the catholic missionaries have there two churches, have worked out numbers of conversions amongst the Malays, the Chinese, and others, and gather together every Sunday at their churches, a considerable concourse of men of all religions. What can be the reasons of this difference in the labours of the one and the other? This is what always presents itself to my mind (Mr. Malcolm says constantly: the protestant missionaries in India, are, in general, men of correct manners; they live in a more humble style; they mix voluntarily with the people; their lives as far as I could learn, a hundred dollars a year, and not being married, they know how to live a useful life.

Mr. Malcolm (adds the editor of the journal) might have further added that the catholic missionaries do not leave after them neither widows nor orphans, to disturb the contributions given expressly for the maintenance of the missionaries' actual, working

for the conversion of the pagans. St. Paul in writing to the first Corinthians, who found themselves in a position something similar to that of our missionaries living amongst the idolaters of the east, said to them:—"But, I would have you without carelessness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife: he is divided." *I Cor. VII.*

Cannot the protestant missionaries submit to the life of privation, of abnegation and of mortification which the catholic missionaries embrace with so much pleasure.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA.

February 2nd, 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England.	10th Oct.	Singapore	19th Dec.
U. States	18th Aug.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	21st Nov.	Manila	15th Jan.
Bombay	5th Nov.	Ambala	13th Dec.
Chusan			15th Jan.

### ARRIVED FROM

From Hamilton, (Am.) Kitham Manila.  
From Foulkes, (Jolly), London.

From Nixson, Moore, Spinnov.

From Foulkes, (Jolly), London.

The Folstone, anchored in the roads at 10 p. m. of the 31st inst., having left the English coast on the 10th October.

Vessels arrived in England from China.—8th Sept. Aden.—9th Eliza Stewart.—18th Royal Saxon.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

Arzobispo, (Port.) for the S. A. S. L. (Port.) Providence, (Port.) for Batavia.  
Lancaster, for Singapore.

### VESSELS LOADING.

For Bombay.—Lord Annet.

For Calcutta.—Teresta, Jane.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transport: P. storjoe Brannjes, Polmyrs, Barretto Junior, with bread and provisions.

From Liverpool.—Christy, Fatima.

From do via Manila.—Lyonhoe.

From do via Singapore.—Ruber.

From Calcutta.—Catherine, Severn, Elm.

From Bombay.—Julius Caesar, Earl of Clare, Lady Grant, Charles Forbes, Westbrook, Lowrie Family, Sallapa, Arlameer, Annang, Amity, Augusta, Orleans.

From Madras.—Castle, Handy, Francis Smith.

From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Marguerite (Port).

From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Volante, (Port.)

H. M. S. Expected.—Wanderer 18. Orcus, &c.

### List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Wellington 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.

Melville 74 captain the hon. R. S. Dundas.

Penelope 74 captain Sir H. F. Senhouse.

Hamble 44 captain P. Bontcher.

Drom 41 captain H. Smith.

Alligator 28 captain A. J. Kuper. (Actg.)

Chiloe 29 captain T. Horner.

Goosay 28 captain C. D. Bethune.

Saracen 22 captain J. Scott.

Hecla 20 captain — Niles.

Nimrod 20 commander C. B. Hall.

Hyacinth 18 commander W. Warren.

Larne 18 commander P. J. Baker.

Minerva 18 commander H. Fyres.

Pyrrha 18 commander T. N. Anson.

Colubine 16 commander T. J. Clarke.

Albatross 10 Capt. T. S. Mackenzie.

Justine (60 armed) as a troop ship. Fulton (comd.)

Robertson (100 armed) as a troop ship. (comd.)

### H. C. armed steamers.

Atlantic captain R. G. L. M. Maitland; on twin screw.

Queen, captain Warden, Newcastle, captain W. H. Hall.

Some interesting extracts will be found from our English papers by the Folstone.

As in our description of the attack on the Chuenpe and Tykoktow forts, we borrowed the proceedings of the left division from the description of the correspondent of the C. P. in this matter we printed two letters to the editor of that paper, corrective of some mistakes his correspondent made in his description.

As we send the Register to press (on the 4th inst.) of the day of its date) we have no certain information to give our readers as to when the trade may be re-opened. Accounts from Canton, received yesterday, are said to be gloomy—not an appearance

gas rose downwards, were blaming Keshen for the favours conferred on the English. It is now (Febr. 4) *le-lee* days after the new year, and captain Elliot, in his public circular, dated January 2, informed his countrymen that preliminary arrangements for opening the trade of the port of Canton, 10 days of the new year—that is, on the 2nd inst.—had been concluded with the Imperial commissioner. In consequence of this announcement, many merchants made commercial arrangements and engagements, and applied for shops to proceed to Canton; but neither shops nor pilots for the ships were granted, and on 30th ult., captain Elliot issued the following

### CIRCULAR

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 9th January, 1841.

The Plenipotentiary acquaints H. M. subjects that the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner proceed satisfactorily.

Learning however that some of H. M. subjects are preparing to go to Canton, he feels it his duty to declare that persons pursuing that course before he publishes a declaration that he considers it safe and suitable, must be pleased to understand that they are acting contrary to his sense of what is right for the public interest, and must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings.

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT,

H. M. Plenipotentiary.

It is reported that greatest uneasiness exists in Canton as to the disaffected state of the province; and that troops are moving in; so we apprehend a satisfactory conclusion will not be arrived at so soon as expected, but if so, *tant mieux*.

It has been remarked that we have been too severe, too unsympathetic, indeed, in our strictures on captain Elliot. Now, in the first place, we have good reason to know that officer does not care one straw for our censure; and if he did, or does, there must be some real occasion for, and some sincerity and some stern, unpleasant truth in them.

The old saying has it—"that truth is not to be told at all times;" this is true, but it refers to private individuals and to the intercourse of private life, not to the public acts of a public man. We conceive it is the especial duty of a public journalist to remark freely on those public acts: such is the freedom of the English press. A very good man in private life, may be a very bad public character; and vice versa: it is very easy to produce instances from the history of our country as well as of others; but let us only quote one most celebrated instance from the Roman history—what was the public and private character and virtues of the "foremost man of all this world"—Julius Caesar? every schoolboy can tell it, if he has read Sallust and Suetonius.

Now we do not mean to compare captain Charles Elliot, a. s. h. m.'s plenipotentiary in China, to Julius Caesar; we trust he is much the better man when so viewed; i. e. in his private life and character; but when we speak of captain Elliot's public character, we think there is not one of his acts that his countrymen ever approved except his journey to Canton on March 24, 1839, to join them in their captivity. They applauded the act then, but they curse it now: for, from his own showing, they now know the intention of his journey to Canton was not to assist, or attempt to rescue them, but to surrender their property to the high commissioner, under pledges that, if he has even a schoolboy's knowledge of the constitution of his country, he must have known were worthless!

To review his whole proceedings is a task much too long for a newspaper article or even for a series of them; but we may probably undertake that task in a different publication.

As we have been complained of as shown stated, we have written these few lines to explain why we have introduced the extract from the 'friend of India,' generally considered the ablest conducted paper in Calcutta.

tion we have seldom read; the writer omits that the emperor has approved of all Lin's acts, he omits the memorial of Tsang Waangyan—that our trade was cut off for ever; and he does not know the troops are reserved—mostly by death—from Chusan—he does not know of the surrender to the Chinese of Chuenpe and Tykoktow—he omits the ravages of the coasts of China by Coxinga and the Japanese—he omits the visit of sir Erasmus Gore to the Pih-ho and Chusan, in 1794; the forcing of the Bocca Tigris by the Alceste in 1816, not by the Imogen and Andromache in 1834; he entirely omits all mention of lord Anson, and better than all, of captain Weddell in 1837, who then obtained a patent for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place outside of the river; captain Weddell obtained better terms in 1637 than captain Elliot has in 1841.

With reference to the selection of officers made by captain Elliot, if a selection were made, to accompany him to the interview with Keshen, does it not seem somewhat strange that captain Smith and commander Warren should have been neglected? the two officers who have been doing the duty on this station, the first since August the last since September 1839, a period of 18 months, and who have received the thanks of the governor general and admiral Elliot for their services, and services of plate from their countrymen resident in Macao, in remembrance of the protection those countrymen have enjoyed by the presence and gallant and determined conduct of these two officers in a situation of great difficulty and heavy responsibility: it does not appear to us that either of these officers have been treated with common justice, for the commander in chief selects the *Calliope*, a ship, but lately from the South American station, and ships of her size are vulgarly called *Jackass* frigates, and the *Larne*, to proceed the *Bogue*. Her captain was obliged to send the *Larne* to the *Druid* for a guard of honour, of the royal marines to receive Keshen.

It is also generally known or said, that captain Smith is to remain in China in command of a squadron; now would it not have been desirable for the officer who commenced the operations and who will be left to finish them, to have been at the meeting of Keshen and captain Elliot?

Captain Smith, in the eyes of the government and navy has done every thing, but both himself and commander Warren have been neglected; and if it was a point of rank, sir Humphrey Fleming Senhouse, the second in command should have been selected for the occasion; but may we take the liberty of asking if captain Herbert was chosen on account of his magnificent hospitality—his splendid dinners? and again we take the liberty of asking—If Keshen were ever expected at the Bocca Tigris, why was not the whole squadron collected there to receive him, with every possible indication of naval form and honour, manned yards, salutes, &c; the sight would have been imposing, which is much in the eyes of the Chinese—it is most probable he would have dispensed with the roar of salutes on account of his rice-supported nerves; but who will not say that the interview should have taken place on board H. M. S. *Wellington*, the commander in chief ship of the conquering squadron, or rather at the fort of *Anungghay*, with the British flag flying over it, than at the dirty second bar pagoda, in that river whence the English had been driven by Lin's tyranny, and captain Elliot's public notice in May, 1839; and that Keshen should have eaten the queen of England's beef, rather than that the queen's officers should have eaten the emperor of China's rice—and that too with chopsticks, which probably obliged them to have recourse to their fingers, as at the Pih ho?



**THE**

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS	
In the <i>Capital Register</i> .	
Vessels for freight &c.	5
At a retail price, each insertion	1
do. For every line exceeding 7, in cents	
do. Continued for 3 months	2

NO. 6.

anchor in Hongkong Bay, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
 (True Copy) EDWARD ELVELL,  
 Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents  
 of British trade in China.


## PROCLAMATION

BREWER, commander-in-chief, and ELLIOT, plenipotentiary, &c. &c., by this proclamation make known to the inhabitants of the island of Harkong, that that island has now become part of the dominions of the queen of England by clear public agreement between the high officers of the French and British courts, and all native persons residing therein must understand, that they are now subjects of the queen of England, to whom and to whose officers they must pay duty and obedience.

The inhabitants are here-by promised protection, in her majesty's gracious name, against all enemies whatever; and they are further secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, ceremonies, and social customs; and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interests. They will be governed, pending her majesty's further pleasure, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese (every description of torture excepted), by the elders of the villages, subject to the control of a British magistrate; and any person having complaint to prefer of ill usage or injustice against any Englishman or foreigner, will quietly make report to the nearest officers, to the end that full justice may be done.

China as ships and merchants resorting to the port of Hongkong for purposes of trade are hereby exempted, in the name of the Queen of England, from charge or duty of any kind to the British Government. The pleasure of the government will be declared from time to time by further proclamation; and heads of villages are held responsible that the commands are duly respected and observed—Given under a seal of office, this 1st day of February, 1841.

[illegible]


**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
**THE ROMANJEE HORRUS.**  
 JER, Captain J. Leav, will be  
 dispatched on the 15th inst. For freight  
 apply to  
**HARRISON & USTONJEE.**  
 Marse, 8th February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.  
**T**HE Sloop "PICKWICK," ap-  
 ply to  
**C. HUGHESDON.**  
 Mar. 7th December, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY

**T**HE members of the Missouri Educational Society, and the public in general, are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society, contains up to the present time, a large and valuable collection of books, and the use of them is free to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or by temporary contributions to it; the contribution required for the use of the books is \$1.00 yearly, or \$5 for six months or \$10 for a year, and a catalogue may be had from the Librarian, or from the Secretary of the Society, or from the Hon. S. R. Hays, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (without exception) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the Society's house, near St. Paul's Church, in St. Louis.

J. R. Stebbins,  
Reading Secretary and Librarian.  
March 1st, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

**FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON PARTICULAR**  
**MADEIRA.**—THE "HERALD" has brought out  
 a small supply of the best MADRINA WINE, from the  
 cellars of Messrs. Newth, Gordon, Myndoch & Co.,  
 who have so thoroughly established the character of  
 their wine in China. The packages are,

Hogsheads,  
Quarter casks,  
Half quarter casks, and  
if it three dozen comes in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
 Mason, 29th January, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—CALIFORNIA UNION BANK BILLS.—Payable in 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in sets of 1000 to 3000 Rupees. Apply to **ADRIAN**

M. LARRULETA,  
Macon, 25th January, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841—  
on a single sheet, price per sheet \$1.—Apply at the  
Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**  
The golden rule of the advertiser, the following  
"Junk" taken from the *Lynn & Leona Bulletin*.  
BRANDS in wood.  
HARD'S HECK IN Oak and Birch.  
FINE MAMBO MOK PORE in wood.  
JACK HECK IN TIGERS.  
HONEY TO PITCHERS.  
CANTAS and DUCK.  
SHAKING and ROPING TWINE.  
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, con-  
sisting of SOPS, BLEN of VEGETABLES, BROSSE, HARE,  
&c. &c.  
**WILLIAM SCOTT, and**  
Successors, 21st October, 1890.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned goods are now in the hands, and for sale apply to  
**JAMES FLETCHER & CO.**  
**CANVAS.**—54 in. Birsched Canvas, Nos. 1 & 5  
 27 " White Duck Light  
 Canvas for upper sail, 1  
 27 " do. do. 7  
**Superior White Sail Cloth.** Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
 White Duck.  
 M & S Drill.

**FOR SALE.**—HOBBS'S CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$5.00 each. Apply to W. S. BIRD.

**NOTICE** - In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

N. Y. Tel. R. Charges for JOB PRINTING in the United States	
Register Office.	
Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100 \$1.
Optim. Order and Receipt notes	" 2.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Carriers, etc.	" 15.
Proxies and Fobis	" 2.
Auction Bills	" 4.
N. Y. The Street and Land for less than 100 copies	

*Proclamation by CHARLES ELLIOT, esquire, a captain in the royal navy, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, and holding full powers under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to execute the office of her majesty's commissioner, procurator, & plenipotentiary, in Canton.*  
The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British Crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner Keston, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending her majesty's further pleasure.

By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all her majesty's rights, royalties, and privileges of all kinds whatever, in and over the said island of Hongkong, whether by or over lands, harbors, property, or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed, and to her majesty fully reserved.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that, pending His Majesty's further pleasure, the government of the said island shall devolve upon, and be exercised by, the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that pending her majesty's further pleasure, the natives of the island of Hong Kong & all natives of China thereto resorting, shall be governed according to the laws and customs of China, every description of torture excluded.

And I do further declare and proclaim that, pending her majesty's further pleasure, all offences committed in Hongkong by her majesty's subjects, or other persons other than natives of the island or of China then resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending her majesty's further pleasure, such rules and regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the government of Hongkong, shall be issued under the hand and seal of the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that sending her majesty's further pleasure, all British subjects and foreigners residing in, or resorting to, the island of Hongkong, shall enjoy full security and protection, according to the principles and practice of British law, so long as they shall continue to conform to the authority of her majesty's government in and over the island of Hongkong, hereby duly constituted and proclaimed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, on board of her majesty's ship "Wellington," at

introduction of opium, as the abstraction of the Syce  
silver."

introduction of opium, as the abstraction of the Syce  
silver."

The Chinese do not eat their horses, but we have been taken in this time, it is probable, by the successful use of this tactic. The practice, indeed, may be considered as strictly parallel, no doubt it was in that there is any greater similarity in applying the same commodity than the other to a nation which I disposed to purchase it. The government, it may be said, is entitled to hold an open site opinion, and prohibit the importation of the article. Perfectly true, but then the inference is simply an inference against the treatment of a regular one of the country, not the process of morality; and it sinks into insignificance. If the government should be so convinced that its commercial regulations are more idle talk, and not meant to be enforced, even if the Chinese had been substantial and serious, instead of merely formal, it could not justify the harshness, cruelty, and insulting measures resorted to by the Chinese.

A sketch is given of the recent interpretation of the trade at Canton, in consequence of the arrogance, cupidity, or caprice of the Chinese. There was one in 1808, and another in 1817; another in 1811, another in 1816, another in 1820, another in 1829 and another in 1831. All these disputes arose from conduct on the part of the Chinese authorities of which no European State would have been guilty, and they always ended in loss or humiliation to the British, except in those cases where a bold attitude was assumed, or positive force employed.

The Chinese are eminently commercial people. Their bulky ships unload from Kanton to Hankow, to Hindustan. In Canton and the other ports were permanently closed against us, part of the trade would be transferred to the Philippine Isles and Singapore, and much of it would be carried on by smugglers along the Chinese coast. Neither would opium be kept from passing in, nor the silver from passing out, of the country. The trade is in all respects necessary to them as to us, but though the people are intelligent, the government is barbarian, and because opium happens to be one of the articles which our navigators carry into the country, some well meaning persons would have us submit to all the exactions and insults which barbarian insolence may suggest, not for the good of the people, but for the gratification of its own pride. The direct and manly course in this case was the best one. When we have practically shown in the Chinese criterion that we are not to be insulted with impunity, it will cease to insult us, and both the government and people will be fitted by the lesson.—Sectarian.

MANHATTAN, N. Y., OCT. 1, HALF-PAST FIVE.

"MATTY, SEP. 27.—The P. O. office, 451 E. 11th St. you on the 24th, announce a threat after a two-hundred of citizens, which reduced the town to ashes; the English evacuated the town in the night, and the allies in possession of it.

"The Order of, which is given to Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the German derailing Mahmud At Hadid is communicated on the 21st to his highness in the emperor's command of the four powers, which shall strike their flag and a pistol on board is relinquishing.

"(Copy.)" Director of The Telegram, Florence.

The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the Free Government, have said that if the treaty was signed, as a consequence there must be war; I do not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as much fatal to us, and to our country.

—OLD FATHER—

The above news has caused rumors to fall in from \$7 1/2 to \$7 1/4.—Canton P. M., Feb. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

His 1979 paper of the 30 January, which gives some interesting details of certain Elliot's interview with

[illegible]

Yours sincerely,  
SPECTATOR.  
Macon, 1st February, 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## LATEST DATA

## Oct. 1 Singapore

ARRIVED FROM

reside, Singapore.

Port.) *Barradas, Java*

Singapore.

Singapore.

ord Amberst. 1967: 11

ord Amberst. 1967: 11

myth, with Great  
Narration (Am.)

myth, with Great  
Narration (Am.)

Catherine, Severn,

Catherine, Severn,

## Amalgam, Amity, An

Amalgam, Amity, An

— Wanderer —

— Wanderer —

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



The arrivals of the week have not brought any intelligence of importance.

#### Death of the Princess Augusta.

Her royal highness expired at 11 minutes past 11 o'clock on the 22nd of September, at Clarence House, in London, after a long & very trying illness, which for many months kept her with the utmost patience and fortitude.

Her royal highness was born in the year 1728, having been born on the 21st of November, 1728. She was the sixth child and second daughter of George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

The body, after lying in state, was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 2nd of October.

We have copied from the Canton Press the intelligence of the bombardment of Beyrout; but that journal does not quote its authority; and the period of nine days bombardment appears long.

We have also quoted the letter signed "Spectator," correcting some mistakes in the C. P.'s account of the interview between the high commissioner Kekeah and h. e. captain Charles Elliot her majesty's plenipotentiary.

With reference to the proclamation issued by CHARLES ELLIOT, Esquire, a captain in the Royal Navy, &c. &c. &c., we have only to remark, which we do with all the respect due to his high office, that h. e.'s full powers under the great seal have never been published, or manifested in any way, except by the above proclamation.

Neither can we gather from the latest advices that the commission investing h. e. with such full powers, has been published in the London Gazette.

And we would further respectfully remark, with reference to the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction presently existing in China, that captain Elliot observed as follows, to lord Palmerston.

"I proceeded, my lord, to the very utmost verge of my powers (and probably exceeded them) by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c. (blue book, p. 433).

Now this doubt on the legal authority of the court having been cast by the chief superintendent himself, can h. e.'s subjects submit to its jurisdiction?

It is reported that a suitable site for the chief town of Hongkong will be immediately selected, under the superintendence of their excellencies h. m.'s plenipotentiary and commander in chief; and with reference to the occupancy of the lands, the opinions of the British merchants will be attended to.

Allotments of land will be limited to the probable number of purchasers who intend to commence enclosing and building within a reasonable time.

The lots will be put up to auction at a moderate annual quit rent to the crown; and buyers will have the privilege of purchasing in fee simple (if that tenure should be offered by h. m.'s government) or to hold on the original quit rent.

It is also said, that, with the purpose to prevent the people from combining to force up the prices of their cultivated lands, and also of affording them sufficient protection against importunate bargains, arrangements with natives for their lands can only be made by an officer deputed by the government; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, except under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry will be made in the government office.

FEBRUARY 24.—The latest news from Canton, dated yesterday indicates a wavering on the part of the high commissioner, Kekeah, to fulfil his engagements with captain Elliot. It is reported that an imperial edict has arrived in reply to Kekeah's report of the capture of the forts, the tenour of which is extremely hostile to the English; & that Lin & Tang are ordered to be taken

from Canton are correct, it would appear that, although Kekeah asserted the British plenipotentiary that all should be arranged, according to the conditions of the circular issued by h. e. under date the 20th ulto., those conditions have never been ratified by Kekeah, signing his official seal to them.

Four Potomac (as called from the honorary role which they wear) of the imperial family, have left Peking for Canton.

We omitted to inform *Crito*, in our last number, that his second letter would be delivered to him if sent for; it is still at his residence.

This evening the amateurs of the Lais-Britannic Theatre will favour the subscribers and their friends with the performance of Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the "Rivals."

#### CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

His majesty's plenipotentiary has been so occupied with the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions:

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British crown. All just claims and duties in the island up to the summer, to be carried on there to be paid, as was the trade was conducted at Whampoa.
2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.
3. Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.
4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened with ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa, till further arrangements are completed at the new settlement;—details remain matter of negotiation.

Although we have quoted the commercial policy of Turkey, more than once before in our columns, we think, now that the details of the foreign trade, either at Whampoa, or at the British possession of Hongkong, are matter of negotiation between the high commissioner and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, we cannot do better than to bring it again before our readers, as it is explained in the second edition of M. Alcock's dictionary.

"Commercial Policy of the Turks.—It is singular that so respects commerce, the policy of the Turkish government, whether originating in design or circumstance, is entitled to the highest praise. 'No restrictions,' says Mr. Thornton, 'are laid on commerce, except in the instance of a total prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life in foreign countries, especially from the capital, where alone it is rigorously enforced; and this import constraint will be removed, when the Turkish government shall become available, that what is intended as the means of securing abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that scarcity which is so often experienced. With this one exception, commerce is left to its free and untrammelled. Every article of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture is conveyed into every port, and over every province without any interference on the part of the magistrature, after payment of the duties. On this subject I speak from actual experience, and may appeal to every foreign or native merchant in Turkey for its general truth.'—(Private State of Turkey, vol. i. p. 22.)

The duties, too, are extremely moderate, being only three per cent. on imports, and as much on exports; so that in almost all that relates to her commercial regulations, Turkey is entitled to rank as one of the most civilized European powers, and this she has done in a very able manner, in an official paper published in the *Monitor Ottoman* in September, 1826. We extract a few passages from this very interesting document.

It is acknowledged throughout Europe that it would be useful to the great majority to regulate, for the system of prohibitions, that of liberty, which theoretical men advocate, is the difficulty in, in fact, to prevent the future from the present, without a vigorous system. Hence the diffusion of government in satisfying all the exigencies of agriculture, industry, and commerce, driven to a state where every measure is founded on the actual necessities in an inverse sense on the other. The conclusion is, not to establish, between us many crossing jobs, a fictitious equilibrium which absolute liberty of exchange alone can give.

"Time, one of the most important questions which occupies the mediocrity of statesmen in Europe, is, in dividing how the pillars which support commerce up in narrow space may be thrown down without which that might endanger public order.

Good sense, moderation, and hospitality, have long ago done for the Ottoman Empire, what the false state of Europe has been unable to effect by arms or law. Every political prohibition, since the throne of the sultan has been placed at Constantinople, commercial prohibitions have been abolished; they opened all the ports of their empire to the commerce, to the manufacture, to the territorial produce of the Occident, or, in any better, of whole world. Liberty of commerce has reigned here without limit, in large, as extended as it was possible to be.

"Never has the divine demand, under any pretext of national interest, or even of necessity, of restricting that liberty which has been exercised, and is to this day,

aid to have in the practice of a country.

"Free trade, of course, is admitted, and elevated a station during any warlike effort. But the payment of an infinitely small portion of the value to the custom house. The advantage of a balance of trade never entered into, much less enough to stir to the point of calculating whether there was most profit in buying or selling. Thus the markets of Turkey, supplied from all countries, refusing any branch which was not a profit in its circulation, and, in doing so, charges on the vessels that transport them, are exempt of all the evils of the free trade of such a sensitive, but, constitutionally, a selfish policy, as the benefits of the lower orders, by restricting their habits, and by limiting their necessities. From the stream of regulations and prohibitions which those duties, like the sand, which h. e. sweep away in a day the labour of years, and yet yet commerce into a state of almost perpetual stagnation. In Turkey, where this system does not exist, these questions are unknown.

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of the regime of commercial liberty; and in no portion of the empire are the officers charged with the collection, of more moderate activity for the valuation, of an already exorbitant, a spirit in every transaction regarding commerce.

"Away with the supposition that these facilities granted to every city, are exclusively reserved from weakness. The advantage of the rights of foreign capitulations, which reflect the rights actually enjoyed by foreign merchants, reveal periods of which the Mussulman power was elsewhere predominant in Europe. The first capitulation which France signed was in 1535, from Sultan the famous (Suleiman). The disposition of these capitulations have become antiquated, the fundamental principles remain. Thus, 300 years ago, the sultan, by a set of monopolies and of customs, and opened the most ancient centres of civilised Europe, and proclaimed himself a freedom of commerce.

If the British plenipotentiary could persuade the high imperial commissioner to adopt the liberal and beneficial policy of the Turks:—

We would be glad to see the very result.

That should appear again.

But, the first approach to a policy becoming a great empire which has such mighty resources in itself, is the dissolution of the modern, comparatively speaking, instituting of the *consolidation fund*; for the *consolidation fund* is not of later date than 1759, and the *consolidation fund* is still junior, having been instituted in 1759, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of bankrupt bankrupts.

This tax, instituted only for a special and temporary purpose, has been ever since continued, and in several instances increased on various articles.

Its purpose cannot, indeed, be strictly called temporary, for claims of creditors on its funds, have never been wanting, we believe, since it was instituted.

The *consolidation fund* is supposed to pay yearly, in round numbers, the following principal items of expenditure.

Tribute to the emperor.....	55,000
For repairs on the yellow river.....	30,000
Expenses of an agent at Peking.....	21,000
Gifts to the emperor.....	130,000
Similar presents to the emperor.....	20,000
Present to the emperor's mother or wife.....	20,000
Annual presents to various officials.....	40,000
Expenses of compulsory purchases of tea and silk.....	140,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>456,000</b>

What the *consolidation fund* really amounts to in each year has never been ascertained; the accounts are kept by the two or three senior bankers, who are in management in mystery even to their younger brethren; but foreigners can never conduct their trade independent of the *consolidation fund*, which this fund is in existence.

Next the terms of the *consolidation fund*, or present duty, should be insisted upon; and also the charge for measurement and a fair tonnage duty levied instead.

With reference to the 1st condition, the preliminary arrangement of which, h. m.'s plenipotentiary has pronounced as having been concluded, we, with others, must express our surprise that h. e. could ever stipulate that a foreign potentate should levy duties in a possession belonging to the British crown, thereby making the sovereign of Great Britain tributary and feudatory to the emperor of China.

We know not whether the port of Canton is to be closed against us, when we sit down at our new settlement, as it is against the Russians and Portuguese; but if it is to be closed against us, we do not see that, under the terms of the above circular, the British trade has gained much; to be sure, there will be a little more liberty of locomotion—we shall have a civil government & a military commandant, a church, perhaps an archbishop or bishop, a recorder, clerk of the crown, and a host of other officials, which will tend to make society very pleasant, but merchants in a country like China are but little for the good society, their time and attention







Vessels arrived from China.—At Singapore, Dec. 21.



ber 5 Isabella Robinson, 6 William Wilson, Bremer, 3 Ranger, all from Chuen. 8 Dec.—ber, Cossage's Family, Mary Gordon, 9 William, all from Macao.

## UNDER DESPATCH.

1) *Bombay Herald*, for Bombay, on the 15th at Amoy, (Port.) for the Straits.  
 2) *Porto*, (Port.) for Batavia.

## VESSELS LOADING.

For *Swatow*,—CARTMAN, PARROCK HALL.

For *Swatow*,—WATSON & CO.

For *Swatow*,—WATSON & CO.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*,—*Transports*, *Emerson*, *Bombay*, *Palmyra*, with bread and provisions, *Narragansett* (Afr.)

From *Swatow*,—*Cheneth*, *Fatien*, *Penang*, *Gentil*.

From *de via Manila*,—*London*.

From *Calcutta*,—*Swara*, *Elia*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*.

From *Calcutta*,—*Swara*, *Elia*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*.

From *Bombay*,—*Earl of Cliffr*, *Road*, *Orizaba*, *Kinly*.

From *Bombay*,—*Earl of Cliffr*, *Road*, *Orizaba*, *Kinly*.

From *de via Manila*,—*Sultana*, *Ardmore*.

From *Madras*,—*Sundrapoor*.

From *Swatow*,—*Calcutta*, *Tory*, *Margaret* (Port).

From *Calcutta*,—*Active*, (Port.) *Vladimir*, (Port.)

H. M. S. Expected.—*Wanderer*, 15. *Orizaba*, 16.

By the last arrivals we have received the *Bombay Times* of the 14, 21, 28, 31, of Oct. and 7, of Nov., the *Calcutta Englishman* from 29, of Oct. to the 18, of Nov., the *Calcutta Courier* of 31 of Oct. 7, 11, and 18 of Nov., the *Penang Gazette* of the 8 and 10 of Oct., 14, 21, and 28 of Nov., the *Malacca Weekly Register* of 15, 19, (extra) 29 of Oct., 5 and 26 of Nov. and 6 of Dec., the *Bengal Herald* from 30 of August, to 27 of Sept., and the *Madras Examiner* from 8 of Sept. to the 19 of Oct.

We have extracted from the *Englishman* of Nov. 3 the report of the committee of the East India and China Association on the China trade, to which we request the attention of our local readers.

With reference to the surprise expressed in our last number that a foreign potentate should levy duties in a possession belonging to the British crown, we have since learnt that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has officially declared that no duties can be levied, or other official functions exercised by Chinese officers in a British possession.

It may be inferred from this that the Chinese can only levy the duties allowed to on their own territory, and from their own subjects, on goods passing from Hongkong into the interior, and not on goods landed in *entrepôts* or consumed on the island; this, should it be the case, is most important, and we hope it will prove true.

As a proof of the favourable disposition of *Kesken*, it was said that he, the week before last, agreed to the request, made by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, to dismantle the lately erected forts on the tongue of land running out from *Kowloon*; and he requested, in order to save trouble, time, and expense, that the British commander in chief would allow the Chinese to remove the guns by sea.—Accordingly, on Sunday, the 7th instant, the *Nemesis* proceeded to Hongkong bay with orders to the commanding officer to permit the Chinese to remove the guns in boats; but when this permission was communicated to the Chinese officer in command of the forts—he declared that he had not received any instructions from *Kesken* on the subject—either to dismantle the forts, or to avail himself of the permission of the British commanding officer to remove the guns by sea.

In the *Madras Spectator*, of September 30 there is a letter from captain Christopher Hiden on the appropriation of the funds collected for the *Horburgh's* testimonial to the erection of a light-house on cape L'Agulhas; and we learn from the *Calcutta Courier* of November 11, that a notice of a meeting had been given at the Mauritius to promote a subscription for the erection

of a light-house on cape L'Agulhas. We may revert to this subject in our next.

We feel much obliged to R. for his description of his excursion over the island of *Hongkong*; and it is important, as giving a probably correct estimate of the number of inhabitants.

The terms of the following imperial edict, dated January 6 directly contradict what the commands issued by the emperor when the British squadron left the Gulf of *Pootah*: we will not presume to say whether the latter orders have been issued merely to blind the Chinese, or if they really evince the feelings of the emperor and his ministers toward the English.

## SUNDAY MORNING.

Tsounkwang, 20th year, 12th moon, 14th day, (January 10, 1841).

The following imperial edict has been received.

To day *Lou Yinko* (the first governor of *Chekeang*,—old C. R. January 19) has reported, (as follows):

In obedience to the commands, I went to *Tinghae*, to make due enquiries into the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners, &c.

"Now already has a report, from *Kesken*, respecting the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners in the province of *Canton*, reached Peking, &c. (from the terms of the report) they appear to be excessively proud and domineering." And imperial orders have already been issued to all the generals, governors, and deputy-governors to strictly increase the vigilance of their defense and guard, and to be prepared to receive the attack (of the English).

"The capital of the province of *Chekeang* is a most important place, which has occasioned the affair of *Tinghae*. It is proper to order *Lou Yinko* to meet with *Elepon*, and consult as to the safe management of affairs, and then send a report back to the capital of *Chekeang*, ordering the civil and military officers, to encrease the vigilance of their guard; and if the said foreigners again come and offer up petitions, to decisively reject them altogether; and should their ships abruptly approach near to the coasts or entrances of the ports, at once to open fire upon and attack them with the greatest fierceness; and while you do not act rashly, let there not be the least appearance of fear. Respect this.

## RENEWAL OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

We have not any facts to communicate to our distant readers relating to the re-opening of the British trade. The H. Co's steamer, *Nemesis*, with h. m.'s plenipotentiary on board, left for the *Bocca Tigris* on Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrived off the *Praya Grande*, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, and left again for the *Bocca Tigris* at day light, on Sunday morning, the 14th instant. It is generally understood that *Lou Yinko*, captain Hall, has charge of papers which are to be transmitted to the high imperial commissioner, through a Chinese officer at the *Bocca Tigris*, for the purpose of being collated with *Kesken's* own version of the commercial treaty which it is understood is now on the tapis between the high commissioner and h. m.'s plenipotentiary. There is, doubtless, great difficulty in reducing the terms of the treaty, whatever they may be, to the comprehension of Chinese statesmen and the impracticable Chinese language also offers the most knotty obstacles to the rendering of the provisions of an equal treaty into its characters and idiom, so as to avoid all ambiguity; it is probably, therefore, a fortnight or three weeks may elapse before all the conditions of the treaty are agreed to, and the treaty is sealed, by the high commissioner.

In the meantime, as the world has been informed, by the proclamation of h. m.'s plenipotentiary that the island of *Hongkong* has been ceded to the British crown, it is our duty to inform our distant readers

what probability exists of a flourishing British commerce being speedily established there.

The words of the proclamation are—  
 "The island of *Hongkong* has been ceded to the British crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner, *Kesken*."

Now we must suppose that this seal is the seal with which a Chinese imperial envoy is but seldom invested; it is said only to have been conferred twice before it was entrusted to *Lou* in 1839, first on the general commanding in the campaign against the *Burmese*, who was unsuccessful, and, we believe, lost his head; and secondly, on *Changling*, the conqueror of *Changking*, the Mahomedan insurgent. The seal is called, we are told, *Kwan Juang* 關防.

The Chinese, generally, deny that *Kesken* has any authority or power to cede the island of *Hongkong*, and should the new high commissioner, who is said to be on his way to *Canton*, be invested with "powers" over *Kesken*, and nullify all his proceedings, it becomes a question how far it will be becoming the honor and dignity of the British crown to hold *Hongkong* under the terms of cession agreed to by *Kesken*; and if the island is held against the will of the emperor, although a trade may and will be carried on there—that system of trade will never be honourable to the national character, nor conducive to the national interests.

Moreover, supposing that the emperor consents to the cession of *Hongkong* to the British crown for ever, his imperial majesty and his ministers will consider it a *final measure*; and expect no further advantages or rights will be again sought for, or urged by foreigners; but it is certain that the daring enterprise and capital of British merchants will seek for other channels of trade, and *Hongkong* will be only considered as a convenient stepping stone to the attainment of other gains; and these certain and ceaseless efforts will lead to generate a constant suspicion and ill-will on the part of the government, if not of the people, towards all foreigners; accusations will be made of breach of faith by the British government, and the whole trade will be in a constant state of anxiety and uncertainty; how different from that condition it would enjoy when under the protection of the Chinese government, and watched over by the government of *Great Britain* through the agency of h. m.'s ships and consuls, at the different ports.

Again with reference to the proclamation to the natives of *Hongkong*, in which they are told—"that they are now subjects of the queen of England"—will it be becoming the English crown to receive as subjects those poor beings who are transferred like so many Russian serfs or bond of cattle, from the paternal rule of their emperor and father, by the stamp of *Kesken's* seal?—We certainly doubt his power to make such transfer of any part of the Chinese family, whatever it might do with barren unimproved rock; but who are they told that they are subjects of the queen of England? because they reside on their hereditary lands in *Hongkong* island over which the British flag now waves?—This cannot be, for h. m.'s plenipotentiary in his circular dated January 20, declared—that h. m.'s government has sought for no privilege to China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants; and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to h. m.'s possession.

Now the Chinese, under this declaration, have no clear right to resort to, dwell in, and hold lands and houses on *Hongkong*, as

the subjects of any European or American state: it may be presumed that *Hongkong*, like Singapore, will be made a free port; but whoever dreamed of filling the Chinese at Singapore that they were the subjects of the queen of England? The dwellers on *Hongkong* are no more the subjects of the queen of England than any foreigner residing on British territory; and to give due effect to this proclamation, as affecting the natives holding their hereditary lands in *Hongkong* island, the alien law must be introduced there. It is utterly improbable that any Chinese officer can have been invested with the power to make a schism in the national family; and this fact will be proved when the Chinese on *Hongkong* are required, or advised, to cut off their tails as a mark of the alteration of their allegiance to their emperor and father, and of their allegiance to the British crown.

By this proclamation to the Chinese inhabitants of *Hongkong*, they are assured that the British government will protect them in their religious rites &c.; that is—they will be allowed to build their pagan temples—and establish monasteries and nunneries—within the sound of the English church-going bell!

By the following extract from the report of the committee of the East India and China association, our local readers will learn what value that body of the most eminent British merchants set upon the possession of an island in comparison to the opening of the ports of Peking, Chekeang, and Keangnan to British commerce: "of the desiderata recommended to the British government to gain the permission of the Chinese in a commercial treaty, it is the seventh alternative, a kind of *un pis aller*."

It is also the fifth of the desiderata, *eterna sine qua non* having preceded it, required by the British government, of the emperor of China, if the extract from the New York paper can be depended on (*vide* C. R. Nov. 24, 1840).

17. In the future conduct of the trade, it would be most desirable to obtain a commercial treaty with the Chinese permitting—

First.—Admission not only to Canton, but to certain ports to the northward, say Amoy, Fuh-shoo, Ningpo, and the Yangtze-keang and Kwan-chow, situated between the 29th and 32nd degrees of north latitude near the silk, sunken, and tea districts; and it is on this coast that the chief demand for British woollens, long-cells, and tinware exists.

Second.—Commercial relations to be maintained at these places, or at Canton, generally with the Chinese natives; but if the trade be limited to certain ports, which we most strongly deprecate, then the government to be guarantee of the solvency of such parties so chosen by it.

Third.—That British subjects in China carrying on a legitimate trade, shall not be treated by the government or its officials as inferiors, but be left free in their social and domestic relations to adopt European customs, to possess warehouses, and to have their wives and families with them; and to be under the protection of the Chinese laws from insult and oppression.

Fourth.—That a tariff of duties, inwards and outwards, be fixed and agreed upon by the British and Chinese governments, and no alteration be made but by mutual consent.

Fifth.—That the Queen's representative, as a plenipotentiary of the trade, be allowed direct communication with the emperor and his ministers, as well as with the local authorities; and that he be permitted to reside at Peking, or at a given port, for the protection of British subjects, and the regulation of the trade.

Sixth.—That in the event of any infraction of the Chinese laws, the punishment for the same shall be confined to the offender; and British subjects shall not be considered responsible for acts of such kind, but each man for his own conduct not being confounded with the guilty.

Seventh.—That supposing the Chinese to refuse opening their ports eventually, the question

by purchase, or otherwise, of an island be obtained, upon which a British factory could be established.

Upon terms such as these, the British trade with China, could, we think, be carried on with credit and advantage to this country; and if force must be used to obtain them, we cannot believe that the people of Great Britain and the European community in general would offer any objection to its exercise; at least, we humbly suggest that the adoption of this course is worth the trial for if it be not followed, the only alternative seems to be the abandonment of the important and growing commerce to smugglers and to piracy.

We have, &c.

(Signed) G. G. & H. LAWSON.

JAMES ASH, Secy.

W. C. LAWSON.

It is commonly reported that one port, if not more, on the N. E. coast of China, was offered to H. M.'s plenipotentiary by the imperial commissioner, but the offer was neglected abandoned, refused by the former immediately a casual expression was dropped, hinting that *Hongkong* might be ceded to the British crown.

Let the port of Canton, or any other port, is allowed by the Chinese government to be open to British shipping, the British government will never limit the enterprise and capital of its subjects to *Hongkong*—for such a course of proceeding would not only be adopting the narrow policy of China as that country abandons it, but would also be in direct contradiction to the act 3rd and 4th William 4th—by which the superintendents were appointed—for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China.

The honour and dignity of the British crown, the political & commercial interests of Great Britain, that is, the honour and interests of the U. K. must be ever be the primary objects of consideration with British statesmen; the interests of her colonies, of her foreign possessions, of her Indian empire are secondary objects:—it is the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose skill, capital, and industry must be ever the first encouraged and fostered—then the interests of the adjacent countries will follow as a shadow, does its substance; but how have the interests of the manufacturers and all other of the mercantile classes been cared for in so accepting the cession—which may yet be disputed—of a barren island containing about 70 square miles, in the midst of free commercial markets in all of the most available ports of China?—It should not be forgotten at the present moment, that the rotton of India, when improved in its staple and subjected to a more searching cleansing process, will find a market in England, and must the cotton of the southern states of the U. S.; the only prominent article of export from India to China will then be opium: which the British governor of *Hongkong* cannot refuse permission to be there landed and stored, duty free. How far this proceeding will tend to ameliorate the general condition of the general British commerce with China, we will not now discuss; but it is evident, if the cotton of India finds a market in England, the manufactures of England must find new outlets; and where are such venturies as the *Bacca Tigris*, the ports of *Fukkee*, *Chekeang*, and *Keangnan*, the *Yangtzekeang* and *yellow rivers*; but these venturies for British manufactures have been abandoned without a struggle—or rather not the slightest attempt has been made to gain them,—for the possession of the petty island of *Hongkong*, the greatest value of which is the eyes of the ministry will be that it is a source of petty patronage.

We will not, at the present moment, be a prophet of evil, and forecast the lame and impotent conclusion of the present negotiations; but we may be allowed to ask,

if the preliminaries are agreed upon, &c. &c. sides can trust in the good faith of each other, why should not the blockade be at once raised, and the ships be allowed to enter the river and land in time to save the passage down the China sea? This delay seems to show that H. M.'s plenipotentiary himself is not altogether confident of a final amicable arrangement. We have learnt from other sources than *Delta's* letter that troops from the provinces of *Kweichow*, *Szechuen*, *Hoonan* & *Kwangse* having been moving into the city of Canton; where and in its suburbs are now assembled 6000 Manchow soldiers. We are not a croaker—yet we confess that with reference to any satisfactory arrangement—hope does not spring exulting in our breast; and we—and we believe but few others will—shall not be surprised if the whole of the late proceedings and arrangements are altogether overturned before this month is out—and if so—what then?

#### TENURE OF LAND IN CHINA.

We have thought our local readers would wish to learn, if possible, some facts as to the tenure of land in China; as the British flag now waves over a small and insulated portion of the celestial soil; but it is difficult to gain any facts on the subject. It is a question whether there is any tenure like our freehold, or any law of entail. Land is supposed by some to be held upon the conditions of paying an annual quit-rent to the government; the lands given by the government for the endowment of colleges, temples &c. are held in perpetuity. Others say the land all belongs to the emperor; and is granted by the magistrates to the people, his children, so long as they fulfil the conditions of the grant.

The following note is from the appendix to Sir George Stanton's translation of the penal code.

#### NOTE.

It has long been a disputed, and is still perhaps to be considered as a doubtful question, whether the tenure by which the land is generally held in China, is of the nature of a freehold, and vested in the landholder without limitation or control, or whether the sovereign is in fact, the universal and exclusive proprietor of the soil, while the nominal landholder is like the *Zamindar* in India, no more than the steward or collector of his master. The truth probably lies, in this instance, between the two extremes. It is well known, that several of the merchants who trade with Europeans at Canton have considerable landed possessions, and that they cite as those possessions to be the most secure; it is the most important portion of their property. The magistrates resident at Peking, under the protection of the court, have likewise estates in land, granted them by different emperors, for the support of their establishments. Besides, the ordinary contribution of the landholder to the revenue is supposed not to exceed one-sixth of the produce; a proportion very different from that which is required from the *Rau*, or actual cultivators of the soil in India, and which leaves enough in the hands of the landholder, to enable him to reserve a considerable income to himself, after discharging the wages of the labourer, and the interest of the capital employed in the cultivation of his property. It chiefly upon this income that all the superintendents, supervisors, and unemployed officers of government; all merchants retired from, and no longer engaged in business; all those Tartar families who hold their property in China under a species of fief; and, lastly, all farmers and others not actually labouring agriculturists, must be supposed to subsist. As there are no public funds in China, the purchase of land is the chief, if not the only mode of rendering capital productive with certainty and regularity, and free from the anxiety and risk of commercial adventures.

On the other hand, it must be admitted, that the Penal code clearly evinces that there are considerations to be made from the advantages just mentioned; that the proprietary of the landholder is of a very qualified nature, and subject to a degree of interference and control on the part of government, not known or endured under the most despotic of the monarchies of Europe. By the LXXXVIIIth Section, the property of land seems to be almost entirely restricted from disposing of it by will. By the LXXXVIIth Section, it appears that the inheritors must share it amongst them in certain

Whoever appropriates his heir and representative unlawfully, shall be punished with 80 blows.

Any younger and inferior member of a family, living with the others under the same roof, who applies to his own use, or otherwise disposes of the joint family property without permission, shall be punished with 20 blows, if the value amounts to 10 ounces of silver, and can proceed more severely as far as 100 blows, for every additional 10 ounces value.



The goods began to arrive soon after 7 and unloading commenced between 9 and 10 followed by quantities; these were the only

### HONGKONG EXCURSION.

[ To be continued. ]



# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1941.

## SINGAPORE.

ON THE CHINESE OFFICIALS' REACTION.

Shanghai, 20th January, 1941.

The subject of the plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary negotiations between the Imperial Government and himself, involving the following conditions:

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British crown. All just claims and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid, as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars (one million payable in cash, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1946).

3. Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within two days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa, all further arrangements being practicable at the new settlement.—details remain matter of negotiation.

"We are not a crumb—yet we confess that, with reference to any satisfactory arrangement, hope does not spring within us; and we shall not be surprised if the whole of the late negotiations and arrangements are altogether overthrown before this month is out—and if so—what then?" (C. R. February 16).

This morning at little before 8 o'clock the formidable company's steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. R. Hall, anchored off the *Praya Grande*, having left the *Bocca Tigris* the previous night. Captain Hall had been sent to the *Bocca Tigris* by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, and left last Sunday morning, having on board a Chinese, who was formerly the interpreter of one of the leading English merchants, but who has been for some months out of the service, if not the confidence of the local government. It was conjectured that the Chinese official had charge of the rough draft of some documents which were to be forwarded to the high commissioner, London, for his examination & approval: as it was very early that the greatest care should be taken in wording the treaty, which the British community were led to believe by the most recent terms of the above circular, was in the course of consideration between the high contracting parties of Great Britain and China: the *Nemesis*, consequently, had orders to wait at the *Bocca Tigris* to receive the papers back, or a reply, until the evening of the 18th.

Captain Hall landed before the *Nemesis* anchored, and in a short time afterwards the whole of *Praya Grande* became a scene of the fiercest interest, officers, naval and military, were hurrying to and fro preparing to embark, instant, and some of them breakfasting; calling hither and thither their servants for their baggage &c.

The following facts have been brought to our notice.

When the Chinese official left the *Nemesis* on Sunday, he told captain Hall he would probably be back on Wednesday, but certainly during the afternoon of Thursday. Captain Hall remained off the *Bocca Tigris* until 12 p. m. yesterday when he left that station for Macao. During the 18th capt. Hall went in his boat to reconnoitre, and when within 60 or 70 yards of the island of south Wangtung, a shot was fired at the boat from a small redoubt, in the rear of the principal fort, the shot was well delivered and struck the water near the boat; capt. Hall returned the fire from a musket, which he fired into the fort; the *Nemesis* was about 7 miles off when this circumstance occurred.

Captain Hall observed a number of new forts, and that masses of Chinese were very busy on Chung.

The Chinese interpreters have been ordered to proceed in the *Nemesis* to the *Bocca Tigris*, and it is expected that the squadron will again take their station off the fort immediately.

The policy of the Chinese government is as cautious as water, and as we can presume to say what matter they will adopt, or how long they will persevere in opposition to the British cause, it is likely they are again

of governor of the two Kwang provinces; and if such is the fact, judging from his former actions and the tenor of his justificative address to the emperor, (vide C. R. Nov. 10, 1840), we may look forward to a long and obstinate resistance to the demands of the English.

So, the paltry indemnity of \$6,000,000, the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British crown, and the re-opening of the trade are as if they had never been.

It has often been said that the Chinese will yield when they have no alternative but yielding; but they have been so long used to despise barbarians, that until they are thoroughly awe struck, and forced to the confession that those said barbarians are their superiors, they will never change their mode of thinking and acting.

We are apprehensive that throughout the whole of the late negotiations, too much deference has been paid to the most assuming and insolent government in the world: too much veneration professed for the great emperor, who is already more than sufficiently inflated by the adoration that is paid to him by his own subjects.

Thus then, on the 10th of February 1841, the negotiations commenced at the mouth of the *Piako* in August, and renewed off the *Bogue*, in December 1840, carried on and said to be completed at the 2nd bay pagoda in January 1841—are disdaintfully disavowed and broken off by the Chinese officers.

False information has been forwarded to India and England, first by h. m.'s *Cruiser*, in October, then by the honorable company's steamer *Enterprise* on the 23rd ult.—and lastly by h. m.'s *Lorne* on the 12th instant: the consequence of which will be the freighting of ships in all the ports of England and India for China—and soon millions more of British property will be added to those already afloat in the Chinese waters!

If we could presume to lift a warning voice to the commercial world, we should exclaim—never again put any trust in the words and promises of a circular issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China; & suspend your commercial speculations with this country until you are fully convinced that the emperor himself has agreed to and guaranteed a new and stable state of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The commander in chief sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, with h. m.'s plenipotentiary and captain Herbert, of the *Calliope*, on board of which ship the commodore's broad pennant is flying, have embarked on board the h. co.'s steamer *Nemesis*, to join the squadron in Hongkong bay. The following circular has just been issued.

## CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the *Bocca Tigris*. The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order, (Signed) E. KIMBLE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Macao, February 10, 1841.

We are informed the Chinese authorities are to be ordered to the 1st of the 2nd afternoon the 22nd inst.; but their reply.

When the *Nemesis* was off the *Bocca Tigris* the forts were crowded with troops, so thick as pluming on an ant-hill; but if this faithless government will be obstinate in its faithlessness, will cling to its fancied superiority and attempt to resist, or power to repel, the attacks of Europeans—those sons of Manchueria have

Can only be told to change, that they have not time with the water. But we do not anticipate any yielding on the part of the Chinese, particularly if Lin is at the head of the provincial government, even when we have got possession of the

Canton and the island of Amor: and the troops who are now on their way from Canton will, we trust, be numerous and effective enough for this service.

But the trade may not be recovered even then: the Chinese officers and troops, and perhaps, millions of the people, will retreat to the *Mailing* mountain, the northern boundary of the province.

Such, then, is our present position with China—an open war, which will be carried on with a degree of exacerbation and exasperation on both sides, which would never have been generated, if England had been true to herself in the first instance, and struck the blow, which is now descending on the Chinese, last June.

With reference to the renewal of the trade, our distant readers should remember that is quite in accordance with Chinese policy to direct a whole population to retreat into the interior, when they cannot oppose force to force: and we are inclined to think that our imbecile measures—however well intended to prevent the disruption of the empire,—have induced even the people at length to despise us, notwithstanding there is such a proud & gallant fleet riding in their waters. From present appearances we are only confirmed in the opinion that we have held ever since the British merchants left Canton in May and June 1839: that to leave Canton was easy, to return would be the difficulty: and we can only now repeat the opinion which we expressed in the first number of the Register of this year—that the advice of all the highest officers of the empire to the emperor being to vindicate the independence and glory of the empire by force of arms—that under such a determination there can be no hope of the renewal of the legal English trade for a long, an indefinite time. We shall be happy if our desponding forebodings are confuted by the event; but our readers must judge for themselves what trust is to be placed in this government when one of its ablest and most moderate officers, falsifies the following high but too hasty eulogium of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

"Her majesty's plenipotentiary cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes (the conduct of the commander in chief and the fleet), the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith and enlarged opinions of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending."

The English mails were detained at Malta by admiral sir John Lewis.

The mail stopped at Malta is to come forward via Trebizond and the Persian gulf.

The consuls general of the four powers have left Alexandria.

The Allied forces have got possession of the whole coast of Syria, Ibrahim Pasha and Suliman Pasha have retreated.

On the 25th October a steamer had reached Alexandria with a declaration from the French government that that nation was preparing to give every assistance to Mohammed Ali.

Alexandria 15 October. Syria is lost to Mohammed Ali. The emir Beshir has returned to his allegiance to the sultan.

Dates from Egypt of Oct. 19 say that all was quiet in that country, and that the Pasha was inclined, in the absence of the British consul and E. I. Co.'s agent, to expedite instead of impeding the mails: it is thought the communication with Egypt will not be suspended, but if so, for a for a short time only.

The mails from Bombay of the 30th of September, by the *Berenice*, have passed safely through Egypt.

THE  
CANTON REGISTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION			
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\$ 10	perable quarterly.		
\$ 5	do	do.	in advance.
\$ 5	do	do.	in do
Action \$ 12 payable quarterly.			
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By General P. do. Current and Action.			

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TABLE OF ADVERTISEMENTS	
In the Canton Register.	
Yards for freight	5 c.
Advertisements, each insertion	1 c.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months	3 c.

14. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1841. NO. 8.

FOR SALE,  
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.  
THE British Bark **HYGEIA**, 375 Tons  
old iron; master captain J. HARRIS  
by  
**HOLLIDAY, WINE AND CO.**  
February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.  
 "PICKWICK,"  
 C. HUGHESDON.

[illegible]

Half quarter casks, and  
a few three and a half in bottle. Apply to  
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
Marine, 29th January, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—CALVERT UNION BANK BILLS.—  
Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at  
the rate of 3 per cent per annum. These bills are in  
lots of 1000 to 2000 Ropes. Apply to  
**M. LAMULETA.**  
Madras, 25th January, 1841. \*

THE BRITISH TRADE AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.  
(Continued from the page 19, No. 1.)

7. This is now broken an article of necessity to the entire population of the United Kingdom, and its cost in China is nearly 2,000,000,000 sterling per annum, which must be paid for by British and Indian manufacturers and producers, and by the precious metals obtained from other countries in return for British imports. At the same time, the prohibition of import of a million of pounds may oblige the buyers of tea and silk to have recourse partially to silver, but is likely to be the evil of manufacturers, and the altered distribution of the metals, and consequent rise of prices in the two countries, the same permanent loss, cheapness, which has made our manufactures throughout India, will operate in China, and it is for this large and growing trade, of such deep importance, present and prospective, in the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain, that we claim the immediate and powerful protection of the Government's government.

3. In showing how that protection may best be afforded, we shall now proceed to point out the altered character of the trade, since it was thrown open to their markets.

[illegible]

2. Again, if Parliament were to thought paper as  
present the trade in China under the control of a non-sensit-  
ive of the crown, its dignity must not be considered, and  
the measures which might have been suggested by the com-  
munity of merchants must now be suggested by the power  
of Great Britain.

[illegible]

in protection. But the Chinese government consider all foreigners residing in China as their subjects only; they do not permit them to have a free intercourse with the natives; require their submission to Chinese laws without exception; demand that interests in the most arbitrary and inconsiderate manner in all their affairs, whether social, domestic or commercial. We are aware that where such weak rulers exist, it is not easy to reconcile the two systems, but we would hope that a spirit of moderation and compromise, and a bold expansion, and even the exercise of power by a shrewd and well-ordered but honest agent, might accomplish a great deal. We think it likely, we cannot but earnestly recommend, that the effort should be made, and the experiment tried; for the Chinese appear to us to be one of the most elastic characters. If we remain as they are, the great representative of the world is to be crushed, and we must fear the ultimate result of the struggle will be like that of the latter. One of high character and integrity will be essential in China, the task will thus degenerate into something grossly like view 2. The solution will be not to let the Chinese have the power of British property by the plunder of Chinese property on the one hand, nor let the Chinese use their power on the other.

13. Under an circumstances, there came to be but two possible steps in the British government, by which an appeal from the Chinese to more liberal treatment of the persons engaged in the illicit trade with China, came, that of 'voluntarism'; the other, that of compelling certain concessions, and supporting the demand with a military force. Thereby, a right judgment of these two modes of dealing with the Chinese, we will endeavor briefly to examine the conduct of the East India Company during the last thirty years in order to ascertain how far the system pursued by them towards the Chinese is likely (bearing in mind the alleged immorality of the trade) to accrue in the important object in view. In 1760, Admiral Drury attempted to seize Mocha, the Chinese batteries at the Mocha fired on the ships, and the Admiral withdrew the fleet. The resolution was taken to seize this set of ~~gunboats~~ and to stop the trade but the Admiral hesitated, and ultimately retired, and the trade was withdrawn from Mocha. The trade was resumed. The Chinese built more ships, and increased the quantity they had obtained near the British station, and the danger to navigation there increased, and the British government decided, and it was resolved that the members of the factory, being of the same high rank as the British, should be sent to the British station, and the same year, 1765.

[illegible]

The first of these was the...  
The second was the...  
The third was the...  
The fourth was the...  
The fifth was the...  
The sixth was the...  
The seventh was the...  
The eighth was the...  
The ninth was the...  
The tenth was the...

VERSIONED HAS ON HAND  
AND FOR AXLE 1

[illegible]

**STEEL PUMP**  
and Water-lifting Hays, (for sale at the  
Royal Arsenal).

ALONG JUST ARRIVED  
 1000  
 1000, in small Eggs.  
 100 in 25 lb. boxes.  
 and WAX BARS.  
 1000  
 1000, in barrels  
 in half barrels  
 and FINE CHURNS.  
 1000 and 200  
 1000  
 JOHN SMITH.  
 First N. E. Corner on the Pr. St. Grounds.  
 Baltimore, Md.

OLD LAND'S	PARTICULAR
A—THE "MORALS"	has brought out
of the best Mergers	Wine, from the
N. Newton, Gossard,	Wine & Co.
highly established	the character of
the. The packaging	

... that, where Pagan is a philosopher, he marks the ground  
work of any new settlement of the relations between the  
two empires. If the Chinese are to have the mastery of the









Major Pratt 26th regiment in command. Lt. Stratham of Royal Marines, from H. M. S. Calliope, acting Brigade Major. Lt. Stewart Mackenzie, of the 90th Light Infantry, and military secretary, acting ad-de-camp. Capt. Ellis of the Royal Marines commanded the advance. Lt. Symons of the Wellesley superintended the lading and re embarkation of the troops.—*Chinese Repository, for Janu-ry.*

#### D-lhi Gazette Extra, November 11.

Death of Maharajah Kooruk Singh and his son Now-Nehal Singh.—The Maharajah Kooruk Singh, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on the morning of the 5th; no sooner was the melancholy event made known to the Under-ron, than the Ranees leagu Koori, sister of sirdar Mungul Singh, expressed her firm determination to burn, and accordingly, about 11 o'clock of the same day she was immolated with three of her hand-maidens.

On termination of the funeral, the court was proceeding to bathe in the Ravee, but in passing through one of the covered gateways of the town, the crash of elephants causing one of the beams of immense weight to fall, it struck Koorwur Now-Nehal-Singh the heir-apparent, on the head, and a youth named Mena-Oodun Singh (son of Bajah Golab Singh), who was on the prince's elephant, on the knee. Oodun Singh died immediately, but the prince remained in an insensible state until 10 o'clock at night, when he expired.

The aspect of affairs in the Punjab, as regards internal politics, may be considered to be totally altered, but to us British ally the same friendly feeling is evinced, so much so, that it is believed the brigade will cross the Sutledge on the morning of Wednesday next in progress to Peshawar.

Extract of a letter from Canton, to a gentleman at Leith, received by the overland mail.

"I would fain now give you some idea of the probable position we may occupy in China next season; but though you may believe it is the constant subject of conversation, I cannot find that one opinion is better than another. It is now said the Chinese are going to put a stop to all trade whatever, and shut up their country completely. Captain ——— thinks it will be settled in a month, and that we shall have an export next year of 40 millions; but his opinion is not worth a moment's consideration. &c. &c. &c."—*Glasgow Chronicle Courier, Oct. 15.*

Closing Prices 4 o'clock Oct. 15.  
Consols 3 per cent for account 86½.

Accounts from Frankfurt on the Maine states that at a meeting of the most influential monied and commercial firms, a resolution was adopted to keep accounts and receive payments in francs instead of the various coins hitherto employed: this of course will not exclude monies, but merely establish a convenient uniformity in the mode of computing accounts.

#### DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN KOHISTAN AND SURRENDER OF DOST MAHOMED.

Sir R. Sale, about the 21 or 24, Nov., fell in with, defeated, and thoroughly dispersed in the Kohistan a body of 5 or 6000 men, which had collected in favor of Dost Mahomed. Dr. Lord, we regret to hear, was killed in this action.

Sir A. Burnes and the general knew not where the Dost had fled from the field. However, on the 4th of November 1840, while the envoy and minister at Cabool were taking his evening ride, a single horseman came up to him, looked him in the face and galloped off.

A few minutes more and Dost Mahomed, attended by only this one horseman, was at Sir W. Macnaghten's side, and surrendered unconditionally, dismounting and tendering his sword.

The envoy begged him to remount and returned him his sword—and both proceeded to the envoy's residence, where the Dost is at present a guest, and where his sons will shortly join him.

Since publishing the above, we have been favored with the following more particular account of the surrender of Dost Mahomed:

An express from Cabool of November 4, was received last night. It appears that on the 2d November, Sir R. Sale met the force which had assembled round Dost Mahomed at a place named Purwur, and dispersed it. Mr P. B. Lord was unfortunately killed in this affair.—Dost Mahomed appears to have come direct from the fight into Cabool. On the evening of the 2d, as Sir Wm. Macnaghten was returning from his evening ride, a single horseman galloped up

to him when within a few yards of his residence in the citadel, and said that Dost Mahomed had arrived and sought his protection. This horseman proved to be Snoodan Mahomed Khan, Barikzai of Nijrud, an adherent of the ex-chief, who had been particularly active in intrigues in his favour in the Kohistan. Dost Mahomed then rode up, and alighted from his horse. He was requested again to mount, and conducted to Sir William Macnaghten's house, within the enclosure of which a tent was pitched for him—and every thing necessary for his comfort provided.

He put his sword into Sir W. Macnaghten's hand as a token of submission, and appeared gratified on its being immediately returned to him. On the morning of the 4th November. Sir W. Cotton, with his staff and the principal officers in Cabool, met Dost Mahomed at Sir W. Macnaghten's house. It was intended to bring the ex-eh of India with his family—under the escort of the 4d European regiment, the 45th N. I., and the 2d cavalry, but the plans in this respect had not been finally determined.

A very general amnesty for political offences in Afghanistan would probably be declared in consequence of the surrender of Dost Mahomed. He had written to his three sons, who were out in different parts of the country, desiring them to follow his example, and deliver themselves up.—*Englishman, Nov. 26.*

THE PUNJAB.—Our letters from the Punjab are dated 14th of November. Colonel Shelton's brigade crossed the Sutledge on the 13th, and every thing seemed to indicate that the passage through the Punjab would be achieved without the slightest trouble.—(Englishman).

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth.—Rear admiral sir F. King, the newly appointed commander in chief in the Brazil, was to quit Plymouth for Rio de Janeiro on the 1<sup>st</sup> October. The Southampton 32 flag ship, is now nearly complete in her crew.

The Calcutta 54, captain sir S. Roberts, and Belleisle 75, captain T. Nicholas, are preparing at Plymouth, and the former is more than half finished. The latter ship has been slowly masted, and both are rapidly completing for the Mediterranean.

The Camperdown, 104, is to be prepared forthwith for admiral sir H. Digby's flag at Sheerness, and captain sir H. L. Baker is to have the command of her.

The Plebe 36, captain Boxer, arrived at Malta, from England, 19th August, and sailed next day for the coast of Syria.

#### QUARTERLY NAVAL OUTRARY.

Flag officers.—Admiral Sir Edward—vice admiral lord Mark Kerr. Captains—T. J. Nott, J. Codd, J. Lihou. Commanders—J. Irons, G. Gordon, H. M. Moatyn, R. Deekman, retired, J. Seaverts, retired, H. Ambrose, retired, H. T. Shewers, retired, W. Tamplin, retired. Lieutenants—C. Spence, R. Morda, H. Harner, S. D. Philpot, J. W. Bohan, T. Stone, G. Green, J. Smith, D. Blair, H. Gale, (s), T. C. Dillist, R. Lewis, J. Fox, J. A. Frick, C. Fleetwood, W. Gordon, A. R. Lowe, G. E. Whitaker, T. G. Bond, R. Hay, J. Simmonds, G. Ross, M. R. Lawrence, Masters—J. Goodridge, P. M. Logan, G. Barn. Surgeons—A. Hamilton, W. Carey, R. Playdon, M. B. J. McLean. Assistant Surgeons—E. Alexander, M. A. Moody. Paymaster—R. Farquhar, J. Brooking, R. Resp. C. Pinfold, G. Cole, W. Little. Royal Marines.—Major P. Jones, Brevet, Major A. Kinsman, captain R. Farrier, A. Tooton, T. Kulloch.

#### LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, September 20.

The Queen has appointed J. Hindmarsh, esq. captain R. N. to be lieutenant, governor of the Island of Heligoland. Office of Ordnance, Sep. 25.—Corps of royal engineers.—captain and brevet major H. D. Jones, to be lieutenant; captain and brevet major sir R. H. Bonyycastle, to be lieutenant, vice Mulder, who retires on full pay; second captain G. C. Page, to be captain, vice Bonyycastle; first lieutenant, E. Frame, to be second captain, first lieutenant R. Howorth, to be second captain, vice Page.

Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling go ahead power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their interests as to ponder over a cent which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.—*American paper.*

#### ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

### CHINA.

FEBRUARY 23RD 1841.

#### LEATEST DATES

England	20th Oct.	Singapore	19th Dec.
U. States	20th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	21st Nov.	Manila	16th Feb.
Bombay	25th Nov.	Austral Asia	15th Dec.
China			11 Feb.

#### ARRIVED FROM

17. HONGKONG, (Sp.) Mercede, Manila.

18. ROSS, Nielle, Bombay.  
19. ARMY, Bell, Bombay and Singapore.  
19. ARMY, Codman, Manila.  
19. BURN, Success, (Sp.) Manila, Manila.  
19. BURN, Success, (Sp.) Manila, Manila.  
20. COMSTA, (Sp.) Pardo, Manila.  
21. NARRAGANSET, (Am.) Crocker, Manila & Lpool.  
22. CONWALLER, Clark, Bombay.  
PASSENGER.—Per EARL OF CLARE, Mrs. Scott.

#### SAILED FOR

18. HARRIS, Lonsdale, Manila.  
20. CHIFFAIS, Clark, London.  
21. BOWMAN, HORMUMER, Lyons, Sing & Bombay.  
PASSENGER.—Per BOWMAN, HORMUMER, John Shillaber, esq.

Vessels at Singapore from Macao.—Dec. 24, Emma, Morrison, Jan. 3, Bapangna, City of Derry.  
From Chusan.—Dec. 25, Victoria, Jap. 2, Modum.

#### UNDER DETPACH.

WATER WREN, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
WESTMORELAND, for Sing. and Bby, Saturday next.  
ANGELICA, (Port.) for the Straits.  
LEX, (Port.) PROVIDENCIA, (Port.) for Batavia.

#### VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—PARNOCK MALL.  
VESSELS EXPECTED.  
From London.—Transport, Pontonjee Bomanjee, Palmyra, with bread and provisions.  
From Liverpool.—Cheetham, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.  
From do via Manila.—Lynnhoe.  
From Calcutta.—Severn, Elim, Red Rover, Rob Roy, Sylph, Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Poppy, Syed Khan, Fulcon, Franjee Cowasjee, Mary Ann Leighton.  
From Bombay.—Orion, Amazon, Angusta, Charles Pyber, Longee Family, Ardaseer.  
From do via Manila.—Sultana.  
From Madras.—Soondrapovy.  
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tary, Margarida, (Port), Minerva, Susan, Anne Laing, Lascar, Latin.  
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Vinjante, (Port.)

#### List of H. M. ships employed in particular service off the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74	commander	Sir J. G. Bremer,	commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.
Meriville 74	captain	the hon R. S. Dundas.	
Blenheim 74	captain	Sir H. F. Edenhouse	
Blow 44	captain	P. Bouchier,	
Dread 44	captain	H. Smith.	
Albatross 28	captain	A. J. Kuper, (actg.)	
Calliope 28	captain	T. Herbert.	
Cowsey 28	captain	C. D. Behune,	
Swearing 28	captain	J. Scott.	
Herold 28	captain	— Niss.	
Niurod 30	commander	T. Ratlow.	
Hyacinth 18	commander	W. Warren.	
Molester 18	commander	H. Eyres.	
Pyrites 18	commander	T. N. Anon.	
Columbine 16	commander	T. J. Clarke.	
Alceon 16	lieut.	T. S. Nason, commandg.	
Sulphur 6	lieut.	R. Bremer, commandg.	
Starling s.h.	lieut.	H. Kiltett, commandg.	
Jupiter (armed ex-boat as troop ship)	for, Fulton (roundg.)		
Rattlesnake (Troop Ship)	Mr. Deidie, (commandg.)		
H. C.'s armed steamers.			
Atalanta captain Roovers, I. N.	Madagascar captain Derry		
Queen, captain Warden.	Norwest, captain W. H. Hall.		

Since our last the *Singapore Free Press* of the 10th and 31st of December, and 7th of January, and Bombay and Calcutta papers of different dates for October to 24th of November, from Calcutta 28th and Bombay, 23rd of November.

The most important news from India, is the surrender of Dost Mahomed, the fatal casualties that have happened in the royal family of Lahore, and the apparently peaceful and quiet state of the Punjab, and the good dispositions of its present ruler *Shere Sing*—said to be a natural son of *Ranjee Sing*, who disowned him. He has proved himself a brave and skilful soldier, which won for him *Ranjee's* favour, who appointed him governor of Cashmere, where his sway was stained with much cruelty and oppression.

The *Narraganset* (U. S.) has arrived at Manila from Liverpool, Oct. 20; at which date the London funds were rising. The French chambers were to meet on the 28th of October, when the eastern question would be the prominent matter of discussion; but we anticipate that the majority will not be for war on account of Mahomed Ali.

## CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 23<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 1841.

The b. co's. steamer, *Nemesis*, visited Macao about 11 P. M. on Sunday last, delivered despatches, and left immediately to rejoin the squadron in Hongkong bay.

H. M. ships *Herald*, *Modeste*, & steamer *Nemesis*, detained 11 junks on Monday, six from Chinchew and five from Singapore.

The line of battle ships passed Lintin yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock on their passage to the *Bocca Tigris*.

It will be observed from the extract from the Glasgow Chronicle, that official advice has been sent home that 40,000,000 lbs of tea will be exported to England in the season 1840-41: passing by the fact that this large quantity has not been manufactured in the tea districts—we most observe that these premature advices will only tend to depress the tea market without sufficient reasons: while in China the prospect of the merchants resuming their transactions in a now most unprofitable market is more distant than ever.

With reference to the return of the British merchants to Canton, we presume that before they again venture to put themselves in the power of the local government, the former troops must be withdrawn from the city. Indeed, the suspicious circumstances of the assembling of these troops, and the building of new forts, ought long ago to have formed the ground of the most serious protests from h. m.'s plenipotentiary: these acts on the part of the Chinese were such sufficient indications of hostile intentions, as should have induced h. e. himself to have broken off the negotiations, instead of leaving that course to be adopted by the Chinese.

In the most favourable point of view, we must consider that the residence of any British subjects hereafter in Canton will be very desirable; they will be completely in the hands of the hong merchants and linguists, who will govern the trade as they choose, and for their own profit only. Every petty artifice, every vexatious delay in the management and settlement of mercantile transactions will be resorted to; the Chinese will demand and obtain their own prices for their own goods and also will give only their own prices for British goods; and the hong merchant will not forget the council of Lin, —to put on 'a loftiness of demeanour,' and require the British merchant to 'call at his hong, in full dress, a sword by his side, three or four times before the hongist permits him to enter his presence.

Fresh custom charges are being laid on teas, &c.; and it is reported that 25 cents is to be added to the duties on U. S.'s domestics.

## COURT OF JUDICATURE IN CHINA.

With reference to the 5th paragraph of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation, published in the Register of the 9th inst., which is as follows:—

'And I do further declare and proclaim, that pending h. m.'s further pleasure, all offences committed in Hongkong by h. e.'s subjects, or other persons than natives of the island or of China thereto resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China.'

Now, without again advertising to captain Elliot's own impression that he had probably

exceeded his powers, by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c., we shall refer to the act of parliament and orders in council for information, whether the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China has been legally erected: for the property, liberty, and lives of British subjects are too sacred to be governed by a mere proclamation.

The 6th paragraph of the act of parliament gives to the king in council the power to create a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by h. m.'s subjects within the said dominions, &c.

By the order in council of the 9th of December, 1833, it was ordered by his majesty that there shall be a court of justice, &c.—and that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent for the time being, &c.

Now courts of judicature exist by acts of parliament, or letters patent, or are continued by prescription.

H. M.'s subjects in China have never had read to them any act of parliament, or letters patent, erecting such a court of judicature in China; nor any commission, or other legal instrument, from the crown opening such court.

H. M.'s chief superintendent, in his official public notice to British subjects, dated Macao, 26th July, 1839, says:—'In obedience to an order of his late most excellent majesty in council &c., the following rules of practice and proceeding are hereby promulgated, to be observed in the court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction created in the aforesaid order in council &c.'

But with all due submission to h. m.'s chief superintendent, neither the act of parliament nor the order in council, created the court: the former enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the king in council to create a court of justice, &c., and the latter ordered that there shall be a court of justice, &c.: but shall be is not is; nor, we would humbly presume to say, was the order in council given to be obeyed by h. m.'s superintendent: the order was to be carried into effect by the legislature erecting such court of judicature under the usual constitutional forms: as we hold these opinions, we cannot believe that there is any court of jurisdiction presently existing in the dominions of the emperor of China: and with this impression on our mind, it is our duty to state it to the British subjects in China.

## HONGKONG.

With regard to the future destiny of the island of Hongkong as a British settlement and free port, it may be prudent to consider what probability there is that a legal trade with this empire will ever be allowed to exist there. Any body who has been in Cork may remember the celebrated locality of the 'holy ground'; and we anticipate some such sobriquet for Hongkong in future years.

H. M.'s superintendent, in his speech to the public meeting in Canton on the 17th Dec., 1838, made the following observations. —Of its futurity (the opium traffic within-side the *Bocca Tigris*) it might be safely predicted that it would fall into the hands of the reckless, the refuse, and probably the convicted, of all the countries in our neighbourhood.

Now if this was a true prediction of the opium trade in the river, subject to Chinese

domination, what shall be foretold of its futurity, in the British island of Hongkong, protected by British domination? For opium must be warehoused there so long as the E. I. company's manufacture and sale continue: Hongkong, then, will be the resort and rendezvous of all the Chinese smugglers; opium-smoking shops and gamblinghouses will soon spread through its valleys and on the declivities of the hills: to those haunts will flock all the discontented and bad spirits of the empire; the island will be surrounded by shamans, and become a Gehenna of the waters.

It is also not at all improbable that in the course of time, a great part of the foreign trade with fall into the hands of the Chinese; they will both import and export into and from England on their own account.

Territorial possession in China—which will probably be followed by territorial aggrandizement—we do not conceive to be the great desideratum with England. Leaving all minor considerations, the renewal of the trade on a new and extended basis, must certainly be the primary object with her majesty's government: and would not free access to the ports of all the maritime provinces, with acknowledged rights of residence, locomotion, and protection, be infinitely more powerful for the attainment of that object, and far more conducive to the interests of British manufactures & the honour of the British crown and nation, than the possession in fee simple of a few square miles of territory, almost within stone's throw of the mainland of China; and which possession must ever be regarded by the Chinese government as a hotbed of sedition, as a school of opposition to its rule and laws, and as a smuggling depot.

We have extracted from the Chinese Repository for January, the interesting account of the attack on the Chinese forts on the 7th ult., for we doubt not that its perusal will afford a lively satisfaction to the officers and men of both services employed.

The appeal to the emperor by the slain *Keshen's* relations, is a remarkable circumstance.

We have not a doubt of the authenticity of the documents from which we have made the following translations, although the transcriber may have made some mistakes. Our readers will observe that *Keshen* forwards the admiral's report of the capture of the forts, without any comment. The emperor's reply is a very rambling, unmethodical production; there is no allusion to *Lia* in the original; so the report of the restoration of that magnate to the governorship of the two Kwang provinces must be without foundation; he may probably be at present an adviser to *Keshen*, and by and by we should not be surprised, if he were reinstated in the office of governor: Canton will be a pleasant place of sojourn under his rule, to the tender mercies of which we are told we are to be abandoned.

The allusion in the emperor's reply to the Portuguese opium (occidental countries), arises from the old association of ideas, when Macao was the entrepôt for the drug.



When the emperor tells his officers to "settle affairs," "cut off trade for ever," "exterminate and drive out the English foreigners," *how* little knows the difficulty of the tasks which he imposes on weak and unwillig instruments; or the misery and ruin he is invoking on his empire and dynasty. The tenour of the emperor's reply induced us to expect much passive resistance in future to the foreign trade generally, but more particularly to the English trade.

#### Report of the governor of Canton to the emperor on the capture of the forts of Chenspe and Tykoktow.

Keshen, governor of Canton, on the 16th day of the 12th moon, (January 8th) made the following general report.

I, (your slave) Keshen, report respecting the English foreigner, who, not waiting for a reply, attacked the batteries; this respectful statement is hurried on at the rate of 500 *le* per day; looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I today (January 8th) prepared a document to be sent in reply to the English foreigner, and a flag of intimation was hoisted (at the forts) and so forth.

I now respectfully report in a duly prepared address; that immediately after (having sent the said document) I received a flying report from admiral Kwan, that early on the morning of the 15th (Jan. 7th) all the English ships weighed their anchors and arranged themselves to attack the forts of *Shakok* and *Takok*; the firing of the guns was without intermission; the attack was made on all sides from about 9 till 3; it is calculated that each of the English ships had more than ten guns; our soldiers put forth their strength, and opposed the attack, until blacked, and they observed at a distance the foreigners dropping in to the sea. At that time the tide ebbed and the foreign ships ceased their fire, being at anchor in the mid-channel between *Shakok* and *Takok*, and each party stood in defiance of each other; and it was generally expected that next morning when the flood tide made the battle would be renewed. There were also four steam vessels, which attacked our vessels, which attack our troops also immediately opposed, and the victory was undecided, and the steamers speedily returned to the offing &c.

After my arrival in Canton, I repeatedly corresponded with the English foreigner, and my papers were all of a conciliatory and admonitory description; and as to the list of conditions which he requested, although I could not comply with all his insatiable desires, still there were some which might be granted. But the said foreigner on the 14th day (Jan 6th) sent in a paper and did not wait for my reply, but forthwith early on the 15th day attacked the forts; to such an extreme pitch had his domineering pride and perverse violence arrived! It is said,—or recommended—that we should confine ourselves within our barriers, which will be sufficient to cause the English to exhaust themselves; & then if they are allowed to trade they will fall into our manners & customs; whether there are sufficient proofs of this or not, it will be difficult to escape the profound intelligence of our imperial majesty.

Now how could the said foreigners dare to be the first to attack (the forts) and create disturbances and of themselves originate the causes of quarrel and war; which will lead to their not being able to open their mouths (to beg for a settlement of affairs). Why did he not wait for an answer? from this unreasonable conduct I should not again be disposed to bestow anything on him—or, grant any of his requests.

I have ascertained that *Shakok* is a solitary

island in the outer waters; and the soldiers there have hitherto been engaged (with the English). Two hundred soldiers had already been taken from the foreigner's division, and ordered to assemble at the important passes in Tung-keen, (east of the Bogue) and two hundred men of the *tschuh's* (commander in chief) division were ordered to guard and keep (the passes). The batteries on *Takok* are close to the south beach; & fearing that the said foreigners would go round behind the hill, and then hasten to enter in at the front (of the batteries on *Takok*), I had sent a flying despatch to the admiral, Kwan, to examine clearly, and increase the number of troops on that spot; and there to remain quiet in the fort, and to order the men to be immediately employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and balls, sufficient for the expenditure of several months; they would then be able to hold, the forts.—The *Bocca Tigris* is the admiral's station. To the guard and defence of *Chaochow-chin*, I had already sent *Li Tschick* with troops. For the defence of *Wooyungko*—which is 16 *le* from the provincial city, I had selected a naval officer to remain there quiet within the camp, and to fill vessels with stones and sink them, and to construct wooden rafts, to prevent the running away (of the English).

On the 4th day of the 12th moon (Dec. 27th), I sent a flying despatch, announcing to Keshen, the adjutant-general of the governor's troops, the footsteps—or mayor—*Tschitszeung* of the *Yungling* camp, to take the general management of and complete this business.

But some of the inhabitants of the provincial city dwell close to the city walls, and it is difficult, in consequence, to open fire; and it being surrounded on all sides by the river, there is no place to form a camp.

There have been forts of old in the centre of the river (the Dutch and French follies); their garrisons have been increased, there is also no place, or ground, for camps where the rapids are in the river; each quarter is well-guarded.

I have before daily made secret examinations into the dispositions & intentions of the foreigners; and I am apprehensive they will go to different outlets or ports: I therefore immediately sent despatches to *Woo Wangyung*—the governor of *Fokien* and *Cheking*, and to *Elepo*, the imperial envoy to *Cheking*, that they might know the facts accordingly; and charging him to forward despatches immediately to the province of *Keangsoo*, to keep strict examinations and guard.

But the road is long, the distance great, and the post-horses have not strength for the journey, and I do not know whether they have reached their destination or not; neither do I know if I should again send despatches to the maritime ports of each province, or not. In the late battle some of our soldiers were wounded and some not; after the number of the wounded have been ascertained a flying report shall be forwarded. Henceforth the state of affairs will be duly reported. As to what relates to the said foreigner not waiting for a reply, and first proceeding to attack the forts, it is proper that I should forward the report of it at the rate of 500 *le* a day; prostrate I beg for the imperial glance.—A respectful report.

#### THE EMPEROR'S REPLIES.

*Taoukwang*, 21st year, first moon, 5th day, (January 27): the imperial edict was received.

Keshen has sent in a report of the English foreigners having attacked the batteries.

After these rebellious foreigners arrived in the province of Canton, the disorder and audacity of their conduct daily increased. I have many times sent down my imperial will in a severe edict to all the provinces to keep a secret and cautious watch and guard, and to consult and form mutual plans for extermination; as to the great ministers, civil and military, in what manner have they managed to arrange matters well?

To day a report has arrived posthaste from Keshen, stating that the fort of *Shakok*, has been taken and plundered by the rebellious foreigners; and also that the fort of *Takok* has been attacked, and officers

and men killed; and the imperial fleet has been plundered. It is evident, that the said acting governor, in what was proper in all the affairs of guarding (against attack), has been wholly unprepared in every instance. I order that Keshen be delivered over to the proper board for severe punishment; still he is to be the leader of all the officers and troops when they arrive in Canton; and let him excite them to exert strength in opposing and exterminating; and put an end quickly to these affairs.

You, *Kwan Teenpei*, are the admiral, you have the control over all the naval officers; hitherto your leadership has been deficient in means and plans; in superintending affairs you have been timid and irresolute, and lost your firmness and self-possession. I order that your button be taken from you; and bear your faults in remembrance, and re-establish your reputation by glorious deeds.

As to the list of officers and soldiers killed, I order the said governor to be most strict in his examination, and send in a prepared report. Respect this.

Another imperial edict has been received.

Keshen, by a posthaste despatch has reported that the rebellious foreigners have attacked the forts. Before, because the rebellious foreigners daily became more unruly and disobedient, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will that adequate preparations should be made for the secure arrangement of affairs and that mutual plans should be devised to exterminate them.

My first conjecture was, that they had since a long time a great desire to get Canton.—Her mouths have watered after Canton, for many a long day.

The said great minister has been invested with an important trust, and he already knows that the dispositions of the said foreigners are proud and overbearing; and must also have observed that the defences of the said province have long been crumbling to ruins. It was his duty to be prepared for defence; and it might be hoped that if preparations had been made no calamity would have accrued; but now he reports, saying, that the rebellious foreigners have usurped and plundered the fort of *Shakok*, and also attacked *Takok*.

The said foreigners on the 15th day of 12th moon of last year (January 7th) with irregular intentions opened their fire, and both forts were destroyed by the attack; it is clear that throughout the whole province there were no preparations for defence; this is truly deserving of the bitterest indignation. I have already sent down my imperial will in a perspicuous edict, that Keshen and *Kwan Teenpei*, should be punished, the latter to lose his button, and the former to be delivered over to the board of punishments.

Since the rebellious dispositions of the foreigners have become thus manifest, there is nothing left but to entirely exterminate them, and thus proclaim the majesty of the imperial dynasty.—for what principles of reason can now be proclaimed to them? Flying orders have already been sent to the provinces of *Honan*, *Szechuen*, and *Kweichow*, to send with speed their most skilful soldiers to Canton; also flying despatches to *Keangse* to forward the two thousand troops already stationed at *Kanchowfoo* to proceed immediately to Canton, to assist.

The officers and troops of the province of Canton, are all to remain under the orders of the said governor. The present circumstances are important and urgent; I order that guards be placed at the important passes to defend and keep them; let there be no want of caution and no remissness. It may

be computed that in the 2nd moon of the year all the troops may in succession arrive in Canton. I order the commanding officers to exhort their troops and excite them to exterminate and exclude (the English), and thus scheme to repair defeat by victory.

As to the forts of Canton: *Tang* before reported that he had laid down chains, to impede the foreign ships; now whether the destroyed forts of *Takok* and *Shukok*, were in those places (i. e. within the chains); let *Keshen* examine and make a report. These orders are to travel at the rate of 600 *le* a day; I order that they be made known. Respect this.

A third imperial edict has been received. Our dynasty has been soothing and indulgent to outside foreigners, and favour and justice were shown to all. If the said foreigners could indeed have been respectful and obedient, I most certainly should have treated them with increased kindness, and thou all might have hoped for joy and tranquillity. Before, because the flowing poison of the occidental countries opium daily increased, I issued special orders that endeavours should be made to wean the people of the stupid habit; but the English, depending on their boisterous strength, would not submit to give the voluntary bond; I, in consequence, ordered their trade to be entirely cut off; but even now they are unrepentant! and their profligacy daily increases like the *Che* bird (a bird of prey).

Suddenly in the sixth moon of last year they came with ten sail of ships, and forthwith attacked *Tinghae*, and usurped possession of the city; and then indulged themselves in cruizing in the offing of the provinces *Fokien*, *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, *Shantung*, *Chihle* and *Fungteen*, and caused numerous commotions; since the domineering pride of those rebellious foreigners has at length arrived at this pitch, it will not be difficult to arrange our battalion, and exterminate and drive out the whole number. But on account of considering that the said foreigners presented an address in which they stated their grievances, I could not but cause them to be investigated in order to manifest the great principles of justice; and I especially ordered the *Ta Kien sze*—cabinet minister, *Keshen*, to proceed with haste to Canton, to examine into the facts & manage the business. The said foreigners are but slightly endowed either with heavenly principles or goodness of heart. The whole number of them ought to have returned to Canton and there have awaited their settlement; but one half weighed their anchors and went southwards, and one half still remains in *Tinghae*: this is clear proof of their crafty and cunning schemes, which are as innumerable as hairs. I have now heard that for several months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, & built forts; opened water courses, and set up a counterfeit public officer, who issues proclamations, ordering the people to pay the duties! what crimes have the people committed, that they should suffer these painful distresses?—speech and thought having come to this, in sleeping or eating I find no quiet.

After *Keshen* arrived in Canton, he well understood to open up and induce to the paths of rectitude; but the insatiable desires (of the English) could not be satisfied; already are their thoughts dwelling upon extorting the price of opium (the 20283 chests surrendered); further, they are again requesting that I should grant them a landing place (territory). I, the emperor, early considered them to be unsettled and inconstant; certainly it is not by good faith or justice that they are now to be admonished.

With a special intention last year I selected the most skillful soldiers of the provinces of *Szechuen*, *Hoonan* & *Keangsoo*, to proceed to Canton; a further selection of the most skillful soldiers from the provinces of *Hoonan*, *Hoonan* & *Gankow*, were ordered to proceed to *Chekeang*, to be prepared for attack and extermination. Now *Keshen* has reported by a posthaste despatch that the said foreigners on the 7th of January, having engaged the assistance of traitorous natives on board their ships, went direct to the *Bocca Tigris* and attacked the forts with their guns, and killed my officers and soldiers, and then also laid *Takok* fort in ruins, and took forcible possession of *Shukok*: such is their rebellion against heaven and opposition to reason; they are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions it is difficult for heaven and earth longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant (at their conduct): it is only left to completely exterminate, and wash ourselves clean of them, cutting off and expelling them all; and then will it be manifested that they are killed by the decree of heaven; and how important are the lives of the people.

At present, as to the troops who have been selected from the different provinces, it is conjectured that they have already arrived at their destination (in *Chekeang*). I order *Elop* to proceed immediately with troops and receive back the city of *Tinghae*, and resubmit the people from their lifeless state. Moreover, I order *Keshen*, to exhort and stimulate the soldiers, to advance, with valour daring, and be the foremost in battle, for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, and the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law. For the seizure of that evil race of foreigners and the rebellious native traitors, it is proper to establish laws; and for putting them all to death without exception.

As to the forts and offings of all the maritime provinces, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will to keep a secret and strict guard. I order all the generals, governors, and lieutenant governors, to encrease their efforts in cruizing and examining. If then (the English) come, forthwith attack them. Moreover, let perspicuous orders be issued to the officers and people, to be mindful of their enemies' anger and hatred, and be all-qual in a determined will. Immediately report highly meritorious deeds, that I may confer rewards: of this I have the greatest hopes. Let this edict be circulated for general information.

**CAUTION TO BATHERS.**—A gentleman was robbed of his great coat about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, a few moments after he had gone into the water in *Casilha's* bay. The successful competitor or that comfortable overall must have been lying *perdu* behind the rocks, and watched his opportunity, although the gentleman's Portuguese servant was standing on the beach in the centre of the bay. The Portuguese pursued the flying victor, but, being 'fat and scant of breath,' at a manifest disadvantage, for the knight of St. Nicholas soon ran out of sight, and it is supposed scaped up the steep and rocky ground, and over the ridge of hills on which the *guia* fort stands.

#### EVACUATION OF HONGKONG.

Since the observations on a preceding page were in type, we have heard the wonderful and mortifying intelligence that the British flag has been struck on Hongkong, and that the British forces have evacuated the island of 'fragrant streams.'

The troops and stores have been again removed to *Szechow*—where there is no fresh water.—and h. m.'s schooner *Starling*, lieutenant H. Killest, has been sent to intercept if possible the ships conveying the troops from *Chusan* direct to *Calcutta*.

On Sunday all the ships were under orders to leave Hongkong bay: on Monday morning the *Wellesley*, *Blenheim* and *Melville*, two transports with troops and the *Queen* steamer, left the bay, and on Tuesday the remaining vessels were also to leave. The British flag was not hoisted after it was struck on Sunday evening.

In our last number we expressed some doubts whether the cession of Hongkong would be confirmed; but we never thought that a British possession would be voluntarily evacuated by the orders of the British plenipotentiary: and we would respectfully ask, by virtue of what authority vested in h. m.'s plenipotentiary,—after issuing the following proclamation,—can he surrender the rights, royalties, and privileges of her Britannic majesty?

"The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner, *Keshen*, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending her majesty's further pleasure."

"By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all her majesty's rights, royalties, and privileges, of all kinds whatever, in and over the said island of Hongkong, whether to or over lands, harbours, property or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed, and to her majesty fully reserved."

But in the absence of all official information, we may observe that there are three considerations which might influenced h. m.'s plenipotentiary in the measure of the surrender, or the abandonment, of the island:—

1stly.—In consequence of the imperial orders, *Keshen* may have abruptly retired from all communication; consequently, the preliminary arrangements previously concluded are all nullified; and h. m.'s plenipotentiary has, therefore, determined on pursuing active measures, and the troops have only been withdrawn from Hongkong as preparatory to an attack on the *Bocca Tigris*.

2ndly.—*Keshen* having retired from further communication with h. m.'s plenipotentiary, the latter officer has an equal right to juggle all previous arrangements and engagements, to abandon all concessions, and begin *de novo*.

3rdly.—Or h. m.'s plenipotentiary may have given in every instance to the high commissioner, may have resurrendered Hongkong at this bidding, in order—Hongkong being the price—that the ships may enter the river, and the British trade be re-commenced in that *Dezima*, Canton; some treaty may be also signed—or promised to be signed—but if this last consideration is the *primum mobile* of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's measures, the terms of the treaty cannot be the same to which his circular of the 20th ulto. alluded.

The endeavour to recall the troops on their way from *Chusan* to *Calcutta* would seem to disprove the third consideration: for if the imperial commissioner is to have every thing his own way, no encrease of force would be required; it is a mere chance that the *Starling* falls in with the transports, and should she miss them, the services of the expedition, if again required, will be crippled for want of numerical strength.

In the meantime, even the British flag-staff we are told has been removed from Hongkong; the Chinese public officers are again on the island; and an English gentleman attempted, but in vain, to prevail on a Chinese boatman to take him on shore; the Chinese declined on account of terror of the officers.

But what will become of the three thousand 'subjects of the queen of England,' who were, by public proclamation, on the



Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1841.

## CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, within the allotted period; hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of *Anunghoy*, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military matériel destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished without loss, in ten hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinnaces of h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board H. M.'s ship *Calliope*,  
Off South *Wangtung*, February 24, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

## TRANSLATION.

"*Yikshan*, the emperor's brother, as imperial envoy, and *Longwan*, a tartar general, are especially appointed to proceed to Canton, to manage matters there. Also *Yangfung*, a guardian of the prince, and the general commanding at *Kooyuen* in the province of *Shense*, is appointed an imperial envoy. The three are to bring troops to Canton, and the whole are to control the affairs of the (English) Foreigners.

The day before yesterday a letter arrived in Canton, stating that they (the above imperial commissioners) have arrived in the province *Hooan*, and will be in the provincial city of Canton in a few days."—*Ed. C. R.*

## NOTICE.

Her Majesty's *Wellesley*, at anchor  
off North *Wangtung*, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,  
Commander-in-chief.

## NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The batteries of the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, off north *Wangtung*, 26th February 3 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of what now may be indeed called the battle of the *Bogue*.

The 'Black Swan' captain Hart, from the *Bogue*, having left at 7 P. M. on Friday, the 26th inst., reports that on the 25th three howitzers, with a covering party of native

infantry were landed on south *Wangtung* by the *Nemesis* and ship's boats: the Chinese forts on both sides occasionally firing upon them. During the night the battery for the howitzers was erected; the Chinese, from north *Wangtung* keeping up a constant fire throughout.

On the tide serving in the morning at 11 A. M. on the 26th, the squadron got under weigh. The *Calliope* capt. Herbert, leading the attack on north *Wangtung*, followed by the *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Wellesley*, *Sulphur* and *Modeste*, got into action about noon. The *Blenheim*, attended by the *Queen*, steamer, and closely followed by the *Melville*, opened a fire on the forts of *Anunghoy*: the firing on all sides was heavy. The *Blenheim* afterwards grounded, but was hove or towed off without damage.

The steamers, *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*, crowded with troops, and towing boats also filled with troops, ran close in to the north *Wangtung*, and landed the troops under the command of major Pratt, and the forts was speedily in the possession of the British force.

During the heat of the action, two English boats were observed pulling with characteristic daring close under the guns of *Anunghoy*; at 10 30. the seamen and marines from the *Blenheim* and *Melville*, were landed close below the new fort, of which they took immediate possession, and advancing along the beach entered the old fort—the Chinese running away over the hills.

Notwithstanding the extreme solidity of the Chinese batteries, they suffered severely from the fire of our ships.—The number of prisoners taken on *Wangtung* was about 1000, and the killed and wounded were very numerous; the officers deserted north *Wangtung* early in the morning, taking all the boats with them, leaving their troops to their fate, who, in exasperation at such cowardly and treacherous conduct, fired on their flying officers, thus deserting their own men, post, and colours, and leaving them to contend, unaided, uncommanded, exampleless, with such a fearful force.

The prisoners were being turned adrift on the *Tykoktow*, or western side of the *Bogue*; and the light division of the fleet, led by the *Calliope*, were proceeding towards *Tiger* island.—The hills on the *Tykoktow* side, which had been covered all day with Chinese troops, were observed to be in a blaze. The transports had run up to north *Wangtung*, and a regiment was to remain in charge of the fort.

It is with great pleasure we state that there were no casualties on the British side in the attack on and capture of north *Wangtung*; as yet we have not heard whether the attack on *Anunghoy* was attended with the same happy results.

## IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 20th day of the first moon (11th February) the imperial commissioner and great minister, and governor of the two Kwang provinces, *Keshen*; the general commanding in *Kwangchowfoo*, *Ho*, the general commanding the land forces, *Keo*, received a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated on the 8th of the first moon (Jan. 30).

"To day *Keshen* has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries; and it is difficult to defend and keep (the province).

"He further reports in a supplementary document—in which he, with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed (on the English) &c.—On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief.

The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English); and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated.

I have already sent down my imperial will, investing *Yikshan* with the authority of a general for the service of tranquilizing the rebels; and *Longwan* and *Yangfang*, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination (of the English). I have further appointed an additional two thousand troops from each of the provinces of *Hooih*, *Szechuen*, & *Kweichow*, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above appointed and controlling officers.

There will be no difficulty in arranging our battalia; hasten, then your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate. General *Ho*, is to halt near the provincial city; general *Ke* will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose—to act on the defensive. I order said great minister select, and drill, and strongest and bravest soldiers. Further, be attentive in procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gunpowder, and other things necessary.

After the arrival of *Yikshan* and his coadjutors, let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast; and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven; and prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds.

Never let there be the least appearance of fear:

—*Car indecores in limine primo*  
*Defigimus? cur ante tubum tremor occupat artus?*

to cause us to let slip the opportunity (of victory).

Forward these orders at the rate of 600 *le* a day, with urgent haste, that all may know them. Respect this.

As we are obliged to hurry this EXTRA to the press, we have not time to write any remarks on the public notices, the information, or the imperial edict which it contains.

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.



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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1841.**

**NO. 9.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE British Bark **HYGEIA**, 375 Tons  
old measurement; captain J. HARRIS.  
Offers will be received by  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE AND CO.**  
Macao, 22nd February, 1841.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
THE Schooner "PICKWICK," ap-  
ply to  
**C. HUGHESDON.**  
Macao, 1th December, 1840.

**LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.**  
THE members of the Morrison Education Society,  
and the public in general are respectfully in-  
formed that the Library of the Society continues open to the  
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether  
they be permanent members of the institution, or but  
temporary contributors to it: the contribution required  
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or  
any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the  
Rev. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who  
will also forward such books as may be required from the  
Library, upon order being sent to him at any time  
(Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p.  
m., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church  
Macao.

**J. ROBT. MORRISON,**  
Recording Secretary and Librarian.  
Macao, 1st Feb'y, 1841.  
FRIENDS of the Society can have opportunity of  
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours  
of 1 and 4 p.m.

**FOR SALE.**  
AT the Godowns of the under-signed; the following  
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex  
Falkton:  
2 cases BRICK CHESTES contg. 8 dozen each.  
20 do CHEDDER do do 6 boxes each.  
4 do extra dried BACON do 4 sides each.  
8 do Spiced BACON do 15 to 17 rolls each.  
5 do TIERCE HAMS.  
100 KABS BUTTER do 28 lbs each.  
A large assortment of SACRES, consisting of Duke of  
Gloucester's, NUGARELL, MATILOVE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,  
CONDIMENT, STRAK SACS, &c. &c., in quantities not  
less than one doz n

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
SOME very superior PORT WINE ex Falkton,  
10 5 doct cases at \$ 8 per dozen.  
Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 25th Feb'y, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA CIGARS of 48 & 56 Superior;  
and Europe letter paper of different qualities.  
Apply to  
**P. P. DE LAS HERAS**  
(At the office of D. G. de Yrarraguen).  
Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bear's Pale Ale in  
Hopsheads and Strong Bays in Casks. Apply  
to  
**DIROM & Co.**  
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**THE UNDER-SIGNED HAS ON HAND,**  
AND FOR SALE:

**SUPERIOR** London bottled BEER.  
Common ditto. In wood and bottle.  
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of  
every bottle carefully covered with lead.  
CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality.  
Holland Gin.  
French CHERRY, La Rose, St. Julien &c.  
Brown and Pale SHERRY  
ARMDUTTE and DUBOIS WINE.  
Superior old RICE.  
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.  
CIDER, in wood and bottle.  
Bear's BEER, in wood and bottle.  
Superior East of COGNAC.  
MADRID and HAVANA CIGARS.  
GILBEY'S STOUT.  
MARINE STOUT.—Canton, No. 4 & 6; Rye and  
Sour Whisky; Black, White and Green Paint;  
Lime Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Buckhorn  
and Coal Tar; Coal and Manila Rope, from 3

to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 3 to 7 inch;  
Davy's Leads; Log and Marline; Anchors  
of 3, 5, 6, and 7 cwt., and two of 22 cwt. each;  
CHAINS, of sizes: MANILA RUM.

**GLASS AND CHICKEN WARE.**  
TWO BRASS FIRE-ROCKERS, with equipments complete.  
BRASS MATS.  
FEATHERS.  
STATIONARY—STEEL PANS.  
Pump York and West-halls HAMS, (for sale at the  
original English cost).  
A few Kegs of Tobacco.

**ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:**  
ELASTIC BRACES.  
AMERICAN BUTTER, in small Kegs.  
DO SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.  
DR. PILLOT and NAVY BREAD. } These are fresh,  
Do FLOUR. } & will be sold un-  
Do BEER and PORK, in barrels. } commonly cheap,  
to close an account  
Mead BEER, in half barrels.  
HERRING and TINE CANNES.  
MACCARTHY SNUFF, &c. &c.  
apply to  
**JOHN SMITH.**  
First N. E. house on the Pr. ya Grande.  
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The under-signed goods are,  
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to  
**JAMES FLETCHER & Co.**  
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 5  
27 " White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails, 1  
do. do. 2  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Duck.  
White Drill.

**FOR SALE.**—CANTON UNION BANK BILLS.—  
Payable there 30 days after sight with interest at  
the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in  
sets of 1000 to 3000 Rupees. Apply to  
**M. LARRULETA.**  
Macao, 25th January, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841—  
on a single sheet, price per sheet 1/2 —Apply at the  
Canton Register Office.

**JUST PUBLISHED:** (with entirely new types) PORT-  
FOLIO CHINESE; or a collection of authentic Chi-  
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present  
position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,  
half the page the original Chinese, and the other half  
the English translation by J. LEWIS SARGENT. With notes, and  
an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$ 2  
per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves  
or to send home, can be supplied.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office.  
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings  
in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton  
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal  
events relating to opium that were published in the  
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting  
opium, with various other documents, including the me-  
morial from the Embassy Chamber of Commerce, and  
from the British merchants in China, dated in September  
last, the edict which contained the Imperial orders to  
exclude the English for ever from the ports of China,  
and the memorial of the prince of Peking to the emperor,  
recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$ 2.  
A few intervalled copies 50 cts.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the Na-  
rative of the late events and proceedings in China,  
&c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.  
**TWO LADIES** Gentlemen, Missions, & Others  
going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern  
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,  
having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of  
the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be  
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**J. G. ANTHONY.**  
Attendence from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

**NOTICE.**—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton  
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Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 \$1.  
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Liquist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.50  
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N. B. The Press cannot be got for less than 100 copies.

**CIRCULAR.**  
TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The Imperial minister and high commissioner  
having failed to conclude the treaty of peace,  
lately agreed upon by h. m.'s plenipotentiary,  
within the allotted period, hostilities were re-  
sumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a  
masked battery and strong field work, in block-  
ing up a channel of the river at the back of  
Anungkoy, was dislodged, the obstructions ef-  
fectually cleared away, the guns in battery and  
deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various  
calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole  
the military materiel destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished with-  
out loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h.  
m.'s ship *Calliope*, having under his command  
the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinasses of  
h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Sumatrag*, *Herald*, and  
*Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been  
ascertained.

On board H. M.'s ship *Calliope*.  
Off South Wangtung, February 24, 1841.  
(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT,**  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

**NOTICE.**

Her Majesty's Wellelay, at anchor  
off North Wangtung, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this  
day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby  
given that all British and foreign merchant  
vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and  
that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as  
soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear  
of all obstructions.

(Signed) **J. J. G. BREMER,**  
Commander-in-chief.

**NOTICE.**

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.  
The batteries of the *Bocca Tigris* have this  
day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured,  
the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no  
loss reported up to this hour on our side.

H. M.'s *Calliope*, off North Wangtung, 26th  
February 3 p. m.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT,**  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

**TRANSLATION.**

"Yikshan, the emperor's brother, is imperial  
envoy, and Longshan, a tartar general, are es-  
pecially appointed to proceed to Canton, to  
manage matters there. Also Yangfung, a guar-  
dian of the prince, and the general commanding  
at Keowen in the province of Szechuan, is appointed  
an imperial envoy. The three are to bring  
troops to Canton, and the whole are to control  
the affairs of the (English) Foreigners.  
The day before yesterday a letter arrived  
in Canton, stating that they (the above im-  
perial commissioners) have arrived in the pro-  
vince Hoonan, and will be in the provincial city  
of Canton in a few days."—Ed. C. R.





1.—The arrival of the

1.—The arrival of the  
2.—An incident of the British government of six  
months of the year, etc.

3.—Direct official correspondence between the two countries  
in the year of the war, etc.

4.—The state of the port of Canton, and the state of the  
trade of the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on  
at Shanghai, etc.

Circular from H. M. S. P.  
Mentary, dated 20 July,  
1841.

The plenipotentiary has  
qualifications to the negotiations with the  
Imperial plenipotentiary, and is satisfied, etc.

Circular, dated Feb. 10,

1841. The plenipotentiary has  
informed the plenipotentiary in chief to announce to H. M. S.  
plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards  
the River Tigris, etc.

Extract from the plenipotentiary's  
report to the plenipotentiary in chief, dated 20 July,  
1841.

Since the rebellion, the  
positions of the said, etc.  
It is now become this manner, there is no longer left but to  
entirely exterminate them, etc.—It is absolutely neces-  
sary that the plenipotentiary should on this head (chief-  
ly) be in a state of Peking, and then be ordered to  
Arabia, etc.—(C. R. Feb. 23rd, Sup.)

Extract from an Imperial  
order, dated 30 July,

1841. The plenipotentiary has  
been ordered to the  
River Tigris, etc.—(C. R. Feb. 27, 1841.)

Circular from H. M. S. P.  
Mentary, dated Feb. 28,  
1841.

The Imperial minister and  
high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty  
of peace, lately agreed upon by H. M. S. plenipotentiary,  
within the allotted period, hostilities were commenced  
yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed under cover of a masked bat-  
tery and strong hold work, in blocking up a channel of  
the river, was destroyed, the obstructions effectually  
cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting  
to about 80 pieces, rendered unserviceable, and the whole  
of the military material destroyed, etc.

Notice from H. M. S. P.  
Mentary, dated 20 Feb.,  
1841.

The battalions of the River

Tigris have this day fallen to H. M. S. forces.  
Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the en-  
emy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up  
to this hour on our side, etc.

The emperor of China exhorts his 'dragon  
sons' never to show the least appearance of fear—  
yet it is an authenticated and well known  
fact that the officers deserted their men immedi-  
ately the rockets began to fly, and that their  
men fired on the flying regiments, the guns  
used for that good purpose were pointed out  
to an English gentleman who went over the fort  
after the battle.

#### BATTLE OF THE DOGUE.

The proceedings of the British squadron  
on the 26th ult., at the battle of the Dogue,  
as far as we have been able to learn—were  
as follows.

On the 23rd ult., the *Wellesley* was  
towed up to the Dogue by the *Queen*,  
steamer; the rest of the squadron followed.  
The *Nemesis* towed the boats of H. M. S.  
*Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald* and *Alligator*,  
up junk creek, which the Chinese had, in  
their own opinion, strongly staked; im-  
mediately they saw the steamer approach-  
ing, the Chinese fled, and a few shot were  
fired at them. The commander in chief  
then ordered the other boats to follow,  
towed by the *Queen*, but they did not arrive  
until the fray was over.

On opening that part of the creek where  
the stakes were planted, both the *Nemesis*  
and boats were received by a fire of round  
and grape from a masked battery of 15  
guns; but the boat dashed on, and in a  
few minutes our gallant fellows made a  
clear breastwork; the town and junks were,  
speedily in flames; a number of the largest  
stakes were torn up, simply to show the  
futility of their preparations, and it is sup-  
posed about 50 Chinese were killed. The  
force returning in quiet order, with sundry  
very handsome trophies.

The Chinese had masked their battery  
well—the shower of round and grape was

the first evidence of its neighbourhood.

The rest of the sticks were plucked up  
on the 26th.

H. M. S. plenipotentiary and capt. Herbert  
were on board the *Nemesis*; a shot struck  
a fianchion behind which H. M. S. plenipo-  
tentiary was standing, and sent off the tail  
of captain Herbert's coat; this is what we  
have heard of. If the shot had, fortunately  
for his country, which cannot better spare  
a better man, killed H. M. S. plenipotentiary,  
who would have succeeded to the full  
powers under the great seal of the U. K.  
of Great Britain and Ireland, to execute  
the office of H. M. S. plenipotentiary, procurator,  
and plenipotentiary, in China?

We were favoured by a friend with a  
few particulars of the capture of the forts  
on north and south *Wangtung* & *Anung-hoy*,  
which we published last Saturday in an ex-  
tra; but we fear we shall not gain any further  
information of the events of that most im-  
portant day—important in its consequences  
both to China and England,—in time for our  
present number; but we avail ourselves of  
this opportunity, to prefer our request to  
the officers employed to furnish us with de-  
tails to enable us to draw up a full report of  
their services in next week's *Register*.

It is supposed that between two and three  
hundred of the enemy were killed; and some  
think admiral Kwan is amongst the num-  
ber, having received his death wound from a  
barronet.

The *Blenheim*, we believe, did not strike  
the ground, as stated in our extra above  
quoted, but got into an eddy—or *chow-  
chow* water, and not being sufficiently under  
the command of her helm, could not take  
up so favourable a position as her gallant  
captain intended. When refusing to  
answer her helm, she lay, we have  
been told, bow on to the guns of the  
largest calibre in the fort, which, if  
they had been well served, would have an-  
nihilated her masts; we can fancy that sir  
Pleming Senhouse's feelings were akin to  
those of sir Thomas Troubridge, when the  
Colleen grounded standing in to Aboukir  
bay.

After the few foregoing notices of the  
events of the 26th ult., at the *Bogue*—  
this is the contraction, to which the Eng-  
lish, always so much inclined to clip their  
words, have reduced the sounding name  
of the *Bocca Tigris*—but which we  
shall henceforth ever retain—as the Eng-  
lish have drawn the tiger's teeth to the  
tune of some hundreds—we were favour-  
ed, by a spectator of the fight, with some  
of his notes—the substance of which is as  
follows:

The schooner, *Roderick Dhu*, anchored  
near 10 A. M. on the 26th ult., about  
a mile above *Tyokokan*, and within half  
a mile of the *Wellesley* and fleet.  
The steamers were under weigh, collecting troops  
from the transports. At 11 A. M. the fleet  
weighed; the *Wellesley*, *Druid*, *Samarang*,  
*Calliope*, *Modeste*, *Alligator* and *Sulphur*,  
steered for the western passage, the *Calliope*  
leading; the *Blenheim* followed; the *Queen*  
stood in towards the new fort on *Anung-hoy*;  
the *Blenheim* leading, closely followed by  
the *Queen*, which vessel commenced the  
action by firing the first gun at *Anung-hoy*;  
the Chinese instantly returned the fire,  
and for an hour a half stood nobly to their  
guns. Unfortunately, the *Blenheim* did  
not gain so good a position as was in-  
tended, for she could not bring the  
whole of her broadside to bear;  
but the cool manner in which she  
took up her position was admired by the  
whole fleet. The Chinese directed a con-  
stant fire against her for ten minutes, while  
she fired her royals and top gallant shots,  
and cleared up her topsails; this duty  
finished, she opened her fire on the round

battery—her broadsides were like thunder!

The rocket boats in the bay were busily  
employed in loading up a sand battery,  
which kept up a far more determined fire  
than any of the others; the *Queen* playing  
upon it with two 64 pounders for more than  
an hour, every shot and shell falling right  
into the centre of the fort. Nothing could  
be finer than to see the Chinese (as they  
were seen distinctly through a glass) stand-  
ing amidst the ruins of their fort, nobly  
to their guns, and keeping up a constant  
fire; while every few seconds they were  
lost to sight amidst the smoke and  
heat caused by the explosion of the shells  
and rockets. They held a long and fearful  
struggle for it, and at last, when all hopes  
had vanished, they fled along the beach to-  
wards the village to the eastward of *Anung-  
hoy*; as they ran along the shore, they  
came within range of the *Blenheim's* guns,  
which up on them with grape-shot;  
les pauvres diables were seen during into the  
water at every flash to escape the shot.

The *Melville* took up an excellent posi-  
tion; and the destruction and roar from  
her broadsides were truly awful; her gun-  
ners were beautiful exceedingly.

The marines landed about 11 o'clock,  
and took possession of the lower fort, the  
Chinese escaping over the hills, the steamers  
and *Druid* playing upon them with rockets  
and shot. After the marines had taken pos-  
session of the lower fort, they marched along  
the bank of the river, and took possession of  
the upper fort, hauling down the Chi-  
nese banners and hoisting the union jack.

In entering the gate of the lower fort  
sir H. F. Senhouse, who had landed at the  
head of his men, was the first man through  
the gate, where he was opposed by the  
admiral *Kwan Teenpai*, who made too cuts  
at him, which were parried, and *Kwan*  
immediately fell from the market shots from  
the marines behind; thus admiral *Kwan*  
died the soldier's brave death on the thresh-  
old and in defence of his country—proving  
himself a worthy descendant of the im-  
mortal *Confucius*, and a real and good son  
of *Han*.

*Wangtung*, the murderer of the schooner  
'Black Joke's' crew, and destroyer by fire  
of the *Bilbino*, fell by the admiral's side,  
dying in harness in defence of his country;  
a death too noble for so base a murderer  
and incendiary; his fall is now amongst the  
trophies of the British fleet.

The *Calliope*, being the leading ship in  
rounding the west end of south *Wangtung*,  
the moment she bore in sight the batteries  
on north *Wangtung* opened a tremendous  
fire upon her, which was well supported  
as she passed along, and also on the other  
ships in succession; several shot passed  
clean through both sides of the *Calliope*.  
She was closely followed by the *Samarang*,  
and *Druid*, the latter ship, taken up a  
raking position, her 68 pounders made  
fearful havoc, which was evident from the  
dreadful loss of lives on her (the northern)  
side of the island. The *Wellesley*, anchor-  
ing right abreast of north *Wangtung*, was  
between two fires, as were also the *Samarang*  
and *Modeste*. Here the *Wellesley's* long  
guns were brought to bear on the fort on  
the opposite side, from which she soon  
drove the Chinese; the *Nemesis* and *Mod-  
agascar*, having the remainder of the  
troops on board, did their part of the work,  
and skillfully landed the men without a  
scratch, having passed the forts under the  
cover of the line of battle ships; the men  
effecting a landing about 1.30, but the fort  
held out until near 3 P. M., when the  
garrison surrendered themselves as prisoners  
of war. The union jack was immediately  
hoisted; about 2.30 all firing ceased.

At 5 P. M. the *Nemesis* landed a party of  
men on the west side of the river, for the

purpose of destroying the forts and encampments on that side, which was executed in the most masterly style; at 7 p. m. the whole fort was in one mass of fire, in the course of the evening the prisoners were embarked and towed down to near Tykotton, where they were landed and set at liberty—they were grateful for the kindness shown to them, having had no other expectation than that of being shot.

At 6 A. M. on the 27th the commander in chief made signal for five ships of war to make sail and stand up the river: the ships indicated immediately weighed and stood up, accompanied by the steamers *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*. The schooner *Roderick Dhu*, followed the squadron as far as Tiger Island, where some of the party on board landed; after which the *Roderick Dhu* returned through the grand entrance of the Bogue, having the honour of being the first European vessel that passed through the Bogue after the battle.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured, by the same friend, with a few explanatory notes—which will further serve to correct the account published in our extra of the 27th ulto.

First, as to the *Blenheim*: she only touched a little by the heel, which hindered her from gaining such a good position as she otherwise would; but in a very short time she brought her broadside to bear on the ruined fort. About five minutes afterwards the *Melville* came up, and running a little ahead of the *Blenheim*, anchored in the same gallant style, with the advantage of a better position; her broadside bearing on the very strongest part of the fort. The sand battery which the *Queen* attacked fought beautifully; she had a long and hard task to silence this small fort; and even after it had been twice silenced, the Chinese returned to their guns, and did only when the battery was about level with the beach. On their retreat from the fort, they were dreadfully cut up by grape shot from the *Blenheim* and *Drua*. They were obliged to fly towards a village a little way up in Anson's bay, but finding the fire too hot to allow them to run along the road, the poor wretches sought protection in the water, crawling along on all fours, and ducking their heads under water as they saw the flashes of the guns. A great number must have been killed & wounded there; and even after they got out of the way of shot from the ships, they were hotly pressed by the rocket boats, some of the rockets going right into the village.

With reference to the two boats pulling under the guns of *Ansonghoy*, the following are the facts. One of the boats got adrift from the frigate (*Drua*), and the flood tide carried her up right abreast of the fort; another boat was despatched to tow her back; the Chinese opened their fire on the boats, but fortunately not a shot struck them.

After the two lifts of battle of ships had taken their position, the marines entered the boats on the off-side, and landed about 12 o'clock.

The *Calliope* and other vessels did not proceed towards Tiger Island, as it was well known that the fort there had been dismantled, for the purpose of strengthening *Wangtung*.

On Saturday at 6 A. M. five of the frigates and two steamers weighed and proceeded towards *Whampoa*; a southerly wind carrying them up with all studding sails set; at 9 A. M. they were topsails down.

It is remarkable that the Chinese powder magazines are bomb-proof. They are built of granite, afterwards bags of sand are built up all round and over the roof, which is then plastered over with white cement; when this is properly hardened it cannot be injured; a shell was thrown on the roof of one of the magazines, and exploded without doing the slightest damage.

Five brass guns were found in the *Ansonghoy* forts, of Portuguese manufacture, date 1627; one 15 pounder; they are very beautiful and very valuable: two are given to the *Melville*, two to the *Blenheim*, and one to the *Queen*, steamer.

Strange to say the Chinese had again taken up their quarters in the lower *Ansonghoy* fort on the evening of the battle; and on Saturday, when the marines landed, they shot about a dozen of the Chinese soldiers before they were driven out. Skirmishing continued the whole of Saturday, between the marines posted on the upper part of the fort and the Chinese on the brow of the hill above them.

The Chinese officers during the battle stood over the men at the guns with drawn swords, to keep them to their quarters.

The running rigging of several of the ships was much cut up; the *Calliope* was hulled 15 times.

The *Wellesley's* anchor, which she lost in *Toonko* bay in August 1839, was found on *Ansonghoy* fort, date 18.5.

The stock of provisions on *Wangtung* was sufficient to feed the garrison for a considerable time; the rice &c. is reserved for the use of the *Sipais*.

Enough of powder was found to blow up all the forts; this service was performed on Sunday on both sides of the river, *Wangtung* is to be preserved.

After the battle, the Chinese sent a flag of truce to beg for the body of admiral Kwo; it had been buried in a common grave with many others, but was recognized, disinterred, and given up to the flag of truce. In the same grave the body of *Wingchun* was also covered, but how and where he fell is not known: thus our former statement that he fell by the admiral's side is probably erroneous.

H. M. S. *Columbine*, T. J. Clarke, esq. commander, passed up towards the *Bogue* yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. She answered the *Hyacinth's* signal, but did not communicate with her.

This morning H. M. S. *Samarang*, captain R. Scott, and H. M. S. *Herald*, captain Nias, arrived in Macao roads from the Bogue; the *Herald* is to relieve the *Hyacinth*, that vessel, on account of her light draught of water, being required for the river service; the *Samarang* proceeds to England direct.

The Portuguese amateurs of the Luzo-Britannico theatre have changed their choice, and began rehearsing the *Barbiers de Siviglia*.

Kesken, through the hongmerchants, has requested the foreign consuls—the French, Dutch, Spanish, and the procurator of Macao to go to Canton—the vice-consul of the U. S. being already there—to act as mediators between himself and the m. s. plenipotentiary. It is too late for this. The senate of Macao were in session yesterday, considering the proposal, and, as we have been informed, declined it. We are told the vice-consul of the U. S. has expressed his willingness to undertake the office of mediator; but we can scarcely credit the report that a mere trading consul, who belongs to a system—as characterized by Mr. C. W. King, a citizen of the U. S.—“so hollow, so feeble, so worthless, as really not to merit the name of a national establishment”—will ever presume to undertake the office of mediator between the highest political functionaries of Great Britain and China.

There is a rumour floating about Macao that the *Columbine* has brought the sad intelligence of the murder of the English prisoners at *Ningpo*; and however loath we may be to credit the rumour, our knowledge of the character of this government does not support us in the confident hope that it is unfounded.

It is now our duty to offer some remarks on the m. s. plenipotentiary's circular to h. m. s. subjects, dated the 24th ulto.

In that notice h. m. s. subjects are informed that the imperial minister and high commissioner had failed to conclude the treaty

of peace agreed upon by h. m. s. plenipotentiary, &c. It is, then, not a definitive treaty of commerce, or of peace and commerce—or a temporary convention for the convenience of commerce—but a treaty of peace that has been the subject of the late satisfactory negotiations! Now h. m. s. subjects have never been informed that the queen of England had declared war against the emperor of China; and the orders in council for making reprisals have never been promulgated by h. m. s. plenipotentiaries in China. That hostilities—that attack and defence, mutual firing and mutual slaughter do not constitute a state of warfare we have captain Elliot's own assurance: for after the little affair of *Kowloon*, on September 4, 1839, captain Elliot paced the quarter deck of the *Fort William*, in a state of great excitement, and with almost frantic gestures, adjured the spectators not to think that “we were at war with China.”

And in the circular, dated the 20 of June, there is no allusion either to a state of war or peace—but h. m. s. subjects are informed that the preliminary arrangements for the renewal of the British trade at *Whampoa* are concluded; and the best informed among our merchants always understood that the negotiations between the high commissioner and h. m. s. plenipotentiary only involved the points of a commercial treaty or convention. But it is clear now that England is at open war with China; and a large army will be required here as soon as possible, whilst the Bengal government should threaten the western frontier, and seek alliances with the Mahomedan tribes of *Cashgar*, and the kindred of *Changihur*:—for no treaty of peace or commerce can now be made with China on an equal footing; England must take the high ground of a conqueror, and dictate the terms of the future political and commercial relations of the western world with China.

For her own cause, an indemnification of at least \$30,000,000 should be demanded one half to be paid down and the remainder in a year: in the meantime, *Chusan*, *Amoy*, the *Bogue* and *Canton* should be occupied until a definitive treaty of peace and commerce is sealed by the emperor; this must be—

—for never can true reconciliation grow. Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep,—and the English motto in China must for the future be—*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*. For to believe, or to yield, or to dream of a possible return to a state of peace and confidence, until after a successful war & an imposed peace, would be more absurd than any of the former proceedings.

The commander in chief, in his public notice, dated the 26th ulto., notifies “that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to the Bocoas Tigris, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.”

In the first place, the merchant vessels cannot enter the river without pilots; and if the hope that some kind of smuggling trade will be carried on in the river in spite of the local government—occasioned the permission to enter the river—we have little hesitation in foretelling that those hopes will be frustrated; for if the commander in chief takes military possession of the city, the navy and army will have claims for the booty it contains, or it will become droits of admiralty; but the richer people are now deserting the city, with their goods and valuables, and how can the foreign trade be conducted with the hong coolies?—Some of the tea may possibly be smuggled through *Macao*—but we ask any serious



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1841.

thinking man! If, in the present state of affairs, he can hope for a renewal of the legal trade? And how miserably mean is the queen of England—& England's commerce—her policy—made to appear in the eyes of the Chinese government and people when, h. m.'s plenipotentiary endeavours to force a trade in Canton river, indirect contradiction to the emperor's orders!—those who disobey these orders, whether imperial commissioners, governors, tartar generals, hong merchants, teamen, or any other class of natives, will eventually be involved in fearful punishment: and what shall induce them to disobey their emperor, while he has power to enforce his orders, and to incur such punishment?

It is useless to revert to past errors—but the course of the English government is now clear, and not entangled with saucy doubts and fears hanging on the opium question: England is defied to the death by China; her plenipotentiary has been bamboozled, trifled with, insulted, deceived, and a price set on his head; and England must now right herself as she has been used to right herself, or be the laughing stock of all nations.

It is calculated that there are about 3,000,000, sterling of British property now afloat in the Chinese waters, and this amount will soon be probably doubled and trebled, from the adventures undertaken under the authority of the official announcements of h. m.'s plenipotentiary. It is also said that Admiral Elliot, immediately on his arrival at Singapore, hastily reported that all was, or would shortly be, settled. We regret to hear this, and hope the report is false; for if true, it will sadly derogate from the calmness and wisdom which are said to be the attributes of his character.

"And sell their very souls for gold."—Whether this can be truly said of the Chinese, we will not presume to decide; but that they sell their very gods for opium we know; for we have seen a small image of the goddess Kwanyin 'heavenful of prayers'—said to be of gold, or probably silver or copper gilt, with its little shrine, sold for opium. The image is 42 years old, having been made in the reign of Keaking, in the 57th year of the 74th cycle; 1841 is the 38th year of the 75th cycle.

There is a report that Lin is missing. It is known that Keshen, Lin, Tung, the *fooguen*, the *tsaanghwa* &c. were near the Bogue forts when the fleet commenced the attack; they then immediately retired to their boats; all the party except Lin arrived safe in Canton. He is supposed to have been either in the fort at the first bar when it was attacked, or on board the *Chesapeake*, when she was blown up by the *Nemesis*. It appears certain that he is missing, for messages have arrived in Macao from Canton concerning him.

The French corvette *Danaide*, left Manila two or three days after having arrived there from Macao roads, without giving notice of her intention. Is she gone to intercept the Calcutta opium clippers?

#### IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 30th day of the first moon (11th February) the imperial commissioner and great minister, and governor of the two Kwang provinces, Keshen; the general commanding in Kwangchowfoo, Ho, the general commanding the land forces, Keo,

received a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated on the 8th of the first moon (Jany. 30).

"To day Keshen has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries; and it is difficult to defend and keep (the province).

"He further reports in a supplementary document—in which he, with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed (on the English) &c.—On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief.

The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English); and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated.

I have already sent down my imperial will, investing Yihshan with the authority of a general for the service of tranquilizing the rebels; and Lungwan and Yangfang, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination (of the English). I have further appointed an additional two thousand troops from each of the provinces of Hoopih, Szechuen, & Kweichow, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above appointed and controlling officers.

There will be no difficulty in arranging our battalia; hasten, then your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate. General Ho, is to halt near the provincial city; general Ko will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose—to act on the defensive. I order the said great minister to hasten to select, and drill, and instruct the strongest and bravest soldiers. Further, be attentive in procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gunpowder, and other things necessary.

After the arrival of Yihshan and his coadjutors, let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast; and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven; and prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds.

Never let there be the least appearance of fear:

—Our instructions in limbo primo

Defiance? our ante tubum tremor occurrat armis? to cause us to let slip the opportunity (of victory).

Forward these orders at the rate of 600 *li* a day, with urgent haste, that all may know them. Respect this.

There is a difference of opinion between three or four individuals who have translated the emperor's replies to Keshen's report on the capture of the forts, whether Keshen, by that imperial edict, is deprived of his button or not. We have appealed to our native teacher, and she says no—and in the first sentence referring to his punishment, not a word is said about his button; and also one of the translators

says the characters—deliver up their head (or heads) allude to h. m.'s plenipotentiary; but again our teacher holds the opinion that the English generally are meant.

The letter of 'A new mode of cookery' has led us to consider whether it is probable that Keshen holds the great seal of China—the one that Lin held, or only those of the governor of the two Kwang provinces. H. M.'s plenipotentiary proclaimed to h. m.'s subjects that—'The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British crown, under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner, Keshen, &c.' Now we can only understand that seal to be the great imperial seal—for h. m.'s plenipotentiary does not allude, in his proclamation, to Keshen in his office as governor—and suppose that before he issued his proclamation h. e. had seen the seal, and the seal's stamp on the treaty: if not, how can the proclamation be justified?

It is said that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has issued a proclamation to the natives in their own language: they will not fail to compare it with that issued to the inhabitants of Hongkong!

#### To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Mr. Editor.—The worthy Mrs. Glass has said "First catch your hare"—the moral comes down to the meanest capacity. Little did this good lady think that it should be found necessary to quote her experience in the great Chinese question!—After the page instructive as to hare soup, the next edition of Mrs. Glass should contain an article "How to make the governor of an island!" and then, following her own beautiful experience she would say, "First catch your island."

The cases of Sanchez Panza and Elliot approach very near to each other, but inasmuch as the witty Sanzu flourished before the days of Mrs. Glass, no blame can attach to his memory for neglect of her counsels; whereas Elliot with the words "catch your hare" clearly before him, is guilty of gross disobedience of the Glass counsel. Let us, however, continue the parallel.—In the case of Barataria there certainly was no island, but as clear a title of governorship was given to Sanza by the duke, as man can desire to see, and it would have been gross presumption on Sanza to have doubted the duke, the sworn friend of his master, the soul of honor, Don Quixote, therefore I must own that I have a leaning towards Sanza. In the case of Hongkong, there certainly was an island, and is there still, 2000 feet high, staring every person in the face that comes in from the east; a monument of British folly!—but there was not the most remote shadow of a title to it; so that the merits of the cases are thus—Sanza had no island, and Elliot had no title.

Let us see what each of the parties do—Sanza, instead of proclaiming a code of laws by which the island is to be governed, by his wit, by the strong common sense of his decisions, would have soon put all written law to a discount, had it not been that they pulled him up by the nose, and this Sanzu proclaimed to be against the law and the prophets!—Elliot proclaimed, by a deed under the consular seal of England, that he appointed himself governor of this island, to which the kingdom of Great Britain, under which he was acting as consul, had not the shadow of a shadow of right;—he delegated that he would act in judgement under the Chinese law, of which I will venture to say he did not know one word except the few broken fragments given out by Sir George Staunton;—so thus proclaiming that he was prepared to support slavery which is a part and portion of the law of China, and which all the civilized portion of mankind are trying at this moment to put down. We have named the portion of the body that put an end to Sanza's legislative powers.—Upon what portion of the body or mind was the screw used which so suddenly stopped Elliot's governing career? On an impartial review of the two situations, we are all for Sanza.

Corvantes marked his characters so indelibly by the precision and folios of the day, that Barataria is a portion of literary history.—Let those who wish the story of Hongkong to be believed by their grandchildren, had better transmit to such grandchildren an original copy of the proclamation by Elliot, of date 29th January 1841. Were the story in any authentic history of last century it would be laughed to scorn as utterly impossible. Where were the doctors and a student

waitcoat when these things were being done?

"A NEW MODE OF COOKERY."

Macao, 25th Feby., 1941.

### Calcutta Courier.

We have a statement before us showing the quantity of opium which has been sold and passed through the British territories in India, and the amount of receipts by the Bengal and Bombay governments from the sale of the opium, during the years from 1820 to 1836—from this it appears that the total quantity of opium sold at the Calcutta sales from 1820 to 1836 was 4,387,387 chests, at the Bombay sales from 1821 to 1830, 21,832 chests; and the quantity permitted to pass under license from 1830 to 1836, 20,415 chests. The net receipts from the sale of opium and from passes granted for the transit of the drug through the British territories was—in Bengal, from 1820 to 1836, thirteen crores, twenty-six lakhs, twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and six rupees, and in Bombay from 1820 to 1836, ten crores, fifty-six lakhs, thirty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty-seven rupees—making an average of about a crore for Bengal, and about eight to ten lakhs for Bombay annually from October 17.

### STATE OF CIVILIZATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

"An Afghan having two wives and a male servant, was murdered by the servant who took unto him if one of the wives. The other widow, when the Shahzadah Timur arrived at Chitral, brought a charge of murder against the person who had deprived her of a husband. The Shahzadah enquired into the matter, and the matter, offering to make good the fine from his own treasure, but the complainant would not compromise, and the law was thus carried into effect."

The culprit, with his hands tied behind him was walked out to the front of the camp and placed on his knees. The women, well-dressed, rushed at him with a large Afghan knife, which he buried in his body two or three times, felling it round at each thrust. The poor wretch fell mortally wounded, but not nearly dead, and his throat was quickly cut by some relations of the murdered man. The body was then stretched out where it fell, and a crew of children covered it with stones."

I remain, Sir, your obediently.

Camp near Ak Serai, Oct. 24, 1840.

Engleklage, November 20.

### Bombay United Service Gazette.

Nov. 26.—LIBERALITY OF A PARSEE (ONE LAP OF REPOSE).—(Owing to the increase of the Parsee population, the building of an additional "DUKANA," or tower of silence, has become exigent, and a large subscription, amounting in Rs. 50,000, was raised for the purpose among the people of this tribe, both rich and poor men, women, and children. But at a religious congregation of the Parsees last Saturday in their *Atash Behram*, an insignificant individual among the crowd came forward with an offer of building the "DUKANA" at his own individual cost, instead of by subscription, and offered that the large amount already subscribed might be reversed for like or other purposes of charity hereafter!—Civility and doubt, it is said, were thrown at the man's ability to complete such a stupendous work, when he offered to place at the disposal of the *Panchayet* a *Lac* of Rupees or more if required, and gave his ostensible reference for that purpose.

This most liberal offer was filled with intense amazement, as it depicted the boasted liberality of their good worthy members, and it made them look somewhat abashed, especially as in building by an individual the expense of a cemetery is known to be one of the most pious and benevolent of the human deeds of the Parsees, and there are several members among them who can well afford to build one. The spiritual individual's name is *Cassimjee Edjeejee alias Cassimjee Koo*, and his most handsome offer was accepted by the assembly above-mentioned with general satisfaction and applause.

ISLAND OF FORMOSA.—At the French academy, M. R. Julien lately read some extracts from a Chinese work, which stated that in the island of Formosa there are two volcanoes towards the eastern part; a boiling spring from which an inflammable gas issues (the boiling appearance being probably produced by the evolution of the gas); a muddy river and springs; a mountain of sulphur; and a bridge of iron wire which crosses the river Khichooi-Khi (rapid river).

### ICE-BERGS.

Instances of ice-bergs having been seen by vessels on their homeward and outward voyages are becoming daily more numerous—no less than four vessels bound to India have fallen in with fields of ice of considerable extent, during the months of last September and October; and the ice appears to have been met with by these vessels between the latitude of 37° and 41° north, and longitude 12° and 26° east. During the last homeward bound voyage of the *Scorpion*, on the 7th August, the vessel was completely surrounded with ice islands—she was then so far to the westward of the track of these vessels as the ridge of Greenwich. So that it is evident the ice fields are not confined to a certain latitude and longitude, but extend as far as our present knowledge goes, from the meridian of Greenwich to 41° east, and no doubt in many other places not yet reported; and here we cannot help repeating our recommendations to all commanders of vessels, voyaging hence through northern latitudes, to be always on the look-out for ice, whenever their vessels may be surrounded with flocks of many polar.

We think it will not be uninteresting to our readers to have the following, for reference, as to where ice has been lately seen:

11a, on the 8th Sept. in lat. 40° 30' N. long. 26° 0' E.  
Earl Durham, " " 30° 47' S. " 30° 19' E.  
Maiden, on the 1st Oct. " 37° 30' S. " 30° 19' E.  
Janie Logan, " 23d Sept. " 41° 30' S. " 14° 10' E.  
" " 23d " 40° 25' S. " 19° 0' E.

The last mentioned vessel, which was announced yesterday, reports the ice-bergs seen on the 23d to have been about 1400 feet in length and 400 in height—that passed on the following day was about 300 feet high and 400 long.—*Calcutta Courier*, November 19.

### P. D. BERNETT, Esq. ON THE NATIVES OF POLYNESIA.

The principal improvements the natives have made are in religious observances, and in the acquirement of the rudiments of education; the greater number can read the scriptures in the Tahitian tongue; many can write a legible hand, and some few possess a good knowledge of arithmetic. The women have been instructed in plaiting straw-cloth. In manufacturing hats and baskets, in the use of the needle, and in the duties of domestic servants. The men are, to a limited extent, capable of working as shipwrights, blacksmiths, carpenters, and joiners; many also engage themselves to ships frequenting the island when they speedily perform the duties of ordinary seamen with steadiness and ability.

The Tahitians are now a Christian nation. They are in the Presbyterian form, and are under the pastoral care of eight British missionaries, who reside in the principal districts round the island, and have charge of the whole; although in some of the more remote villages native teachers perform the clerical duties.—No opinion is more questionable than that based upon the amount of religious feeling possessed by any large community; but we are justified in believing that these islanders are good average Christians, if we compare their spiritual state with that of the Christian world at large. Many of them appear to be sincerely devout, and steadfast both in faith and works; others are induced by hypocrisy and interested motives, or influenced only by the prevailing opinions of the day; while a third, and by far the most numerous class, pass through the routine of devotional forms from a sense of propriety, or by the coercion of the laws, but view religious matters with indifference, and could be glad to escape from their restraints. The strictness, however, with which the island laws enforce the observance of religious forms, leaves the native but little latitude to gratify his inclination in this respect; consequently, on the Sabbath the churches are filled with the entire population, clothed in decent attire, and presenting an orderly and concerted appearance, which makes a very favourable impression upon the foreign visitor.—That a large proportion of the natives are well instructed, and impressed with the importance of their new religion, may be inferred from the many of their number that have emigrated as teachers to the distant islands, where, by their precept and example, they have done much to disseminate improved habits and the pure doctrine of the Christian faith. It is also but justice to admit, that crimes of magnitude are now of rare occurrence amongst them; and that the dishonesty they so prominently displayed upon their early intimacy with Europeans is now greatly diminished, or merged into the more ambitious form of mercantile avarice."

The Tahitians have it appears made progress equal to the Tahitians in respect to education. What a reproach to civilized England is contained in the following brief passage:—

"Almost the entire population can read and write. European writing apparatus being scarce, they employ some ingenious substitutes, derived from indigenous materials. For a pencil, they use the calcareous spines of the sea-urchin, or a red ochre obtained from the hills; and in the place of pen and paper, they write with a pointed instrument upon a slip of plantain-leaf, when the characters present a bruised appearance, conspicuous in hue and texture above the general polished and light-green surface of the leaf. Proposals of marriage are now conveyed by letter, and the reply of the lady is made in the same delicate manner."—*Athenaeum*.

### COLD EXPERIENCED BY THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

1.—From Prof. Barz, at St. Petersburg, communicating the degree of cold experienced in the steppes by the Russian expedition to Khiva, whence it appears that in lat. 46° the mean temperature was as follows:—

December.....37° 6 Reaumur.  
January.....33° 2  
February.....31° 6

Mean of three months—16° Reaumur, or 4° of Fahr.; it was, therefore, a winter more rigorous than that of the interior of England; yet notwithstanding this excessive cold, the Cossacks of Orenburg suffered no inconvenience, and amused themselves with singing in the midst of the dreadful storms of the steppes, and with the thermometer at 30° of Fahrenheit.—*Athenaeum*.

### SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE MODESTE, AND MARCHES OF TROOPS.

(From the Morning Herald, August 29.)

The *epidemic* corvette the *Modeste*, of 16 guns, was launched and fitted out at Woolwich about November, 1837, under the command of Mr. Harry Eyres (a commander in the royal navy, the whole of the crew being composed of "Woolwich lads," as I ordered to the coast of Africa, where she has been cruising for nearly three years for the suppression of the slave trade; she has been most successful, having captured several vessels, and liberated upwards of a thousand human beings. The third vessel taken by the corvette *Modeste* (as stated by a

gallant officer on board her majesty's ship) was *lucky*, in want of provisions, and under repair, when captured. Captain Eyres sent Mr. Pearce, the mate of the *Modeste*, as prize master in her to Michambo Bay, a place in Madagascar, to await his arrival, as he was on the look-out in other quarters. The young officer in charge made the appointed rendezvous, and anchored. The next day it blew a strong gale, and the vessel parted from her cables and drove upon the rocks, the surf breaking over her in a most awful manner. The natives of the coast, consisting of various tribes, are a ferocious and treacherous people, sparing neither sex nor age when under such circumstances, the whites are thrown among them. What,

then, must be the feelings of those on board a vessel going to pieces, with certain death before them, and almost a little hope from the natives on shore? The latter view of the melancholy alternative did not, however, deter the crew, and one gallant fellow dashed into the boiling surge and reached the shore with a hammer, which he secured to a projecting rock; by which means, and cutting the gunwale away, the officer in command, Mr. Pearce, succeeded in getting out the long boat; not one on board the vessel disobeyed orders, but cheerfully and respectfully assisted, heart and hand, in first rescuing 25 almost-nearly children, from an inevitable death if abandoned, and safely landed them, the remainder of the crew remaining with the vessel, although every shock threatened instant destruction. The mate and his crew then abandoned the wreck, but before they had reached 20 yards from the vessel, the directing hammer was carried away, the surf captured the boat, and dashed the gallant fellows on the rocks. It blew a hurricane all night, and, although in the morning the wind moderated, the rain continued without intermission. A cask containing damaged oatmeal was observed on the shore. Some monkeys shortly appeared, which were soon despatched, and their flesh, stewed with the meal, afforded the means of sustenance. Six days this dreadful state was endured with never-ceasing torrents of rain, without a shelter. The sea, however, at last drove the remains of the brig so high on the rocks, that at low water the commander could get on the wreck, when he found the decks had gone through her in three places, the deck had been forced up, and that she had parted amidships. A few sails were obtained, with which a tent was rigged. Provisions now began to fail, the oatmeal being nearly expended, and the monkeys so shy as not to come within even a "hail," when two days afterwards Pearce fancied he detected a sail, which turned out to be the *Modeste*. It was, however, getting dark, and as the *Modeste* was wholly ignorant of the state of the shipwrecked crew, she stood off and on, so that they were doomed to pass another dreadful night, with the apprehension of her being blown off or quitting that part of the coast in pursuit. It afterwards appeared that the corvette intended first going to the other side of the island to water, and then to join Pearce's brig; but heavy gales drove her so near the place of rendezvous, that the captain determined on running in, to supply provisions; the rain had ceased the last day, and the party were now even without a drop of water; daylight discovered them, and they were taken on board, where prompt humanity soon restored them.

A court of inquiry was shortly after held for the loss of the vessel, when Pearce and his gallant few were "honourably acquitted," and the utmost praise most liberally bestowed upon him for his conduct and the preservation of his hands. The *Modeste* then proceeded to Bembatooka, and to the governor a representation was made of the occurrences, when he despatched a part of troops overland to recover the remaining stores, &c. They were attacked by one of the tribes, and (with the exception of five only of the poor fellows) indiscriminately murdered. It appeared by the report of the survivors that the natives had not seen the wreck until the rain had cleared up, and had not come down to that part of the coast until the day after Pearce and his party had left her. Some short time after, the *Modeste* captured a schooner in the act of running into a port, as it afterwards appeared for provisions. Night coming on, Pearce was sent with four men to take charge. The captain (Eyres), meaning the next morning to overhaul her, a tremendous gale came on during the night, and the capture being on a lee shore, the corvette was obliged to leave her and make the best of her way clear of the land; but the prize being a small vessel, and a dull anchor, after every exertion, was obliged to let go all her anchors. Here poor Pearce had as much to endure, nearly, as he had previously encountered, for the vessel plunged her masts clean out of her, and swept her decks, carrying her long-boat from the bows, her own crew had got drunk, and the four stout-hearted *Modeste* fellows were continually at the pumps keeping her free; fortunately the schooner, previous to her detention, had purchased anchors & cables of a vessel double her tonnage, so she never could have weathered the gale; on examining her provisions, nothing but dry rice was on board, and not a drop of water.

Five days the party were exposed to a burning sun and the only means of ridding their thirst was by applying their lips to the decks for the dew which had fallen during the night. At length the *Modeste* hove in sight (but too late to save the life of the captain of the schooner) and took Pearce and his men, with the "skeletons" of the schooner on board. The *Modeste* afterwards made some captures, among which was a beautiful brigantine, in which he placed Pearce as her commander, and he was fortunate enough to capture a small vessel with twenty-two slaves. The *Modeste* and the brigantine met at the Cape of Good Hope, where the gallant captain Eyres introduced Mr. Pearce to the commander in chief, the Hon. Rear Admiral Elliot, at the same time recounting his sufferings and services. The *Modeste* was immediately ordered to join the fleet assembling to co-operate against the Chinese. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pearce will receive immediate promotion.



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**VOL 14.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1841.**

**NO. 10.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
 THE British Bark MYGEIA, 375 Tons  
 old measurement; captain J. HANNAH  
 Offers will be received by  
 HOLLIDAY, WISE AND CO.  
 Macao, 22d February, 1841.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
 THE Schooner "PICKWICK," ap-  
 ply to  
 C. HUGHESDON.  
 Macao, 7th December, 1840.

**NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills.** The undersigned  
 will cash bills of the above description at the cur-  
 rent rate of exchange.  
 Macao, 5th March. JOHN A. MERCER.

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails,  
 F-her, Lead in Sheets. Manila Rope of different  
 sizes. Manila Chains &c Superior. Apply to  
 IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,  
 at J. V. Jorge, Esq's Office.  
 Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
 At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following  
 Staves in the original packages, just landed at  
 Macao.  
 90 Cases BRICK CHERRIES contg. 8 dozen each.  
 20 do CHERRIES do do 8 shelves each.  
 4 do extra dried BACON do 4 sides each.  
 8 do Spiced BACON do 15 to 17 rolls each.  
 2 do Terrence HAMS.  
 100 Kegs BUTTER do 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of BACONS, consisting of Duke of  
 Gloucester's, Newcastle, MARLBOROUGH, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,  
 CORBET, STEAK BAKED, &c &c, in quantities not  
 less than one dozen.  
 WILLIAM SCOTT.  
 Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MEXICO CIGARS of 10, & 50 Superior;  
 and Europe later paper of different qualities.  
 Apply to  
 PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.  
 (At the office of D. G. de Yrujoagoyena).  
 Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in  
 Hogsheads and Strong Bottles in Cases. Apply  
 to  
 DIROM & Co.  
 Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,**  
 AND FOR SALE:

**SUPERIOR** London bottled BRANDY.  
 Common ditto, in wood and bottle.  
 Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of  
 every bottle carefully covered with lead.  
 CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality.  
 Holland GIN.  
 BROWN CLARET, La Rose, St Julien &c.  
 French and Pale SHERRY.  
 ANNETTE and DESSERT WINE.  
 Superior old RHOE.  
 Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.  
 CIDER, in the down cases.  
 Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.  
 Superior EAL de COLOGNE.  
 Malt and Hops and Sugar.  
 CHINA CIGARETTES.  
 MARSH STONE—CUTLERY, Nos. 1 & 2: Roping and  
 Sailing Twines; Black, White and Green Paint;  
 Linned Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholms  
 and Good Tar; Coal and Manila Rope, from 1  
 to 34 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch;  
 Dredge Leads; Log and Marlin; Arsonas  
 of 2, 4, 6, and 7 cwt. and 2 of 22 cwt. each;  
 CRAPES of COLORED; MANILA ROPE.  
 GLASS and CHOCOLATE WARE.  
 TWO BEASTY-POUNDS, with equipments complete.  
 BEASTY HATS.  
 PRESERVED.  
 SODA WATER—SODA FISH.  
 PINEAPPLE and Woodpecker HAMS, (for sale at the  
 original price and cost).  
 A few Kegs of TONGUE.

**ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:**  
 FINEST SELECTING TAPES MEASURED, from 2 to 6 Nos.  
 ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.  
 Do SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.  
 Do, PILON and NAVY BREAD. These are fresh,  
 Do, FLOUR. A will be sold un-  
 Do, BEER and PORK, in barrels. commonly cheap,  
 Mess BEER, in half barrels. for as low an account  
 BERRIET and PINE CHEESE.  
 MACASSAR BEER, &c &c.  
 JOHN SMITH,  
 First N. E. House on the P. de Grande.  
 Macao, 20th February, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undressed goods are  
 now in the Roads, and for sale apply to  
 INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
 CANVAS—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6.  
 27 " White Duck Light  
 Canvas for upper sails.  
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6.  
 24 " White Duck  
 White Drill.

**FOR SALE.**—CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS.  
 Payable in 30 days after sight with interest at  
 the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in  
 sets of 1000 to 2000 Rupees. Apply to  
 M. LARULETA.  
 Macao, 25th January, 1841.

## CIRCULAR to H. M.'s SUBJECTS.

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops  
 of elite (strongly entrenched on the left bank of  
 the river at this point. And defended by upwards  
 of 100 pieces of artillery) were entirely routed  
 this afternoon, after an obstinate resistance, at-  
 tended with great loss of life.

The cannons were rendered unserviceable,  
 the encampment and ammunition destroyed,  
 and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown  
 up, she having previously taken part in the  
 action from a position close to the opposite side  
 of a raft reaching across the river from the west  
 of the entrenched camp.

This signal service was a-  
 chieved by an advanced squad-  
 ron, consisting of the vessels  
 named in the margin, under  
 the command of captain Her-  
 bert of h. m.'s ship Calliope.  
 The casualties on the side of h. m.'s forces,  
 have been inconsiderable, but are not yet ac-  
 curately ascertained.

H. M.'s ship Calliope, at anchor  
 off Brunsneck Rock, Whampoa  
 Reach 27th Feby. 1841. 9 p. m.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

## CIRCULAR to HER MAJESTY SUBJECTS.

Whampoa Reach, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end  
 of Whampoa island) fired upon h. m.'s ship  
 Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morn-  
 ing, and was gallantly carried by the boat's  
 crews. The advanced, squadron consisting of  
 Herald the ships mentioned in the  
 margin, is at anchor off  
 Modeste Howqua's folly, and that  
 Modeste place is occupied by h. m.'s  
 and two sail forces.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary was this day visited by  
 the Kwangchowfo, under a flag of truce, and  
 there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

## CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.  
 The armistice granted to the enemy having

expired yesterday morning at 11 A. M., the works  
 in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were  
 occupied.

The accompanying proclamation was then is-  
 sued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach,  
 7th March, 1841.

## PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq., &c. &c.

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China.

## A PROCLAMATION.

People of Canton!

Your city is spared, because the gracious  
 sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the  
 high English officers to remember, that the good  
 and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the high officers of the celestial court  
 offer the least obstruction to the British forces  
 in their present station, then it will become  
 necessary to answer force by force, and the city  
 may suffer terrible injury. And if the native  
 merchants be prevented from buying and selling  
 freely with the British and foreign merchants,  
 then the whole trade of Canton must immedi-  
 ately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have  
 faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the  
 miseries of war; and the responsibility of the  
 actual state of things must rest upon the heads  
 of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevent-  
 ed by wisdom & moderation on the part of the  
 provincial government.

Dated off the fort of Euh-mee, near to Canton,  
 the 6th day of March, 1841.

From the Friend of India, January 7, & 14, 1841.

JAN. 21.—Nasser Khan has at length actually  
 surrendered himself to Col. Marshall in Scinde.  
 Captain Brown, the gallant defender of Katus, has  
 been appointed assistant political agent under Mr.  
 Ross Bell. There is no man whose promotion will  
 give more solid satisfaction to the armies of all the  
 presidencies than his.

—11.—Intelligence has been received that Dost  
 Mahomed's family left Jellalabad on the 10th and  
 arrived at Peshawar on the 17th of December.  
 Brigadier's Shelton's brigade marched into that place  
 on the 21st. The whole of the Dost's family is now  
 collected around him with the exception of his son  
 Hyder Khan, confined at Bombay, and Akbar Khan,  
 held in distance by the king of Bokhara. It is said he  
 to be located at Mussoorie or London, under the  
 charge of Captain Fraser, of the 2nd cavalry, with an  
 allowance of two lacs of rupees a year.

—13.—Three vessels, with 600 European Portuguese  
 soldiers have just arrived at Goa from Portugal.  
 They have had a long and tedious passage.

London Mail, Oct. 5, 1840.

The overland mail from India via the Persian Gulf  
 reached London by way of Manille in the 9th Sept.  
 with accounts to the following date:—

China	10 May	Madras	13 July
Singapore	11 June	Ceylon	9 July
Calcutta	10 July	Bombay	23 July

The election for the vacancy in the direction of the  
 east India company occasioned by the death of Camp-  
 bell Macpherson, Esq., has terminated in the return  
 of Colonel Galloway by a majority of 685 over Sir  
 Jeremiah Bryant.

The Barretto Jan. has again sailed for Sydney and  
 China.

We understand that the long-pending negotia-  
 tion for a charter for the back of Assir has been brought to a  
 satisfactory conclusion, her majesty's government and

the court of directors of the East India Company having recognized the principle of chartering a bank for British India.

A safety deposit has been effected on the Goodwin sands under the superintendence of captain Boys of the naval store department of Deal.

Scot. 19.—The Dutch government has purchased the Chinese, Tibetan & Japanese antiquities collected by the celebrated traveller, Siebold, of Leyden.

Scotland.—The coming of age of Lord Napier, eldest son of the late Lord Napier, chief commissioner at Canton, was celebrated at Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, and other estates of the family.

America.—The intelligence already received of the melancholy death of Mr. Simpson, the discoverer of the N. W. passage, is confirmed.—By the loss of the brig Florence, of New York, on the coast of Newfoundland, fifty lives were lost.

—The E. spouse of Basil, Don Pedro the second, has been declared of age, though but seventeen.

The *James Paterson*, Lt. Cromartie, commander, laden with cotton from Bombay to London, was burnt at sea on the 20th of September, in lat. 41.30 N. and long. 22. W.—The vessel took fire in consequence of the spontaneous combustion of the cargo, and was totally destroyed. The captain and crew took to the boats, the *Norval*, British bark, being in sight, and were picked up by the *Norval* in about two hours after leaving the ship. The *Norval* arrived at Lisbon on the 6th of October. The humane conduct of captain Corben and crew of the *Norval* to the burnt-out captain and crew of the *James Paterson*, the latter prize highly and gratefully.

From the London Mail, Nov. 4

Court.—The queen is expected to reach Buckingham Palace in a few days to prepare for her majesty's approaching accession.

The queen of Portugal was delivered of a still born female child on the 3rd October.

East India Intelligence.—The overland mail from India of the 25th August reached London on the 5th October, with news to the following dates:—

Singapore . . . . .	14 July
Calcutta . . . . .	14 August
Bombay . . . . .	18 do.
Bombay . . . . .	25 do.

Whatever opinions are generally entertained in this country as to the political bickering of Mehemet Ali, and the measures that have been resorted to for the settlement of Turko-Egyptian affairs, but one feeling is expressed as to the anxiety shown by his highness to maintain our overland intercourse with India and promote public convenience.

It is generally understood that orders have been sent out to forward the last mail through Egypt, if not previously transmitted by way of Constantinople, and the post office has issued the following notice:—"The overland mails for India, via Falmouth and Marsilles, will be despatched from this country on the 31st inst. and the 4th of November, in the usual manner." It is not at all apprehended that their transit through Egypt will be impeded by the government of that country.

Sir Colin Campbell, the newly-appointed governor of Ceylon, has arrived in town. It is said that the right hon. Stewart Mackenzie is to have the government of the Ionian Islands on his return to this country.

There is a report that Sir H. Pottinger will be the next ambassador to Persia.

The Prussian State Gazette mentions that the expedition against Khiva is likely to be given up by the Russian government, since the Khan of Khiva has liberated all Russian subjects detained as prisoners, and has made overtures of accommodation.

The Augsburg gazette of the 26th ulto. states, in a letter from Constantinople, that negotiations had commenced between the emperor of Russia and the Khan of Khiva, through the mediation of England, & that they would be speedily terminated by a treaty of peace. The Khan had agreed to restore all the Russian prisoners to an English officer, and Khiva would be placed under the protection of England. Russia had renounced all idea of enlarging her possessions in that quarter.

Mr. Barry says that the question of an equalization of duties on salt and West India pro-

duce, which has recently occupied so much public attention, is working its way most satisfactorily, and that there is every reason to expect that redress will be afforded during the next session of parliament.

Precis.—Oct. 7. Some applicants of the royal artillery have been sent express to Constantinople for the purpose of disciplining the Turkish artillery.—Parliament is prorogued to 13th Nov.—At the close of the poll for Lord Mayor, the majority for Alderman Pigie was 447, and for Alderman Johnston 419, over Alderman Harmer.

19. The affairs of Hammerley's bank are transferred to the superintendence of the court of Chancery, the tribunal whose delays are so much dreaded by all those creditors to whom an early distribution of assets is matter of any importance.

12. The revenue accounts for the year, quarters ended 10th Oct., 1839 and 1840, are published.

—The decrease on the year ended 10th Oct., 1840, as compared with the year ended 10th October, 1839, is 676,859l. and the decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839, is 513,067l. On the year there would have been an increase of between 100,000l. and 200,000l. but for the decrease in the Post-office, in consequence of the reduced rate of postage. With respect to the quarter, when the difference in the postage is allowed, there still appears a deficiency of 247,067l.

—The decrease on the customs is 116,720—on the excise, 196,910l. This deficiency however, is said to be nominal and not real, arising solely from the difference in the commencement of the months and collections of the excise in the quarters ending 10th Oct.; 1839 and 1840.

17. In consequence of the resolution of the bank of England to refuse to discount bills of exchange having more than sixty-five days to run, the London Joint-stock banks have resolved to charge 6 per cent. on all discount & overdraft accounts; and the private bankers are not to discount paper having more than three months' currency—the rates being 6 per cent.

Her majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that Mr. Dibdin, the author of some well-known dramatic pieces and many naval songs, shall receive 100 l. out of the royal bounty fund.

Oct. 20.—It is now generally believed that the fire at D. vonport was caused by spontaneous combustion, which took place in a waste-bin which stood close to the head of the Talavera, and which was a deposit for all the refuse matter from the adjacent docks, workshops, and offices, and its contents were of the most heterogeneous description; saw-dust, shreds of canvas, waste paint, tallow, oakum, chips—in short, everything that can be imagined to be gathered by a dockyard sweeping, were here collected. That a fermenting process, attended by the production of heat, may have gone on in this mass is highly probable; there is nothing in experience, or in well-known scientific facts, to controvert it.

Oct. 22.—Lord Holland died, at Holland House, Kensington, in his 67th year; his son and successor was born in 1802, and married in May 1833, Lady Mary Augusta, only daughter of the Earl of Coventry.

22.—The court-martial on captain R. A. Reynolds, have come to the following decision:—

"The court, having duly weighed and most maturely considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with that advanced by the accused in the support of his defence, is of opinion that he, captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (prince Albert's own) Hussars, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, the court does in virtue thereof sentence him, the said capt. Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (prince Albert's own) Hussars to be cashiered."

"The court, having performed its duty, cannot separate without recording its opinion on the following points of evidence:—

"In the course of the evidence to character, witnesses have stated, that they considered the accused was incapable of imbecility with a view of some extraordinary course of prosecution; or unless under provocation which no man of honourable feelings could endure; thus apparently sanctioning the idea, that there might be circumstances of private irritation which would justify a soldier breaking from the established order of military discipline, a doctrine so totally subver-

sive of the fundamental principles by which all armies are governed, that the court feels called upon to stamp it with charged reprobation."

Her majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court.

The concluding remarks of the court, and their rejection of evidence of provocation, offered by captain Reynolds, have been most severely commented upon by the Times, Standard, Morning Chronicle, and in fact all the metropolitan journals except the Naval and Military Gazette and the John Bull.

October 30.—The court-martial on John Henry, the master (carpenter) of the *Camperdown*, who is suspected of having set fire to that ship in order to obtain money by extinguishing the fire, commenced on the 27th at Sheerness. The charges preferred against the prisoner were—the placing, or allowing to be placed, certain combustibles on a locker in the middle of the berth, and in a rack in the carpenter's room, the having been guilty of a breach of orders in not taking care of the safety of the vessel; and the having made a false report to his superior officer as to the extent of the fire. The examination of witnesses was at great length, and the inquiry has been continued from day to day. No new facts of importance have been elicited. The principal evidence against the prisoner is the inconsistency of the two statements with one another, and with the circumstances of the fire. It was shown, that if a fire had been blazing in the cockpit to the extent he described, the damage must have been much greater. The court-martial is still sitting.

Nov. 2.—Admiral Sir G. E. P. Pender, governor of Greenwich Hospital, expired on the 30th Oct.—Sir G. P. Adams gets the colonelcy of the 6th Dragoons.

The court-martial at Sheerness have come to the following decision:—"Having heard evidence in support of the chief charges, as well as what the prisoner John Henry had to offer in his defence, and the evidence adduced on his behalf, & having very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same.

"The court is of opinion, that the first charge—namely, that of a breach of duty—is not proved; that the second charge—namely, that of disobedience of orders—is not proved."

"And that the third charge—namely, that of having, on the 2d day of October, made a false report to his superior officer, captain Sir J. Hill, of the extent of a fire, which, in the afternoon of that day, had taken place on board the ship *Camperdown*, and of the circumstances attending it—is fully proved against the prisoner John Henry; but, from the circumstances of his extraordinary good character for skill, zeal, carefulness, humanity, and general good conduct as a carpenter of her majesty's navy, the court doth adjudge the said John Henry, the prisoner, to be only severely reprimanded and admonished; and the said John Henry is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished accordingly."

Ireland.—A correspondent from Ballinacree states, that during the fair there was but eight gallons of whisky consumed, while the average consumption of former years was from eight to twelve puncheons.

France.—The life of the king of the French was again attempted on the 16th October. At half-past five, when the king was returning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the queen & madame Adelaide, and was passing along the quay of the Tuileries, near the Pont de la Concorde, opposite to the Guardhouse du Lion, an individual fired a carbine in the direction of the carriage. Their majesties, who fortunately were not injured, continued their journey. He was immediately seized, and when interrogated by the prefect of police, he confessed his crime, and declared his name was Marius Eugéme Darnès. In the course of his examination, when asked if he did not repent of having conceived and executed so abominable an attempt—he replied—"I repent only of not having succeeded."

The *Moniteur* of the 17th contained a royal ordinance, directing the court of Peers to take cognizance, without delay, of the attempt against the king's life.

The following are the sentences which have been pronounced on Louis Napoleon and his fellow-prisoners:—





whenever the result, must be attended by a great sacrifice of men and money.

*Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao and the naval commander in chief of H. M. Squadron in China relative to release from blockade of the American ships "Pomona" and "Kosciusko."*

(1)  
Macao, 15th December, 1840.

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt. C. B. R. C. H.  
Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reference to your excellency's public notice of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances under date of 22nd June last, from on board H. M. Ship *Wellington*, then lying in the Macao roads, we take the liberty most respectfully of requesting that your excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government:

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ships *Kosciusko* and *Pomona* (now lying at Whampoa and both under the American flag) subsequently to the order for blockade issued by your excellency taking effect (viz. 25th June), is liable to seizure and confiscation, in the event of either or both of said vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the river and port of Canton by ships of H. M. blockade squadron; and

Secondly, that your excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce purchased and delivered, bona fide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect, is liable, on the said ships leaving the river and port of Canton, when the blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to her majesty, on being taken possession of outside of said port by H. M. ships.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed) BELL & Co.

(2)

H. M. S. *Wellington*, Chuenpee, 25th Dec., 1840.

To Messrs Bell & Co.—Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general questions you have proposed, [as I may inform you that the late commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the crews of the two American ships now in the river, would not subject them to seizure. His excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

The admiral therefore considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur.

Thinking that it may be a conveyance to you to know the grounds upon which his excellency's opinions were founded, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal: But you will give me leave, particularly to request, that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of blockade-law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves according to the best of my judgment, but your own opinion will be your more suitable guide on any questions of the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,  
Commodore 1st class, commander-in-chief.

(3)

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt. C. B. R. C. H.  
Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Your excellency's letter of 25th instant to the address of Messrs. Bell and Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your excellency on the subject:

By the law of blockade, as laid down in the book of Chitty, we find it declared that:

"The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from arriving fresh; and it has even been laid down in the case of the 'Brady' that he may arrive with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property; the distinction being, that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification. From the case of the 'Golla' it appears, that the court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, which was not delivered previously to the notification, either on board the neutral ship itself, or on lighters."

And again,

"A blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in; there may be instances indeed of innocent error," said Sir William Scott in the case of the *Frederick Moller*; "instances where the vessel is taken in before the blockade; under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to arrive. But the vessel that can be allowed to arrive, vessels in, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to arrive with it. But it must be considered as a rule, which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo bona fide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the blockade."

This doctrine we do not fully understand, and acted upon by the British government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata.—The following report from an English paper, is extracted from the *Canton Press* of 27th June last:

"Lord Palmerston at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is,

"By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade."

In the letter to Messrs. Bell & Co., we find it stated that the late commander-in-chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the crews of the two American ships now in the river, would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are:

"That they had been for some weeks or days in Macao roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter, had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs."

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your excellency, that the ship "*Pomona*" arrived in Macao roads on the 19th June, 3 days previous to your excellency's notice of blockade; and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining entry in so short a period by very unusual facilities afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the blockade being declared.

The other ship, the "*Kosciusko*," formerly the English ship *Malacca*, afterwards sailing under the American flag as the "*Alabama*," had repeatedly been refused entry in the port on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to bring papers showing their cargo to have been bona fide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your excellency, that the reasons given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded upon erroneous assumptions, or information; but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstance could be law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the special advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others.

We beg to assure your excellency, not only that the law with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that from our knowledge of circumstances connected with the *Canton* market, we are confidently assured that none of the crew could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not even been at that time manufactured; and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight.

We could not if it is a duty we owe, like to ourselves as British merchants and to the interest of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of the vessels; for we find by your excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the admiral, although in no one else; thus affording them advantages to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed, we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damages all or any of us have sustained, or may sustain as consequence of the irregularity of the blockade, and against any losses which may arise after its expiration, by such illegal egress.

Your excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the time being urgent, we trust your excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce other evidence if required.

Our letter will be handed to your excellency by a despatch, which will wait upon your excellency for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

DEWE & Co.	MACVICAR & Co.
DANIEL & Co.	FOX, RAWSON & Co.
JAMIESON & How.	LINDSAY & Co.
DIXON & Co.	BELL & Co.

WILKINSON DENT.

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt. C. B. R. C. H.  
Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter to your excellency under dated 25th instant, and in compliance with your excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships *Pomona* and *Kosciusko*, entitling them to be released from the operation of the law of blockade, we beg leave to forward to your excellency the following documents.

1st.—An extract from the *Canton Press* of 25th April 1840, detailing the then existing regulations of the port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain admittance into port.

2nd.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant then in Canton, showing the time usually occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your excellency, that the *Pomona* arrived in Macao roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Macao forts on the day where the blockade came into operation, viz. the

25th June. The *Pomona* was a vessel direct from the United States; the *Kosciusko* was, a few months before, the English ship *Sir Charles Malabar*; and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages and Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the *Kosciusko*, in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her to enter a second time as the *Alabama*.

We also beg to hand your excellency—

3rd.—A certificate signed by G. Nye esq., an American merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no reason was given then left on hand on itself, and that several ships left the port only partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of blockade preventing their remaining longer in port.

4th.—A letter to the same effect from W. R. Le-Joe esq., an American merchant of the firm of We-mee & Co., to W. B. H. esq., dated 31st December 1840.

5th.—A certificate from J. Balboa, commander of the Spanish ship *Nuño Victoria*, stating that his ship left that port with only half a cargo from the aforesaid cause.

6th.—A letter from G. Nye esq., to G. T. Briggs esq., a British merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new cargoes with which the *Kosciusko* and *Pomona* are partially or entirely loaded.

7th.—A letter from W. De-laun esq., the American vice consul in Canton, and a member of the American firm of Russell & Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that the teas were placed on board the *Kosciusko* for safe keeping.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered port after the blockade came into operation; but we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave port without cargoes, if they really entered before that period.

We beg however respectfully to submit to your excellency, that the law of blockade clearly declares that no vessel can leave port with cargo, unless it is actually bought and on board the ship, or lighters, prior to a blockade commencing; and it appears by the foregoing papers, not only that the cargoes of the *Pomona* and *Kosciusko* cannot come under such designation; but that the teas of which these cargoes consist, were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month.

Further, the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out without cargoes but have remained in port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a blockade being declared, and of the clear law on the point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your excellency, in order to prove that equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the port previously, were compelled to retire from it only partially loaded, in consequence of the blockade taking effect before their cargoes could be completed; and whilst many other vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause.

Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your excellency, that the law of blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient that they should be relieved from the operation of a well-recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

DEWE & Co.	BELL & Co.
JAMIESON & How.	PARRELL & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.	DIXON & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.	FOX, RAWSON & Co.

WILKINSON DENT.

H. M. S. *Wellington*, Chuenpee, 20th Dec. 1840.

Messrs. DEWE & Co.

and other British merchants at Macao.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 25th instant, and in the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to inform you that I referred the points discussed in both, to my majesty's plenipotentiary, and I think it right to recuse for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. government, and also place my position with regard to the matter in as clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment.

I was, however, as that with regard to ingress to the port of Canton, by ship passages, my own responsibility is clear, and it is my intention to maintain the laws of blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M.'s plenipotentiary to which, gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention; it relates to the extreme inconvenience and positive detriment to the public service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their consideration; such a course can only have the effect of embarrassing the officers of the crown, and of increasing the difficulties of their position, already sufficiently perplexing and dilatory; and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest wish on the part of the plenipotentiary and myself, to





## MARCH. UNDER DESPATCH.

10, GUNGA, *Reedie*, for Singapore.

11, H. M. S. SAMARANG, 25, James Scott, esq. captain, for England.

Vessels arrived in England from China.—30 Oct. General Kyd. 25, Fortescue. 31, Frances Ann.

Vessels arrived at Singapore from China.—8 Jan., Asia, Elizabeth Anselm. (from Chusan). 9, Cursetjee Cowasjee. 11, Hooglye. 16, Syed Khan. 24, Moulmein.

### VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—PARROCK HALL.

For Singapore and Batavia.—MARGARIDA, (Port.)

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Palmyra, with bread and provisions.

From Liverpool.—Cheeta, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.

From do via Manila.—Ivithnoe.

From Calcutta.—Severn, Rob Roy, Sylph, Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Poppy, Syed Khan, Falcon, Framjee Cowasjee, Mary Ann Leighton.

From Bombay.—Amazon, Augusta, Lowjee Family, Aradocer.

From do via Manila.—Sultana.

From Madras.—Soodrapovy.

From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tory, Minerva, Susan, Lascar, Lintin.

From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Vijante, (Port.)

From Timor.—Genoveva, (Port.)

## List of H. M. ships employed on particular service, off the coasts of China.

Wellsey 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain, T. Maitland.

Melville 74 captain the hon. R. S. Dundas.

Blenheim 74 captain Sir H. F. Seehouse

Blenheim 44 captain F. Bouchier.

Druid 44 captain H. Smith.

Alligator 44 captain A. J. Kuper. (actg.)

Calliope 44 captain T. Herbert.

Cowsey 44 captain C. D. Bethune.

Samarang 36 captain J. Scott.

Herald 36 captain Nias.

Nimrod 30 commander C. Barlow.

Hyacinth 18 commander W. Warren.

Moderate 18 commander H. Eyres.

Pylades 18 commander T. N. Anson.

Cruiser 16 commander H. W. Giffard.

Columbine 16 commander T. J. Clarke.

Algerine 10 lieutenant T. S. Mason, commdg.

Salpiger 6 lieutenant E. Recher, commdg.

Starling sch. lieutenant H. Killest, commdg.

Jupiter (30 armed frigate as troop ship) Mr. Fulton (comdg.)

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) Mr. Brodie. (commg.)

### H. M. C's armed steamers.

Atalanta captain Rogers, I. N. Madagascar captain Dicey

Que. n. captain Warden. Nemesis, captain W. H. Hall

By H. M.'s brig *Cruiser*, we received the Singapore Free Press of the 24th and the extra of the 25th January, with the London mails of October and November. The most interesting extracts will be found in preceding columns.

By the arrivals of the week we have received various *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*, *Penang*, *Malacca*, *Singapore*, and *Cape of Good Hope* papers for September, October, November, December, and January, which to us with interesting and important news—but we have not had time to look through them all; and have but little space in our present number for more extracts.

During Sunday night h. m.'s plenipotentiary arrived in the *Neumisia*; and in the forenoon of yesterday, issued the circular and proclamation, dated 7th and 6th of March. (vide first page).

From all the Indian Journals which we have had time to inspect, we find that they have universally adopted the opinions of our circular of the 7th of October, 1839, on the subjects of the admiral's return to, and the renewal of negotiations in, Canton. Several of the journals have republished the extra entire.

From the circulars in the first page, distant readers will learn that h. m.'s forces have pursued their career of facile success to within a few miles of Canton; of them it may indeed be said, *venire, videre, vincere*.

From the circular the 7th and the proclamation to the people of Canton dated

the 6th instant, we judge that it is not the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary to take military possession of the provincial city of the two Kwang provinces.

It is said that the demands of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, communicated to the superior officers through the *Kwangchowfoo* on the 3rd inst.—were:—payment of \$12,000,000, trade, and the island of *Hong-kong*. But h. m.'s plenipotentiary, in now making these demands of the local government, is asking that which the local government cannot grant. When trust was put in the 'scrupulous good faith of the eminent' Keshen, demands might be urged—but it seems to us nothing but sheer folly to demand now what the demander knows those he demands of have not the power to concede.

It is proclaimed to the people that "if the native merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must be immediately stopped." But how can the people help such hindrance? and how will they understand that the whole trade is to be stopped, in any other sense than that their daily markets are to be stopped; and will they dare to disobey the orders of the local government and the emperor?

Report says that Canton has been completely emptied of all its valuables.

On the 28th of February most of the respectable portion of the community, including the hong merchants, were removing their families and valuables: the whole body of the inhabitants were in such a state of consternation that a resident said fifty English soldiers might have taken possession of the city. The river and land were swarming with banditti, and it is said that the whole family and property of one of the hong merchants, in his fleet of boats, have been captured. A fire occurred at Fuhshan, which destroyed 100 houses; and various accidents are reported, with the loss of many lives, from the sinking and upsetting of the boats conveying the fugitives of Canton and their property.

Had Canton been suddenly advanced upon on the 7th of January, possession taken of the city and suburbs, the immense stock of property then therein contained would have been the prize of the captors; and the fact of the British flag flying from the walls of the city would have had a great moral effect on the people; and it is not entirely improbable, that, under British protection, a portion of the Chinese commercial community would have remained in, or in time returned to, the city, and resumed their occupations; but in the present state of affairs, with the local government in power in Canton, and the edicts of the emperor before their eyes, will any of the mercantile community dare, in direct contravention to the imperial edicts and the stern commands of the local government, will they dare to renew their connections with foreigners, in the present undecided state of affairs—neither peace nor war—no advantage taken of conquest, no renewed confidence arising from submission. And the natives of character and station must feel that if they defy their emperor and his officers in the present crisis, whatever final results may accrue from the war with China—for war with or submission to China there must be—they will be marked men—they, their families, and their property will be noted down for torture, exile, death, and confiscation. And how lowly the Chinese must think of the English government & people, when they see h. m.'s plenipotentiary now ready to sacrifice every 'political consideration' for the conveniences of commerce. The intelligence of the events of the last 9 weeks, will come like a thunder peal on the ears of h. m.'s ministry.

The following extract will prove that our opinion of the proceedings of h. m.'s plenipotentiary are not singular.

"I cannot help thinking that we are not so advantageously placed by this truce (at Chusan) as we would have been by keeping the Chinese in a constant state of alarm, and it appears to me from captain Elliot's conversations, and the joy he shows on all occasions of boats arriving from the main land with the slightest supply of merchandise, that his whole soul is set upon opening a trade; that among this one object of the expedition he has lost sight of the various other points, the reparation for injuries sustained, the destruction of British property, the ruin which has been occasioned by the arbitrary acts of the Chinese officers, as well as the liability which exists that the same will hereafter happen: in fact our sole feeling appears to be trade, as if this can flourish in the midst of war, as if the security so essential to mercantile proceedings can possibly exist in the midst of ruin and desolation so necessarily the attendants of hostilities." From a correspondent of the *Eastern Star*. (Cal. Englishman, Jan. 12).

As the commander in chief has invited the foreign ships into the river, although the blockade has not been, is so many words, officially raised, it is not impossible that the U. S. merchants, may return to Canton; and, which we do not think very probable, however, may possibly succeed in recommencing business—urging on their Chinese friends & the government that they are not the parties who now import opium, nor of the nation, of the warlike power of whose sons they have lately had such fearful proofs; and should the timid Chinese subdue, through their 'desire of gain,' their fears for their property, liberty, and lives, and renew their commercial intercourse with the U. S. merchants; is it probable they will also dare to re-open dealings with the English? We think not: and the trade of the season, such as it may prove to be, will again all be passed through the hands of the U. S. merchants: And with reference to this hoped-for renewal of the trade by her majesty's plenipotentiary, not a word is said in the public circular as to the safety of the lives and property of British subjects in Canton; not a word of the imperial tariff—which ought to have been ere now in British possession from the spoils of the hoppo's office—the abolition of the consou fund—one of the prime desiderata—is not even breathed upon—and the foreign trade is left to be assessed at the arbitrary will of the hong merchants! what, then, has h. m.'s plenipotentiary and superintendent of trade gained for his country or his countrymen, either politically or commercially? By his interference he has lost the China trade to Great Britain—and her millions of neglected and forgotten manufacturers are left to lament the distressing consequences.

In the meantime, the *Jupiter* has been sent to re-hoist the British flag on the island of Hongkong; which was never ceded—so say the Chinese of respectability in Canton—under the official but simply under the private seal of the imperial commissioner; now every shopman carries a private seal. Keshen has evidently hoaxed, bamboozled, and baffled h. m.'s plenipotentiary: this is an easy task for a double-tongued officer of the celestial empire when words are only used; but when it comes to acts and deeds, sealing, signing, and delivering, the credulous baffled party must, indeed, have evinced a faith worth of St. Augustine—who gave as his ground for his belief on some point—that he believed because it was impossible. So h. m.'s plenipotentiary believed Keshen, because he undertook to do what h. m.'s plenipotentiary must have known it was impossible for him to do:—the proclamation of the 29th of January will be a lasting memento of the easy faith of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We have republished from the *Singapore Free Press*, as much of the correspondence between certain British merchants and the naval commander in chief in China, relative



to the release from blockade of the American ships, "*Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*," as our limits will allow; the remaining letters of the merchants, & their enclosures, will be published in next week's *Register*.

The same reasons do not exist now, as they did in December last, to withhold this correspondence from publication in China.

We learn, from sir G. Bremer's reply to Messrs. Bell & Co., that admiral Elliot "had formed an opinion upon the special circumstances of the case that the egress of the two American ships now in the river would not subject them to seizure."

But, from a misapprehension of the peculiar difficulties opposed to the entrance of those two ships into the port of Canton, we learn in the next paragraph that the admiral did not intend to obstruct their egress; but if the egress of those two vessels—that is, leaving the port without any permission from, or communication with, h. m.'s officers—did not subject them to seizure, the information contained in the 2nd paragraph is uncalled for.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary, in his letter to sir G. Bremer, dated 29th of December, observes, firstly: that those two ships passed within the Bogue before the establishment of the blockade:

He afterwards explains his own view on "the character and effect of the blockade itself;" & then, but only with reference to the coasting trade of the Chinese—a question entirely apart from the one under discussion and explanation—observes—"that no such extreme exercise of blockade right is at all necessary to give legal effect to purposes of less urgent blockade pressure."

Now "the chief purpose of the blockade" was—"to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties."—But how was this 'chief purpose' gained by permitting those two ships to load with teas, upon which the 'heavy shipping duties' were of course paid, within a few weeks of their egress, under an implied understanding that their egress would not be obstructed?

H. E. then says, that "he cannot help feeling that the only two (what if there had been fifty?) foreign ships in the port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the blockade &c."—But in the third paragraph we have been informed that those ships entered before the establishment of the blockade.

The *Panama* arrived in Macao roads on the 19th of June; on the 22nd commodore sir G. Bremer issued his notification that a blockade of the port of Canton, not only by the one ship entrance, but by all its entrances, would be established on the 28th:—on that day—the hour we know not—the *Panama* & *Kosciusko* passed through the Bogue, nor do we know if any part of the blockading force was off the mouths of the river to intercept them.

The fifth paragraph is, we believe, so far correct—when it is stated that a commander in chief has a strict legal right to relax the strict principles of blockade in particular circumstances: for sir William Scott has said—"A commander going out to a distant station may reasonably be supposed to carry with him such a portion of sovereign authority delegated to him as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the service on which he is employed." And had the writer ended with this statement it would have been well; but a fatal love of verbiage seduced him into the following singular declaration; namely:—"It is not indulgence *per se* that is vicious in blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and restricting in the like (case?) of another nature."—We shall feel obliged to any of our readers

who will explain to us the meaning of the last eight words.

We have neither time nor space to dissect this long reply more minutely; but it is evident the merchants completely disapproved the "special circumstances of the case," as understood by the admiral. There was a furore in Macao, that after sir G. Bremer's notice of the intended establishment of the blockade, a certain U. S. merchant had an interview with captain Elliot, before the arrival of the admiral, with reference to the entry of the *Panama*; and that captain Elliot said, that some arrangement would be made—or otherwise spoke so encouragingly that the *Panama* was sent to Whampoa by her consignees. Captain Elliot states that "his own mind had long been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of these two ships, & that he had laid the ground of his general reasoning before the late commander in chief;" but it does not exactly appear when the admiral was informed of the ground of capt. Elliot's general reasoning, whether it was on the entry of the ships into the port, or after the admiral's arrival in Canton from Chusan; and it is most singular and remarkable that commodore sir G. Bremer did not find these "grounds of general reasoning" amongst the public papers for the guidance of the new commander in chief in the management of the fleet, & on a pending question involving h. e. in great responsibility: is it possible that these important "grounds of reasoning" upon a very delicate and important subject, embracing a difficult question in which the interests of the whole British mercantile community in China were intimately concerned as well as those of h. m.'s sea and land forces—could only have urged on and explained to the admiral verbally?

From the 14th paragraph, we conclude that her majesty's plenipotentiary did admit individuals interested in the ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko*, into his confidence, and confided to them his intentions regarding the egress of those ships, while he kept the rest of h. m.'s subjects in China in ignorance of those intentions: and this is the dark shade in which this transaction is to be viewed: a public officer should have no private confidants nor communicate neither the intentions of h. m.'s government, nor his own, privately to any single individual or parties of individuals: but it has been long generally known that having lost the confidence of, and his popularity with, his first clique in China, he has been seeking popularity in another and opposite direction.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary in this paragraph, deprecates, in moving terms, being placed in the distressing situation of having fallaciously induced the belief that the passage of the two ships was certain: so h. e. did, then, induce the belief, in the minds of those interested, that the passage of the ships was certain—and he entreats the commodore to allow the egress, otherwise he will be placed before the Chinese government and the whole foreign community of having fallaciously induced the belief of the egress!

We did not, indeed, expect such extreme sensibility on the *honestas* from her majesty's plenipotentiary, as the expectations he has encouraged and the different beliefs he has induced, beginning with his 'momentous circular' of the 27th of March 1839, and ending—But the end has not yet come—have all proved to be fallacious, and these distressing situations, have been borne by h. m.'s plenipotentiary with the greatest equanimity and magnanimity.

And what does captain Elliot mean by "having stood between the merchants and every grave difficulty?" In his long letter

there is not one valid reason for allowing the egress of the two ships: if h. m.'s plenipotentiary really intended to press the Chinese government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties—the ships should never have been allowed to enter the port, or being in, they should have been warned that, according to the law of blockade, they would not be permitted to come out loaded.

But if the determination was made at the time of their ingress to allow their egress, —or whenever the determination was taken, —it should have been frankly and publicly communicated to the commercial community, that all might have availed themselves of such laxity in the less urgent blockade pressure.

The cogent reasons which we were willing to allow might have actuated him in his advice to the admiral; namely: the protection of all foreign property and lives from the hands of the ruthless Chinese: these reasons are not alluded to as being among "the grounds of his general reasoning;" and the only conclusion we can arrive at is—that the ships were permitted egress, simply that h. m.'s plenipotentiary might not be said to have fallaciously induced the belief that their egress was certain:—in other words—that h. m.'s plenipotentiary might keep his private engagements with his private friends in a case where any engagement he made should have been publicly known, and made with the public, for the public were and are interested in all his engagements connected with commerce.

The following proclamation of the Heangshan magistrate incites the people to attack the English; that from the Taoutae, ordering the natives back to their employments is more satisfactory.

#### Proclamation by the magistrate of Heangshan.

Woo, magistrate of Heangshan &c. &c., for the purpose of perspicuously proclaiming on certain affairs.

It is known that Canton is a city where Chinese and foreigners intermixedly dwell; which circumstance requires incessant, strict, and secret examinations.

And now, as the English foreigners are in open rebellion, it is a time when they are under correction and majestically stern treatment, and lest native vagabonds seize the opportunity to go about attacking, wounding, & killing people, which they will do, if they are not prevented, it has become necessary to be stricter in watching.

Now I have learnt on enquiry that on the 8th day of the moon (Fr-by. 28) between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, some American foreigners, being near the *Ejia* temple (the Portuguese military hospital), were wounded by some Chinese: this conduct is in direct opposition to the laws; besides sending runners to seize, it is proper to issue a prohibitory proclamation, as follows, for the full information of the military and people dwelling within Macao. It is absolutely necessary that you distinguish between the foreigners of different nations—and then you may wrangle and fight—(when you know your man), and do not go to work in a disorderly manner, wrangling and wounding, and thus creating a disturbance; for when once you are seized and brought before my tribunal, you will most surely be heavily punished, and decidedly no indulgence will be shown. All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special proclamation. 2nd moon, 13 day, (March 5).

#### Proclamation by the Taoutae.

"Ym, by imperial appointment, Taoutae, &c.—for the purpose of strictly forbidding the disper-

sion of idle rumours, and to tranquilize the well-disposed, proclaims:—

It is well known that Macao is a city where both Chinese and foreigners dwell intermingled, all peaceably labouring in their callings.

Now I have heard that various idle reports have been scattered throughout Macao; further, many of the hired servants and workmen employed in the foreign factories have retired: this behaviour is deserving of the most vehement indignation:—besides giving secret orders for secret enquiries and strict examination, it is proper that I should immediately issue a perspicuous proclamation—as follows, for the full information of all men,—that each and all of them are to remain quiet, and mind their occupations. Oppose not—A special edict.—12<sup>th</sup> moon, 12 day—March 4.

From some particulars of the late hostilities, originally prepared by an eye-witness for the *Canton Register*, we now proceed to correct the account of the battle of the *Bogue* &c. published in our last number.

We regret that we could not use the notes prepared for us by our friend, as we did not hear of them until last Tuesday afternoon, when our former account was all in type: but, in cases like this, we must follow the same shifts as the discarded hawk when whistled off and let down the wind i. e. provide for ourselves, and prey—not 'brag'—as our friend has it.—at fortune.

The ever-active *Nemesis*, after the destruction of the masked battery, recorded in our last, destroyed on the 24th ulto., the remainder of the rafts, &c., in the creek in Anson's bay.

On the 25th Feby. part of the Madras artillery, and 37th native infantry, were debarked on south Wangtung under the superintendence of sir F. Senhouse. Here capt. Knowles of the royal artillery, erected his sand battery and placed his three howitzers in position, with which he opened fire on north Wangtung at day light on the 26th, having worked throughout the night. We have heard the highest praise bestowed by officers of the fleet on captain Knowles for his indefatigable and skilful conduct on this occasion; his behaviour was the admiration of the whole force—the precision of his fire beautiful.

The *Blenheim* did not take the ground, as we were informed, but the flood tide taughtened her stern cable, and her head swinging outwards, her broadside could not be brought to bear about noon, having anchored between 11 and 12.

It was the *Melville's* boat, not the frigate's, that broke adrift, and was driven by the tide close under the guns of *Anunghoy*; a boat from the *Melville* towed her back.

The British Jack was hoisted and the forts on *Anunghoy* were in our possession at 1.30, P. M.—205 guns were taken and destroyed.

Whilst the attack was in progress against *Anunghoy*, the *Calliope* opened the action at north Wangtung, closely followed by the *Samarang*, *Harald*, *Alligator*, *Druid*, *Wellesley* and *Modeste*.

About noon the Chinese fire slackened, when the *Nemesis* towed the boats to the landing place on the western side of north Wangtung, the gallant major Pratt leading the detachments of the 26th and 29th, followed by the marines under captain Ellis, the 37th M. N. I. under captain Duff, and the Bengal volunteers under captain Mee, and in a few minutes the British flag was flying on the lower customhouse fort. The detachment for the service of the engineer department was furnished by the seamen of H. M.'s *Wellesley*, under the command of lieut. Birdwood, Madras engineers.

From all that we have heard and the accounts which we have seen, we are inclined to think that we allowed too much credit to the Chinese for their defence: which seems to have been disgraceful in the extreme at all points, even for the unwelcome race of *Han*. The bursting of the shells from the Queen on the sand batteries in Anson's bay appear to have been mistaken for the return fire of the batteries. In what is called the long fort, the Chinese commanders met the English at the gate sword in hand, and was shot by the marines. In retreating from the land batteries in Anson's bay, the Chinese were cut up by the grape shot from the *Blenheim* and *Queen*, steamer, shot from the *Druid*—as stated in our last.

The foregoing are the principal corrections worthy of notice and required in our account of the battle last week; and when it is remembered that long and animated discussions and correspondence were published not long ago on the events of the field of Waterloo and the 12th of April, it cannot be a matter of surprise that amateur lookers—on may differ in their accounts of 'all the currents of a heady flight.'

When the body of admiral Kwan was delivered over to the Chinese, the *Blenheim* fired minute guns, corresponding with the admiral's age.

In the course of the week we hope to present our subscribers with a wood-cut of the plan of attack on the Bogue forts.

The *Isabella*, *Robertson*, *Braemar* and *Thetis*, transports, have arrived from *Chusan* in Calcutta; the *Ranger* and *William Wilson*, were daily expected on the 13th January; the *Victoria*, *Eagle*, and *Elizabeth Ainslie*, were to follow as soon as possible. The invalids on board of all these vessels, we have been informed (says the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*), are in a most emaciated condition, in fact they are mere walking skeletons. The *William Wilson* buried twenty six men on her passage from *Chusan* to Singapore, a period of seventeen days only.

Shipwrecked Japanese.—The American brig *Argyle*, captain F. Codman, which arrived from South America on the 19th instant, brought three Japanese sailors who had been rescued from a wreck in the North Pacific (June 9th, 1840), in lat. 34° N., long. 170° 30' E., more than 2500 miles from their home. They were bound to Yedo, and, driven beyond their port by a westerly gale, had been drifting about for 151 days when found; the vessel was a single masted boat, loaded with a cargo of 400 peculs of rice. They are from the village of Okinow in the principality of Tootomi, lying about 100 miles SW. from Yedo. Their names are Akahori Shentaro, aged 37, the captain of the vessel; Kamiyama Matsunoski, aged 50, who has left a family at home; Asayama Tatsuzoi, aged 23. They were much pleased to find some of their countrymen in China. From them we learn that in many parts of the empire, especially among the eastern principalities of Nippon, severe famines have been experienced for three or four years past, so that the poor had died by the roadside of starvation; some of the princes had prohibited the exportation of all provisions out of their own dominions. The cargo of this vessel was destined for one of the princes of Tootomi then at Yedo. They represent the country as generally at peace internally. Much praise is due to captain Codman for the kindness he has shown to these men since they were rescued, and the hope is not a groundless one that they may still be returned to their native land.—Chinese Repository for February.

#### \* Married.

Oct. 17.—At Florence, G. S. Gough, esq. only son of major-general sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b., k. c. s., Rathronan house, county of Tipperary, commanding the Mysore district of the Indian army, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of lieut.-col. Palliser, of Comragh, county of Waterford, Ireland.



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**VOL. 14**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1841.**

**NO. 11.**

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THE clipper **MOB**, captain ADAM YESSA, to sail with all dispatch. For Passengers or other valuable freight, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

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Macao, 15th March, 1841.

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THE Sloop "PICKWICK," apply to **C. HUGHESDON**.  
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

**NOTICE** to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description at the current rate of exchange.  
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Macao, 3th March.

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FOR SALE in few tons. Coal remarkably well suited for Steam. Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
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Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Godowns of the undersigned; the following Stores in the original packages, just landed at Pakelton:  
9 cases **BRICK CHERRES** contg. 8 dozen each.  
20 do. **CHERRIES** do. 8 do. each.  
4 do. extra dried **BACON** do. 4 sides each.  
8 do. **Spiced BACON** do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
2 do. **Tierce HAMS**.  
100 **Kilos BUTTER** do. 25 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of **SARDINES**, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.  
Apply to **WILLIAM SCOTT**.  
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA CIGARS of 4s. & 5s. Superior; and Europe letter paper of different qualities. Apply to **PEDRO DE LAS HERAS**.  
(At the office of D. G. de Yruetagoena).  
Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

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Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,**  
AND FOR SALE:

**SUPERIOR** London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle.  
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.  
CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality.  
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GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.  
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Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost).  
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Macao, 6th February, 1841.

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27 " do. do 7  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Duck.  
White Drill.

*Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao, and the naval commander in chief of H. M. squadron in China relative to release from Blockade of the American ships "Paganini" and "Kosciusko".*  
(Concluded from the supplement of No. 10.)

**HIS EXCELLENCY,**  
Sir J. J. G. BREMER, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.  
naval commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Since writing your excellency under yesterday's date, we have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of 29th ultimo, accompanying a copy of correspondence with H. M.'s plenipotentiary.  
As we find no satisfactory reason assigned by that officer, for the violation of the blockade, our opinions remain unchanged; and we now respectfully submit to your excellency our deliberate conviction, that the blockade of the river and port of Canton is illegal, and of no effect.

It is not for us to assume the right of deciding where the grave responsibility will rest, for the serious damages & losses sustained by those whose interests have been compromised by an illegal blockade hitherto; nor for similar damages for the prevention of the ingress of vessels hereforward.

But our duty as British merchants is to renew our most solemn protest against the proceeding, and to solicit that your excellency will be pleased to forward copies of all the documents to her majesty's minister.

Upon these papers we shall found such representations to the officers of the crown, as will to our humble judgment be conducive to the general interests.

In deference to the request of your excellency, we shall for the present refrain from publishing in China the correspondence in question; but it is due to your excellency to state, that we shall lose no time in forwarding copies for publication elsewhere.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)  
**DENT & Co.** **BEER & Co.**  
**JANINSON & How.** **DANIELL & Co.**  
**MATTICAR & Co.** **DIXON & Co.**  
**LINDSAY & Co.** **Fox, RAWSON & Co.**  
**WELLSINGTON DENT.**  
Macao, 1st January, 1841.

(Enclosures in Letter No. 4.)  
No. 1.

**Extract from Canton Press, 23th April, 1840.**  
An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received there the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be of some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a

matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this edict is already being acted upon, and that several vessels lately arrived from Manila are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the river.

**No. 2.**  
**Extract of a Letter dated Macao 20th Decr. 1840.**  
**FROM GIBSON NYE, JR., Esq. to G. T. BRAINE, Esq.**  
"I am favored with your note asking me to state the period of time necessary for ships to obtain permission to enter the Bogue in June last: to which it is impossible for me to give a definite answer, for the length of time depend on the weather, as well as the caprice of the mandarins. But the former, as I understood them in June last, were for ships to apply for pilots at Macao, when their application passed through the *brunswick* to the hoppers' office in Canton, whence it was submitted to the viceroy for his approval: after which his reply was returned to Macao, and not till then was the pilot granted. Thus the time required depended upon the wind and weather in the passage to, and from Canton, and on the pleasure of the mandarins to give the application early or late attention. But in several instances, on the occasion of prior blockades &c. the authorities gave permission for ships to proceed to the Bogue and await there their pilots prior to entering the river or port. It was owing to the circumstances just stated, that some vessels were detained at Macao longer than others. From the best of my recollection, I should say the detention in May, at Macao or outside, for pilots was 6 to 8 days. Regarding the time necessary to pass through the usual forms of the ship's arrival in port, that too depends upon the wind and weather, as the pilot's chop from Macao only was acted upon by the mandarins. Prior to the presentation of the eternal petition, about the first of May, the delay at Whampoa had been 10, 12, 10 and 18 days, subsequently to the petition being handed in the dispatch was generally very good, and the "Asia," "Valparaiso," and "Akbar" &c. were kept but five to seven days at Whampoa before discharging their cargoes."

**No. 3.**  
**Certificate of G. NYE, JR., Esq. Dated Macao, 20th December, 1840.**

"I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge there were a few or no cargo boats left in the Canton market at the latter end of June last, and that several vessels left port but partially laden, owing to the scarcity of tea and the declaration of blockade."

(Signed) **GIBSON NYE, JR.**  
No. 4.

**Copy of a letter from Wm. R. LEUNG, Esq. dated Macao, 31st Decr. 1840, to W. HELL Esq.**

"In reply to your letter of 2nd inst. requesting information as to the quantity of tea on hand in Canton in June last and whether also any ships left the port partially laden in consequence of the blockade of the river coming into operation on the 25th June, I beg to inform you that the stock of tea then remaining was very small, and a ship to our address, the *Merchante*, came out partially laden in consequence of the blockade coming into operation on the 25th June."

**No. 5.**  
**DON JOAQUIN SALADO, 1a. 2da y primer Piloto de la fragata N. Victoria.**

"Certifico que en el mes de Junio p. s.alli con el buque del fondeadero de Whampoa con (698) toneladas de Chá & flet, siendo la mitad de la carga que hubiera sacado a no haber ocurrido el bloqueo de Canton."

(Signed) **JOAQUIN SALADO.**  
Macao, 30 de Diciembre, 1840.

**translation.**  
"Don JOAQUIN SALADO, captain and first officer of the ship *N. Victoria*.

I certify that in the month of June last I left in the aforesaid ship, from the anchorage of Whampoa with 600 tons of tea on freight, being one half of the cargo which I should have brought out had the blockade of Canton not occurred."

(Signed) **JOAQUIN SALADO.**  
Macao, 30th December, 1840.

**No. 6.**  
**Extract of a letter from G. NYE JR., Esq. dated Macao, 20th Decr. 1840, to G. T. BRAINE, Esq.**

"I have this morning a letter from Mr. BREWER of the ship which gives me the following information:—  
"We have had little news of interest. Koolah keeps every thing generally close, he has certainly been in direct correspondence with Captain ELSTON for some time past, but nothing has leaked out. The Macao story that he had offered Captain ELSTON \$5,000,000 is not believed here. Mr. COLLIER has been purchasing tea for the

"Koushiki" at high prices 22 a 31 tons for fine Prime Siam sugar. Sugar settled for twenty chow a day or two since, all of which probably will be shipped off instantly. The same are as high as wholesale, and are selling 30 to 35 for fine Young hyams, of which but few are yet in market.

There are four chow down from Yewoo and another from Siam, but are very secret about it; they want to hear if they can take cotton. I fancy Mr. Stevens's cargo. Postal will not send chow from Yewoo.

No. 7.

Extract from a letter from W. Delano Jr., Esq. to D. L. Burr, Esq., dated Canton, 10th Dec., 1840.

I am disappointed in the sale of prices which have been a little less than of my neighbors, which are: 34 for the first chow (1000) and 28 a 30 for the second grade; about 30, some say 40 chow, have been getting for all or a very small of which are now going on board the Koushiki. I suppose for safe keeping.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SIPOOKEE, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir.—We take leave to wait upon you with a copy of a correspondence lately held, between certain merchants and Sir J. S. Gordon Bremer, naval commander-in-chief of H. M.'s squadron in China, relative to the crews from the Canton crew of the American ships *Sumner* and *Koushiki*, and we request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before the association for their serious consideration.

It is scarcely necessary for us to more than refer you to the correspondence itself and the documents which accompany it, for a due understanding of the whole proceeding, which is our apprehension is an open and unimpeachable violation of the law of blockade, as expounded by the high legal authorities on such matters.

We may however repeat of the resolutions made to the command-in-chief, that the case of the ships in question is devoid of a single circumstance which can be considered justifiable of a relaxation of the law in their favor, for:

First.—They entered the port under full warning of an intended blockade and in undoubted violation of it.

Secondly.—By the customary application of the law (apart from their violation of it in the matter of entry)—unavoidable, perhaps, in the present instance on the ground that there was not a ship of war on the Bogue to prevent their leaving—they might have retired from the port, with their original cargoes—or in ballast—or remained within, till the blockade was raised, and;

Thirdly.—That the test of which their cargoes consist, were not in Canton until some months subsequent to the establishment of the blockade, and in fact, were only purchased a few days since, as will be seen by the accompanying extracts of letters from parties on the spot, and

Finally, it is a great additional aggravation of the present violation of a clear and distinct law, that the intention to relax it is in favor of the ships in question was studiously concealed for many weeks from all but the parties immediately interested in these vessels by H. M.'s superintendent of trade, who, it appears, by his own letter, admitted to a private visit, the vice-consul of the United States (who is an American merchant and one of the consignees of the *Panama*), for the purpose of making known to him, the intended suspension of the law in respect of both ships; and who is his superadded capacity of plenipotentiary, not only, as it further appears, solicited suspension of the law by the naval commander-in-chief, but guaranteed him against the consequences thereof with H. M.'s government.

With reference to the letter of H. M.'s plenipotentiary to Sir J. C. Bremer, in which he attempts to justify the crews of the two ships with cargoes on the ground of an extensive smuggling business having been carried on during the blockade, the *Macao*, we may point out to you, that the only cargoes of it which up to the present time have left China since 29th June, (date of blockade taking effect) were brought out before the blockade came into operation, and that even had there been any such extensive trade at this place, the obvious mode of placing the crews of these vessels in an equally advantageous position with their outside neighbors would have been to allow them access from the port without cargoes.

It only remains further to add, that, considering these proceedings are manifestly a violation of the law, for the benefit of a few individuals and to the serious injury of the general interests, it is the intention of the undersigned to present a petition to the house of commons, founded upon the correspondence in question, a copy of which shall be handed in due course, and we earnestly solicit your co-operation in taking such steps as may protect the British mercantile community in China, from a repetition of similar arbitrary and capricious proceedings.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Some signatures as to the foregoing letters).

Macao, China, January 1841.

Forbes, Forbes, & Co.'s Circular.

London, 30th November, 1840.

Tea.—On reference to our quotations it will be seen prices differ very slightly from those of last month, the news from China to 3rd July, brought by the overland mail, via Marcellon, and known here on the 11th instant, not being sufficiently decisive to produce any material change, although satisfactory as far as the safe arrival of the fleet and blockade of Canton. As stated on the arrival of the express, company's steamer from 24 3/4d to 5 1/2d per lb for cash,

but the same day recorded to 2s 4d a 2s 4 1/2d, and are now very dull of sale at 2s 3d a 2s 3 1/2d per lb. At the public sales the fluctuations have not been to any extent, occasionally 1d a 1d higher, and again 1d a 1d lower. The market for free trade tea is now however very dull, and were sales to be pressed our quotations could not be obtained. The public sales this month have been to the following extent: those advertised for the 10th, comprising 27,000 packages, were, on account of the mail not having arrived, postponed, with the exception of about 2000 packages, of which 2000 sold at previous rates. On the 17th, 2900 packages were offered, nearly all finding buyers at a slight reduction from the preceding sale, and on the 10th and 20th, when 17,000 were brought forward, only 6500 were realized at a decline of 1d a 1d, but which was partly recovered on the sales of the 24th, comprising 9176 packages, 6800 of which were disposed of at an advance of fully 1d per lb at the commencement, but there was less disposition to purchase towards the close, and the market is now, as above mentioned, very heavy.

The following public sales are advertised:

December 1st.....3368 packages

" 4th.....3000

" 8th.....1500

In the export descriptions the transactions have been confined to about 300 a 400 chests young hyams at 2s per lb. Higher rates being now asked cheap business. Some small parcels of black tea have been bought from time to time at 2s a 2s 9d for shipping and for stores, but our stock of black tea is nearly exhausted.

Comparative statement of imports, deliveries and stock of tea for eleven months, ending 30th November, 1839-40.

	1839	1840
Total lbs.	23,732,000	21,203,000
Imports.		
1839		1840
DELIVERIES.		
" "	23,304,000	23,944,000

PRICES CURRENT OF CHINA PRODUCE IN LONDON.—London, 30th November, 1840.

The London charges (with the exception of freight and insurance) including lading charges, warehouse rent, brokerage, commission, &c. may be estimated as a general rule, but varying according to the state of the market, and the period the goods remain unsold, as follows:—On Cotton 6 per cent., Coffee 8 per cent., Indigo 6 per cent., Sugar 5 per cent., Saltpetre 10 per cent., Silk 5 1/2 per cent., Rice 8 1/2 per cent., Pepper 8 per cent., other goods generally, say 8 to 10 per cent.

Description of Goods.	Price in Bond.	Remarks.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Drugs, &c.		
Anise-seeds, star	5 0 0	a 5 10 0 cwt. In demand.
Camphire, China, pure dry	10 10 0	" 0 0 0 " Large arrivals.
China Root	1 10 0	" 1 15 0 " More inquiry.
Dragons' blood, fine, in reeds	2 10 0	" 18 0 0 " Demand for fine and lump.
drossy, lump	2 10 0	" 4 10 0 " Demand for fine.
Galanga root	1 5 0	" 2 10 0 " Active demand. [10s.
Gamboge, picked, fine	17 10 0	" 20 0 0 " Market firm—Whampoa 5s a
ord. to good	7 10 0	" 16 10 0 " lb. Dull of sale.
Musk, pure fine Tonquin	1 10 0	" 2 10 0 " In demand.
Oil of Aniseed,	5 3	" 5 0 0 " Demand languid.
Cassia, pale	6 6	" 9 0 0 " gal.
Rhubarb, Dutch cut	6 0	" 7 0 0 " cwt. None.
Common	2 6	" 6 0 0 " In demand.
Soy, China, thick clear red	0 10 0	" 5 8 0 " lb. Prices of Oct. sale.
Turmeric, China, sound		" 3 9 " 4 0 " Market firm.
Vermillion	3 9	" 4 0 " 5 8 " nominal.
Ironoo, Manila, ord. to mid.	2 0	" 2 15 0 " none.
Mother o' Pearl Shells, China.	2 10 0	" 2 15 0 " 10 0 " nominal.
Seeds, Cassia Ligna	3 16 0	" 4 17 0 " 17 6 " none.
Cassia Buds	4 10 0	" 5 10 0 " 13 0 " nominal.
SUGAR, Manila,	1 0 0	" 1 4 6 " 16 0 " none.
Siam, white	1 5 0	" 1 8 0 " 17 6 " nominal.
yellow	1 2 0	" 1 4 0 " 16 0 " none.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silk, China, Tsatlee inferior	20 6	a 21 0	
fair to good	21 6	" 22 6	
fine	23 0	" 24 0	
very fine	25 0		
Taysam, inferior			
fair to good			
fine			
Yunfa	10 0	" 22 0	nominal.
yellow China	14 6	" 16 0	none.
Canton	14 0	" 17 6	
Chiochew	13 0	" 16 0	

## STOCKS.

1839	1840
33,505,000	33,505,000*
Exclusive of the Westminister's cargo	
2,327,000 exported.	1,130,000 exported.
577,000 for exportation only.	

Silk.—Account of the stocks of China raw silk in the warehouse on the 30th Nov., and the deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

Stock	1840	1839
China sold	1249	1017
unsold	787	2027
Deliveries	1840	1839
In Nov. 1 Jan to 30 Nov.	1840	1839
China 180	3062	256
		4418 Sales

China trade.—The *Moniteur* (a French paper) contains the following notice in the official columns, dated Paris, Nov. 28—

The king's government has received from that of the queen of great Britain, through the medium of his majesty's charge d'affaires in London, the following notice:—The right hon. Viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received her majesty's commands to notify to the ministers of the friendly and mutual powers who reside at her court, that the necessary measures have been taken by her majesty's orders to effect the blockade of the river and port of Canton at all its mouths, and from the date hereof all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and put into execution, with regard to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

"Department of foreign affairs, Nov. 19, 1840."

Postscript, 4 Dec., 1840.—We have nothing to add to the foregoing beyond the result of to-day's sales of tea, at which 3000 packages were offered, and 1700 sold. Tansky of common to good quality at 2s 3d; congon of blackish leaf to blackish leaf rather strong and pekoe flavor at 2s 4d a 2s 5 1/2d per lb.—F. F. & Co.



	s. d.	s. d.
Ten, Bohen, Canton,	1 10 1/2	2 1 1/2
Fokien	none	
Congo ordinary	2 3	
fresh	2 3	
mixed blackish leaf	2 3	2 3 1/2
do. rather str to str	2 4	2 4 1/2
blackish leaf	2 4	2 4 1/2
do. rather str to str	2 4 1/2	2 7
Pekoe kind & flavour	2 6	2 9
Ning Yung	2 3	2 6
Souchong ordinary to good	2 0	2 9
fine to finest	2 10	3 3
Pouchong fair to good	2 3	2 4
Flowery Pekoe flat	2 9	2 10
fair to good	2 3	2 4
very fine and flowy	3 6	4 6
Bl H Pekoe or H H Macy	2 3	2 8
Anko, common	2 2	2 3
good to fine	2 4	2 6

	s. d.	s. d.
Ten, Bohen, Canton none		
Fokien do.		
Congo	2 3	2 8

## CHINA

An arrival from China, on Saturday last, has brought us the following interesting documents which have not yet found their way into the Canton papers.

Extract from the correspondence between the Chinese authorities and the emperor.

To a letter dated July 27th, the emperor, or, least, governor of this province, describes the approach of the British ships, and principally expatiates upon the destruction of the steamboats, which sail against wind and tide. He then mentions the visit of the vice admiral to the Wai-wei, and speaks of the noble state of the soldiers, that were on board. The emperor, for the surrender of Tinghai, is quoted at full length, and the English receive their full meed of censure for their disobedience and wickedness.

His imperial majesty in his reply, remarks that naval and land fighting are by no means the same, replying that some excuse ought to be made for the exigencies of the attack by powerful men of war; still the officers in command of the island must have lost all courage to permit the capture of the island.

To another receipt dated July 30th, the emperor ascribes this warlike demonstration to the extermination of the opium traffic in Canton province and the stoppage of the British trade. He approves directly, that his reiterated injunctions for putting the whole coast in a state of defence, may be followed up, and orders that the fleet, governor with a number of other officers should be degraded for their neglect and delivered over to the board of punishment.

The emperor remarks, that his imperial majesty had quite anticipated such a result from the annihilation of the opium trade, and therefore urged the most strenuous efforts to oppose its invasion.

To a memorial received from the fleet, governor under date of July 23d, the capture of Tinghai is denounced as a most detestable act, though the landing of 3 to 4000 men, English barbarians, rendered resistance impossible.

His imperial orders, in consequence of this daring exploit, to put the navy in a proper state for making resistance and to order other vessels to join the Ningpo squadron. It is also very probable, that these barbarians might make an attempt upon Chinese and other towns; the emperor, therefore, filled with apprehensions, commands to guard these places and to employ upon Yow (a general officer of Fokien) to exterminate the barbarians. A number of officers, most of them colonels, are sentenced to lose their rank and to be severely punished. The commanding general of the Ningpo fleet and naval forces, however, though degraded from his rank, is permitted to retain his office for a time, to gain new laurels, and to atone for his previous neglect.

The viceroy general and lieutenant general at Fiancheo, the metropolitan of this province, report, that being apprehensive that an attempt by sea, on the river 'Tien-tan,' might be made upon the city, they erected forts in the mouth of it. Their memorial remarks, that the men of war of the said barbarians are strong and the great power of them would render little chance for the victory of the imperial navy. On that account they had ordered the marine on shore to defend the country against the enemy. They issued moreover orders to apprehend all traitorous natives. This prepared for any event, for on a sudden a man of war (the Algerine) against China; the first governor had ordered against her, and the firing commenced on both sides; there were about ten soldiers wounded and killed, and it was found difficult to oppose this hostile vessel; under such circumstances reinforcements might arrive and the city be taken. The commander ordered now troops to come without delay and maintain the place against the invader.

To another dispatch dated Aug. 14 from the emperor is annexed a communication in which it was stated that an additional number of men of war had arrived at China, the monarch expresses his great fears, and remarks that the distance is so great as to render the correspondance tardy, and blames the officers for their

	s. d.	s. d.
Ten, Capet, fair to good	2 2 1/2	2 4 1/2
do. in 10 catty boxes	2 4	2 7
Orange pko faint good		
fair to fine	2 6	3 0
fine selected	2 9	3 4
Twankay, common	2 3	2 3 1/2
good	2 3 1/2	2 4
fine to hyson kind	2 5	2 7
Hyson Skin common	1 11	2 2
good to fine	2 3	2 6
Hyson common	2 7	2 8
fair to good	2 9	3 0
fine	3 6	4 0
extra fine	5 0	6 0
Ying hyson Twankay	2 3	3 0
Hyson	3 1	3 6
Imperial Twankay	2 11	3 1
Hyson	3 2	3 6
Gunpowder Twankay	3 2	3 6
Hyson	4 0	6 0

	s. d.	s. d.
Twankay	2 2	2 4
Souchong	2 6	2 6
Hyson	2 9	4 6
Gunpowder	3 3	5 0

blunders. He orders them to wait until the emperor's Tinghai and exhausted their strength and then to march with their soldiers to obtain a victory, but on no account to make military divisions, nor to allow the English to speak into their harbours. In the meanwhile, he commands Yen the admiral and Tang the governor of Fokien, to exterminate the enemy with the force under their command, to exercise the utmost vigilance and to attack any landing party. The authorities of Kiangtung and Fokien are at the same time ordered to adopt this line of proceeding, provisions and ammunition to be placed at their disposal, and extensive magazines to be established at Ningpo. His majesty appoints Elgo, governor of Kiangtung to undertake the defence of Chekiang, with plenipotentiary powers, and again commands Tang and Yen to exterminate the barbarians.

The sequel of this correspondence is not yet come to hand.

**Proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Tinghai.** E. high imperial commissioner, &c. hereby transmits his distinct orders to the following effect. Whereas in the sixth month of this year, the English men of war entered the seas of Chekiang province and took possession of the city of Tinghai Woe; the former lieutenant governor collected the soldiers and strenuously made arrangements to guard against and exterminate them, and for this purpose promised rewards. He ordered some people to unite and seize all the barbarians for which he would respectively recompense you; subsequently I, the great minister, received the imperial pleasure that I should proceed to Chekiang, and whilst consulting plans and consulting about measures, Elliot, the said nation's commissioner in chief with others proceeded to Tientsin, where they presented a petition. We the cabinet minister and governor of Chihli, transmitted for them a memorial to his imperial majesty, and because the soldiers of the said nation had repaired to Chekiang on account of provocation received and not with the intention of creating disturbances and also the wording of the petition presented at Tientsin being very reverential and obedient therefore three things are pardonable.

Whereas, the inhabitants of Tinghai city are all children belonging to the state and the men of war of the said nation have established on the Tinghai seas in your immediate neighbourhood; it is so we feared that as soon as you are engaged with them in hostilities you could not escape the calamities of terror; therefore, E. the governor of Chihli was especially appointed to repair to Canton, and to receive for you the official seals of the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi for the purpose of examining and managing the matter.

Orders were also delivered to me the great minister not to commence hostilities.

That it is not our Lord's earnest intention, to put a stop to troubles, to shed his line towards the people, to relieve distress, and to protect the world; for which you, all my officers and people, ought to be grateful. E. the great minister, having now agreed and directed the said commissioner in chief and others, to appoint some people for repairing to Canton, and to wait there until the affairs are pacified and ceased.

As soon as ever the business is changed, and brought to a conclusion, the said nation will recall all their vessels and not prolong their stay at Tinghai City.

I, the great minister, have also ordered him (the commissioner in chief) to restrain his subordinates that they may not inflict injuries upon you. As you are not acquainted with the details, and might perhaps be irritated, on account of the rewards laid out by the late lieutenant governor, examine and arise all the barbarians so as to give rise to trouble and bloodshed. I, therefore, especially transmits these precious orders, hereby addressing the same to the inhabitants of Tinghai for their information. You ought all quietly to plough your fields and rear your stock, taking care of your law and families. I, the said, these barbarians will not distress you, you must not again search for and seize them. Each must implicitly obey this special proclamation.

The above order is for general information.

In November, 1840.—Englishman, July 4th.

Karva.—(From the Journal of St. Petersburg of the 12th (24th) October, 1840.) The Aide-de-Camp, general Perowsky, has caused the following notification to be published at Orskbourg, on the re-establishment of our relations with Khiva:—

"The declaration put forth on the 14th November 1839 exposed the motives which determined the emperor to undertake a military expedition against Khiva. This expedition had for its object to compel the Khivans, by force of arms, to satisfy the just demands of the imperial government—to give up the Russian prisoners retained in slavery at Khiva—to put an end to the depredations and excesses committed upon the confines of the empire, and to protect for the future the rights and interests of Russian subjects from all aggression.

This measure of repression, even before it was entirely accomplished, sufficed to awe the Khivans, and a longer obstinacy in their hostility towards Russia would necessarily bring upon them the most disagreeable results for their country. Approaching from that time in their true light the real interests of their territory, the Khan of Khiva hastened to the august anxiety of the emperor, after having first of all satisfied, without any condition, the principal demands of Russia. In the month of July last he published a firm and forbidding various tribes under his authority, on pain of severe punishment to commit any act of brigandage or violence upon the frontiers of the empire, or to detain any Russian subjects in captivity.

"The Khan, at the same time, sent into Russia one of our officers who had been arrested at Khiva, declaring formally to that person, that he was ready to offer all the reparation demanded by the emperor. In token of the sincerity of his intentions, he also assembled and set at liberty the Russian prisoners dispersed over his territory, granted them pecuniary relief, and sent them into Russia accompanied by an ambassador. The prisoners and the Khivan ambassador, Ananias-Moldas, arrived at Gouffier on the 12th of September.

"Learning that the Khivians had thus purely and simply satisfied the principal object of our demands, his imperial majesty condescended to admit the Khivan ambassador into St. Petersburg, to release the merchants arrested in Russia, to restore their goods which had been sequestered to grant to each of them as were in want the necessary pecuniary means to enable them to return into their own country, and to authorize the re-establishment of commercial relations with Khiva, which had been for some time interrupted. As regards the measures necessary to be taken to place the security of this commerce upon a firmer basis, they will be considered hereafter, on the termination of the negotiations which are about to be opened between the imperial government and the Khan of Khiva.

"I have made it my duty to make these intentions of his imperial majesty known to the inhabitants of the province confided to me.

(Signed) The Military Governor of Orskbourg. The Aide-de-Camp General Perowsky.

(Evening Chronicle, November 4.)

**BLOCKADE OF CANTON.**—The following official announcement appeared in Tuesday's Gazette: Foreign office, Nov. 17:—The right honourable the Viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, having received a despatch from Captain Elliot, chief superintendent of British trade in China, dated 24th of June, 1840, inclosing the copy of an official notice, dated the 22nd of the same month, issued by Sir James John Gordon Bremer, C.B., K.C.H., commander-in-chief of her majesty's ships and vessels of war on the east India station and sea adjacent, that a blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, would be established on and after the 25th of the said month of June; notice is hereby given, that, from and after the said date, all the measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between her majesty and the different foreign powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to any vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade. Captain Elliot has likewise transmitted a further official notice, issued on the 22nd of June, 1840, by the said commander-in-chief, stating that, with a view to the convenience of British and other foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China, in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, the senior officer on that station had been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at, any anchorage in the neighbourhood of the port which they may see fit to indicate from time to time; and that, until further notice, it was to be understood that the anchorage of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience would be Capismyon and Macao roads.—(London Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21.)

**COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.**—Mr. Porter, of the board of trade, the negotiator of the projected commercial treaty with France, returned from his mission to Paris a few weeks ago. The cause of his return was not, we are informed, the anxiety of his attendance in the railway department of the board of trade, but his refusal to proceed further in the negotiation of the treaty in consequence of his disapproval of the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston towards France. Several of the leading members in the government office have expressed, in no gentle terms, a similar disapproval. Lord Clarendon's difference of opinion with his colleagues on this subject is notorious.—*Ibid.*

## CHINA.

The following letters have reached us from one of our most cautious and intelligent correspondents, let us add also that as a medical man his opinions are every way worthy of attention.

"In a former letter, I told you that the admiral brought down some 100 head, or thereabout, of cattle, from the northward; they were given over to the missionaries, and where placed I don't know, but, sure enough, 50 of them were driven off by the Chinamen, and sold by dribblets, to the people of the Wellesley, who, for some time past, have been boasting of the plentiful manner in which they have been supplied with meat. The cleverness of this proceeding is amazing. The Falcon clipper has just arrived from Macao, which place she left on the 24th of September. I have the Canton Register of the 22nd of that month before me, the editor's Chinese correspondent makes some unfair statements, relative to the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the force; he says the English officers have lost the confidence of the natives, by forcing them to sell their poultry and bullocks below the market price." There is some difficulty in losing that which was never possessed; from what has passed under my notice, I should say that there has been a general desire on the part of both officers and soldiers to give the natives a fair re-compensation for poultry, and for what has been required of them; the natives have been unwilling to work, or to supply us with anything whatever: it has been requisite to take from them those necessities of life which we urgently required, and of which they had, and have, abundance. Never were so quarrelsome people treated with so great indulgence as that which those of China have experienced. The forbearance of the soldiery has been palmarious; in some instances the Chinese have spat in the faces of the soldiers, and the indignity, hard to be borne, has not been resented in any harsh way. On a person do not make proper allowances; the correct conduct of the Canton Register seems to be one of that class. I have the happiness to know a gentleman of good and mild disposition, who is well acquainted with the prejudices, and, as so, with the language of the Chinese; his partiality for the people of that nation is said to be extreme, yet I have known him to fence his way, and have seen him turn to, and punish the fellows who, by their excesses and impertinence. I have not witnessed an instance of a soldier maltreating a Chinese. It seems to me to be an overstrained feeling of humanity, which would bid us spare the bullock, let his field of our enemy be not cultivated, when hundreds of our soldiers are sick and dying, and in need of fresh food. The bullocks can be easily killed as much more easily than can the men.—Canton Courier, Dec. 30.

**Egypt.**—Mahomed Ali has been compelled to surrender unconditionally. The blockade of the Egyptian coast was declared removed by captain Walgrave on the 20th of November to the great delight of the inhabitants of Alexandria.

On the 23d commodore Napier approached the coast with some British ships; he demanded the liberty of 60 Syrian Seika whom Mahomed Ali had last spring sent to Sinaar for rebellion. Mahomed Ali has stated.

Commodore Napier demanded an interview, which was refused on account of the Bairaam. The commodore then on board a steamer and to the amazement of the Egyptians entered the port of Alexandria, where he anchored. The Pacha received him graciously. A stormy discussion took place, when commodore Napier produced a paper, and thus addressed the Pacha.

"Look here: this is a plan of all your fortifications sent to me by your own officers. You are betrayed and will be abandoned immediately. If you persist in refusing the demand, which I make of giving up Syria and the fleet; I shall within a few hours after the attack begin on the city be its master."

Mahomed Ali asked a delay to the 27th; it was granted; and on that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon he signed a convention and sent an order for the withdrawal of his army from Syria. The order was despatched by the *Medea* steamer; and the troops are to be removed by the Turkish squadron, for the commodore refused to allow them to return by land.

Mahomed Ali has promised to restore the fleet as soon as the Turkish officers arrive to take the command.

Admiral Stopford has rejected the Napier convention.

Emir Bey, the Turkish vice admiral, escaped on board the British fleet; he was fired at from the Turkish ships and was saved solely by quick rowing. Two officers were shot in the boat by his side.

Ibrahim Pacha made an attempt to extricate himself from his embarrassing position near Balbeck, and to cut a passage through the moun-

tains of Libanus; he was repulsed by the mountaineers with great loss. He alone is allowed to return to Egypt by land.

A grand meeting of the sultan's council took place on the 7th of Dec. to decide upon the measures to be adopted towards Mahomed Ali. The sultan has refused to abide by the Napier convention.

Sherif Pacha, the Egyptian governor of Damascus was massacred in a tumult by the populace.—*Bombay Courier*, Jan. 13.

**Copy and translation of the convention between the commodore Napier, commanding the naval force of H. B. M. off Alexandria on the one part, and H. H. Boghos Jussuf Bey Minister d'Affaires Etrangères of H. H. the Vice Roy of Egypt, and authorized specially by H. H. of the other part, made and signed at Alexandria, 27th November, 1840.**

Art. 1.—The commodore Napier, in the quality above mentioned, having made known to H. H. Mahomed Ali; that the allied powers have recommended the S. Porte the reinstate him in the hereditary government of Egypt, and H. H. seeing in this communication a favourable opportunity to put an end to the calamities of war, engages to order his son Ibrahim Pacha to evacuate immediately, Syria.—H. H. also engages to return the Ottoman fleet, as soon as he shall have received the official notification that the S. Porte has granted him the hereditary government of Egypt—which concession is and shall be guaranteed by the Allied Powers.

Art. 2.—The commodore Napier shall place a steamer at the disposition of the Egyptian government to take to Syria the officers charged by H. H. within 48 hours to the general in chief of the Egyptian army for the evacuation of Syria. The commander in chief of the British forces, Sir R. Stopford, shall name an officer to superintend on his part the execution of this measure.

Art. 3.—In consideration of the above, commodore Napier engages on the part of the British forces, to suspend hostilities against Alexandria and every other portion of the Egyptian territories—he at the same time authorizes the free navigation of the vessels destined for the transport of the wounded, the sick, and every other portion of the Egyptian army, which the Egyptian government may desire to bring back by sea.

Art. 4.—It is well understood that the Egyptian army shall be allowed to retire from Syria with its artillery, arms, horses, munitions, baggage, and every thing which comprises the material of the army—paid double original.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.  
BOGHOS JOUSSOUF.

The following is a translation of a communication from the pacha's chief aide-de-camp to the chiefs of the administration:—

Whereas since the creation of the world there has been many changes, being sometimes at peace, sometimes at war, but from all the great and small events that have transpired from the beginning of the world to the present day—it is evident that every effect must have had a cause, and that these events are only produced by the disposal of all things, and therefore the actions of men, their motives and dispositions, have no influence upon hostilities, but God alone ordains the issue of events according to his will, according to the end of apparent objects—and whereas it is unnecessary to recapitulate what has occurred. Since the affairs of Zezib up to the present time, peace has not been visible in the celestial horoscope which was loaded with portentous disasters, and the happiness of mankind was overshadowed.

And now it was ordained, that commodore Napier, commanding the English ships of war that were sailing on the white sea should come to Alexandria and submit (to the pacha) the desire of the great European powers to give to the children and descendants of H. H. the dispenser of happiness, the government of Egypt in hereditary line, and request from him an arrangement for peace. Wherefore it was agreed especially to avoid the further effusion of Moslem blood, that "peace is the queen of sovereigns" and to alleviate the distress of the hearts of the sultan and mankind in general,

in order that each of these may attend to his business, his trade, his agriculture, and his commerce, and in consideration of these promises the order has gone forth to his highness our lord the generalissimo pacha to give up Syria to the other parties to honor us with all his regiments, and all Egyptian slaves.

This has been communicated to all the chiefs of the administration, and thus it has become public.

L. S. HUSSEIN PACHA.

SIR ROBERT STOPFORD'S LETTER TO H. H.

HERBERT ALI PACHA.

Princess Charlotte, St. George's Bay.

Beirut, the 2nd December, 1840.

HIGHNESS.—It gives me great pain that commodore Napier should have made a convention with your H. for the evacuation of Syria by all the Egyptian troops, which convention he had no authority to make: it cannot be by me approved and ratified.

The envoy of your H. Abdel Auria Bey, has had a consultation with the general commander of the army as to the best means of reaching Ibrahim Pacha's camp. The general having some weighty reasons for believing that the pacha had left Damascus, (as a great part of his army some few days ago had left that place directing itself to the south on the Mecca road), he could not guarantee to the envoy of your H. a safe conduct for proceeding further than Damascus. He then returns to Alexandria, having done as much as he could to execute Y. H.'s instructions—I hope that this letter will reach you in time to stop the reports that commodore Napier writes me are going to leave Alexandria, in order to embark part of the Egyptian army. Should any arrive here they will be sent back to Alexandria.

I hope that this convention, done in haste and without authorization, will not cause any trouble to Y. H. There is not a doubt but that it was done as an act of friendship but with a limited knowledge of the state of affairs in Syria. But this will not diminish my most ardent desire of adapting readily any measure tending to revive the good feeling that I am to hope will be again established from this day forwards between England and Y. H. which conditions I rejoice to hear now in a state of progress with the four powers. I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,—Admiral.

SIR R. STOPFORD'S 2d LETTER TO MAHOMED

ALI PACHA.

H. M. S. Princess Charlotte of Cyprus.

8th December, 1840.

HIGHNESS.—I have now the pleasure to tend to your highness by means of captain Fanshawe, flag captain of my ship, the official authorization of the British government in the name of the four powers, for keeping your highness in the pacha of Egypt, upon condition that, within three days of the communication being made to you by captain Fanshawe, you will consent to restore the fleet of the sultan, and to evacuate definitively Syria. Permit me to supplicate your highness to take into serious consideration these conditions and I implore the Almighty God to engrave in your mind the benefit with which you will gratify these disorganized countries, by showing an immediate compliance with the decisions of the allied powers. Captain Fanshawe is fully authorized to receive from your highness your final decision. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. STOPFORD,—Admiral.

**Copy and Translation of Mahomed Ali's letter to Sir R. Stopford dated —**

I have received the 2d letter which you addressed to me, the first by Hamed Bey, who was charged with a despatch to my son Ibrahim Pacha, and the 2d by captain Fanshawe, flag captain of your vessel. I am delighted with the friendship which you express for me, and I listen to act in accordance with the views indicated in your official despatch. In consequence I have addressed an open note to the S. Porte, and that its contents may be known to you, I add a French translation to it. I hope my



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1861.

condemnation will be appreciated by the allied powers, and I beg the continuance of your friendship, and I flatter myself your kind attentions assure me of your good will.

## Translation and Copy of Mohamed Ali's letter to the Grand Vicer. dated —

HIGHNESS.—Commodore Napier, commanding the British forces off Alexandria, informed me by a letter dated 22d November last, that the great allied powers had asked of the S. Porte that she would give me the h-reitary government of Egypt, upon condition that I hold the Ottoman fleet ready to be restored and that I withdrew my troops from Syria. After a correspondence on this subject with the commodore, these conditions were concluded and signed, prospective, on my part, that the favour of H. M. would return to me.

I had, in consequence, already written to my son Ibrahim Pacha to return, towards Egypt with the troops, the civil employes, and the material concentrated at Damascus, and an express to this effect had even been expedited to Syria in an English steamer, by the kindness of the commodore. Now H. E. admiral Sir R. Stopford, commander-in-chief of the English fleet, informs me by a letter dated 20th Cyprus, 6th December, that he has received an official despatch from Lord Palmerston, with instructions, in *virtute* of which he invites me to make my submission to the S. Porte, by restoring the Ottoman fleet, and by evacuating Syria, Anna, Candia, and the holy cities. Always disposed to sacrifice all I possess, even my life, to conciliate the good graces of H. M. and grateful what through the intervention of the allied powers, the favour of my sovereign is restored to me, I have made arrangements that the Ottoman fleet shall be given up to whomsoever, and in what manner soever H. M. may please to ordain. The troops remaining in Candia, in Arabia, and in the holy cities are ready to be withdrawn, and the evacuation shall take place without any delay the moment the order of my sovereign shall be forthcoming. As to Syria and the district of Adana, I learn by a letter from Ibrahim Pacha dated the latter end of Ramadan, and received overland, that he was about to quit Damascus on the 3rd or 4th. Sharaf, with all the army and return to Egypt. Syria is thus totally evacuated and thus my act of obedience is accomplished. These facts being known to you, I hope that in explaining them to our sovereign and master, you will intercede with his majesty to recall his favours for the most ancient and most faithful of his servants.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 13.

**BATAVIA.**—By the *Orion* which arrived on the evening of the 15th instant, we received the *Java Courant* of 30th ultimo, which however contains nothing of interest, and letters to the same date. The commercial advices are very unfavourable, especially for Europe imports. Piece goods were lower than ever before known and large supplies of Dutch goods arriving to private merchants as well as to the factory, and are very difficult to effect at any price. Dutch maddapols worth last year f8 and f10½ per piece were unsaleable at f6½ and f9, and other goods had declined in proportion.

Spices were scarce and prices kept up in consequence. Good *Jacatra* could not be had under f13 a f13½. *Java Corvex* was held at f34 and *Padang* had been sold at f23 a 24 per cecal, but there was not much demand for either. *Arrack* was advancing, there being little left and first sort was worth f75 per leagueur. *Gin* abundant at f8½ per case.

Tonnage was wanted. The *Edin London* was loading Rice for the continent at £5 and *Sugar* at £5 10, and the *Diadem* had been chartered to load Rice at Bali at £5 for England or £5 10 for the continent, and one or two more

vessels would obtain the same rates.—*Singapore Free Press*, February 15.

**LOSS OF THE BARQUE "TORY."**—In last Thursday's number we announced very briefly the loss of the Barque *Tory*, belonging to London, on her way from this port up the China sea; and from further particulars that have since come to our knowledge it appears that on the 23rd January last at about 9.30 p.m. she struck on a detached reef off the *Half-moon Shoal* in the *Palawan* passage. At 5 in the afternoon capt. Lowry had ascertained the position of the vessel by observations carefully taken; and there was no suspicion of her being near the danger until from his position in the ship's waist he descried breakers on the lee bow, when the helm being immediately put down, and the vessel coming round, she struck heavily on the rocks while falling off on the other tack. She first appeared inclined to remain stationary, but very shortly began to creen over gunwale under, so that it was found necessary to cut away the masts in order to right her. On sounding her pumps it was found she had 7 feet water in her hold, which soon after had risen to the fore-castle-deck, the vessel being bilged fore and aft on the starboard side. They could not as yet get the boats lowered, but on sounding round the vessel, found only one fathom water under bows, nine feet under the stern, and five fathoms amidships, with treacher on both sides. As soon as was practicable the long boat and cutter were got over the side, and they soon found the vessel was in a situation that rendered it impossible for them to do anything to save her. By the morning of the following day her decks were found to have risen up, with every appearance of her back being broken, and she was full of water to the upper deck on the starboard side. Having succeeded in putting into the boats 3 bags of bread, a tierce of beef, and a cask of water, with a small quantity of spirits, they quit the wreck on the 25th ulto, steering their course down the China sea for this port. On the 6th instant they landed at *Haycock Island*, where they succeeded in procuring a small quantity of shell fish—and after a few hours stay there, they proceeded on their voyage and arrived at this port in safety on the 10th instant; having suffered little notwithstanding the privations to which they were necessarily exposed during a voyage of seventeen days in open boats. The vessel and cargo are both insured—and it has been projected to send a vessel up to the wreck to endeavour to save cargo, although it does not seem likely the plan will be adopted.—*Ibid*.

**THE ARDASER.**—Letters have been received here during the week from Sourabaya, which mention that the *Ardaser* had been compelled to put into that port on the 9th ultimo, with loss of fore-mast, top-masts, fore yard, top-sail-yard, jib-boom, and every sail she had bent—the effects of a gale she encountered near the *Caramatta* passage. On getting into port, however, it was found that her hull was still quite tight, and that none of the cargo, consisting entirely of opium, had sustained damage. She was expected to be again in a condition to pursue her voyage to China by the 8th instant, and in the meantime her cargo, consisting of 1,319 chests of opium had been landed and deposited in entropet, under an order from the Dutch government.—*Ibid*.

## Overland Mail of 4th December.

### Birth of a Princess.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21.—This afternoon, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a princess; her royal highnesses prince Albert, her royal highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and several lords of her majesty's most honourable court, and the ladies of her majesty's apartments, being present.

This great and important event was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the tower guns; and the privy council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the council chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a princess be prepared by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, to be read in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Sunday, the 29th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Her majesty and the young princesses are, God be praised, both doing well.

## East India Intelligence.

The Overland Mail of 1st October, from India, reached London on 12th November, with intelligence to the following dates:—

China	3rd July.
Singapore	12th August.
Canton	18th September.
Madras	19th ditto.
Ceylon	16th ditto.
Bombay	1st October.

November 25.—Her majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under the great seal of the united kingdom, to erect the islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate colony.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, Esq., Captain in the royal navy, to be governor and commander in chief of the colony of New Zealand.

Mrs. Parker, who has been appointed wet-nurse to the Princess Royal, is a native of Edinburgh, where she was well known as Miss Augusta Gow. She is a daughter of the late Nathaniel Gow, of this city, and granddaughter of the celebrated Nail Gow (Nathanail Gow). Mrs. Parker studied music at the Royal Academy, London, with the view of becoming a public singer, in which character she appeared here at several concerts. Mrs. Parker has, or at least had, a splendid figure; and no doubt possesses all the qualifications requisite for the proper performance of the duties of her important office.—*Scotman*.

Marriage between Queen Isabella and one of Louis Philippe's Sons.—The *Univers* affirms it to be positively true that a marriage is now going on with activity for the marriage of one of the two young sons of the Queen with his.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used in the different churches and chapels, for the safe delivery of the queen, which has been published by authority:

## A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANK-GIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

For the safe delivery of the queen, and the happy birth of a princess. To be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; upon Sunday, the 29th of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers thereof shall receive the same.

O Merciful lord and heavenly father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thy great goodness vouchsafed to thy servant our sovereign lady the queen, in supporting her under the pains and delivering her from the perils of childbirth, and giving to her and her royal consort the blessing of a daughter. Watch over her, we beseech thee, with thy fatherly care; sustain and comfort her in the hours of weakness and weariness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her, as she advances in years, with every christian virtue. Regard with thine especial favour our queen and her consort that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all happiness here on earth, and finally be made partakers of thine everlasting glory. Establish their descendants on the throne of this kingdom, and make them, through all generations, the blessed instruments of thy providential goodness to thy church and people. Implant in our hearts a deep sense of thy manifold mercies towards us, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness unto thee by devout affection to our sovereign, and brotherly love one to another, by the profession of

a true faith, and constant obedience to thy word and commandment; so that, faithfully serving thee in this life, we may in the life to come be received into thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of thy blessed son Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

Sunday, the 29th Nov., was the day set apart by the commissioner of the general Assembly of the church of Scotland for a general thanksgiving.

On the 22d, at the Metropolitan Catholic chapel, St. Mary's, Moorfields, the following announcement was made previously to the commencement of the four respective morning services:—"You are requested, *one and all*, to return thanks to Almighty God for the safe delivery of our gracious Queen; and also fervently to implore his blessing on her offspring, the young Princess." After the High Mass a solemn *Te Deum* was sung for the same intention.

An excellent address has been issued by Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, from which the following is an extract:—"Our most gracious Queen has, through the blessing of God, given birth to an heir to the throne of this great empire. Let us continue to send up our fervent supplications to the Father of Mercies (and call on our respective congregations to do the same), that he may long preserve the precious lives of her most gracious majesty, of her illustrious consort, and of their royal offspring."

MARGATE, Nov. 22.—This part of the coast was last night visited by a very severe gale, which has occasioned an immense loss of property. At five o'clock this morning, the *Westminster*, from Singapore, laden with 900 tons of tea, completely filled with water, by which the cargo will be considerably damaged, but the captain, crew, and passengers were saved. About 7 o'clock the *Claudine*, captain Brewer, from Madras, laden with cotton, indigo, and silk, and having on board a detachment of troops and 20 passengers, having lost both anchors, was in extreme peril, but from which they were relieved by the extraordinary gallantry and promptitude of the Margate boatmen, who succeeded in running the ship on shore in an excellent position for unloading, in which 200 carts were immediately employed, so that it is hoped that the cargo will be saved, and but little damaged. Captain Brewer, crew and passengers have all been sheltered at the York hotel, where they have received every attention from the host and hostess.

Since the above was written, we learn that it is expected the *Claudine* may be got off about the 5th instant, and there is some hope the *Westminster* may be saved, should the weather continue moderate. About 6000 chests of tea from the latter vessel have reached the East India Docks.

FRANCE.—The Duchess of Orleans was safely delivered of a prince on the 11th November. He is called the Duke of Chartres.

The Chambers were opened on the 5th Nov. by the king in person. The following is the only important paragraph in the speech:—

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you around me before the ordinary period for the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, have taken in concert to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart, as well as its safety and its repose. In persevering in the moderate and conciliatory policy of which for ten years we have reaped the fruits I have put France into a condition of facing any chances which the course of events in the East might bring about. The extraordinary credits which have been opened for this purpose will be immediately submitted to you; you will appreciate the motives of them. I continue to hope that the peace of Europe will not be troubled; it is necessary to the common interest of Europe, to the happiness of all nations, and to the progress of civilisation. I count upon you to aid me in maintaining it, as I would count upon you if the honour of

France and the rank which she occupies among the nations should command us to make new efforts."

At the portion of the speech alluding to the Eastern question, several of the deputies exclaimed, "C'est très bien," but there were no other demonstrations either of satisfaction or displeasure, until the end, where his majesty became deeply affected. The shouts of "Vive le Roi!" were now loud and general, and they were accompanied by a clapping of hands, in which the ladies took part.

The new ministry obtained a victory upon the very first possible occasion.

The election for the President was as follows:

Votes present	390
M. Suzet	230
M. Odillon Barrot	154
M. Thiers	4

The old majority of 221 thus rallied under the banner of M. Guizot and Marshal Soult for the maintenance of peace, whilst M. Thiers, with a few adherents, seems to have been lost and absorbed in the left.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

MARCH 10th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.			
England	5th Dec.	Singapore	18th Feb.
U. States	8th Dec.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	23rd Jan.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	13th Jan.	Austral-Asia	15th Dec.
China		Feb.	

MARCH. ARRIVED FROM	
1. RATTLESNAKE, (c.s.) Brodie, Chusan.	(omitted last week.)
6. MINERVA, Brown, Singapore.	
7. JAVA, Pickering, Singapore and Bombay.	
10. MOR, Young, do do.	
11. PORCE, Cole, do do.	
12. LEONIDAS, (U.S.) Englestein, Manila.	
13. JOSEPH PEARSON, Dominie, do.	
14. FALCON, Pike, Calcutta and Singapore.	
14. SYLPH, Williams, do (27th Jan.) do.	
15. RON ROY, Hunt, do do.	
15. ANDASTER, Macintyre, Sourabaya Singapore.	
15. NEUVA CANTAROA, (Sp.) —, Manila.	
PASSENGERS.—Per Ron Roy, G. Massey, esq. Per Sylph, Monsieur Duran.	

MARCH. SAILED FOR	
15. GUNOA, Reeside, for Singapore.	
PASSENGER.—Per GUNOA, J. Waterhouse, esq.	
MARCH. UNDER DESPATCH.	
H. M. S. SAMARANG, 29, James Scott, esq. captain, for England.	
SANDERSON, Bushby, for Singapore, on the 17th.	
SYLPH, Williams, for Calcutta.	

Arrived in England from China.—Nov. 7th Tyrer, 10th Asia.

Passages of the Clippers this season from Singapore to China.

Left Singapore	Arrived at Macao	Days.
Feb. 17	March 10	23
Feb. 17	March 13	26
Feb. 17	March 13	27
Feb. 17	March 13	28
Feb. 17	March 13	29
Feb. 17	March 13	30
Feb. 17	March 13	31

Manila 5th March.—A Spanish brig arrived at Manila, reports having seen a few days before a vessel on fire off the coast of Palawan; when she got near to the vessel she was nearly burned to the water's edge and all they could make out of her name on the stern was the letter P.M. No vestige of the crew were to be seen. She appeared to be a vessel of about 400 tons, sharp built and newly coppered.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—PARROCK HALL.

For Singapore and Batavia.—MARGARITA, (Port.)

For London.—Transport, Pantouje Bomanjee, Palmyra, with bread and provisions.

Greyhound, Albion, (under neutral flag).

From Liverpool.—Cheeth, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.

From do via Manila.—Ivanhoe.

From Calcutta.—Severn, Ariel, Cowasjee Family.

Syed Khan, Franjee Cowasjee, Ocean Queen, Columbine.

From Bombay.—Amazon, Augusta, Lowjee Family.

Simplex (Port.) Laidmans, Coronado, Emma, Harbinger.

From do via Manila.—Sultana.

From Madras.—Soudrapwy.

From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Susan, Lascar, Lintin.

From Manila.—Harlequin.

From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Vinjante, (Port.)

From Timor.—Genovese, (Port.)

## List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coast of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blanchin	74	captain	Sir H. F. Newhouse
Ri-wo	44	captain	P. Bouchier.
Drift	44	captain	H. Smith.
Albatross	28	captain	A. J. Kuper. (actg.)
Calypso	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	C. D. Bechene.
Samarang	28	captain	J. Scott.
H-rid	28	captain	— Nbs.
Nimrod	28	commander	C. Bell.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Mac-a-te	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Pyralis	18	commander	T. N. Anson.
Cruis	16	commander	H. W. Offord.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Albatross	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason, command.
Sulphur	6	lieut.	E. H. cher, command.
Starling	6	lieut.	H. Kiliott, command.

Jupiter (50 armed) on duty as troop ship (Mr. Fulton, comd.)

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) Mr. Brodie, (command.)

H. C.'s armed steamers.

Atlanta, captain Rogers, I.N. Madagascar, captain Dacey

Queen, captain Warden. Nemesis, captain W. H. Hall.

## List of British ships and consignees &c.

Dent & Co.	
Ann Gales,	Giles, 3/3 tons, N. M. Macao Roads.
Jan,	Grimes, 350 " " "
Mellish,	Jones, 424 " O. M. " "
Recovery,	Johnson, 494 " " " "
Amity,	Bell, 309 " G. " "
Parrock Hall,	Parsons, 307 " N. M. " "

Lindsay & Co.	
Clifford,	Sharp, 481 tons, N. M. Macao Roads.
Scotland, Cunningham,	393 tons, N. M. Macao Roads.
Dutchess of Clarence,	Birch, 274 " O. M. " "

Premier,	
Wers,	561 tons, O. M. Macao Roads.
Minerva,	Brown, 327 tons, Macao Roads.

Bell & Co.	
Bella Marina,	Wickman, 504 tons, N. M. Macao Roads.

Dirom & Co.	
Sanderson,	Bushby, — tons, Macao Roads.
Charlotte,	Pockett, 307 " N. M. " "

Macvicar & Co.	
Francis Smith, Edmond,	— tons, Macao Roads.
Hope,	Simpson, — " " "
Ang Leing,	Hudson, — " " "
Mary Catherine, Galloway,	— " " "
Castle Huntly, Reddie,	— " Tongkoo.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.	
THE CLIPPER ROYAL, Captain	Hewitt, to sail immediately. For
Freight or Passage, having excellent ac-	commodation. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	

## CIRCULAR.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chop to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton, from its entrances to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is no reason to believe that his excellency the commander in chief of the naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese government; the undersigned, therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the river under any authority than that of the commander in chief.

It should also be stated that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) CHARLES ELBERT.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 13th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of his excellency the plenipotentiary.

EDWARD ELPHINSTONE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.



By the clipper *Mor*, captain *Adam Young*, we received the *London Globe* of the 3rd and 4th of December, and several other papers of September, October, and November, by the overland mail, from the north and south American office house.

The only late Bombay paper of late dates that has been delivered to us during the past week, is the *Courier*, from Dec. 22d to Jan. 9; and not a single Calcutta paper.

We have transferred several extracts from the Singapore Free Press of the 18th of Feb'y. to our columns, and the kindness of friends has enabled us to lay before our readers the latest and most interesting intelligence from the *London Mail* of Dec. 4th; and the state of the markets and commercial news from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. circular of Nov. 30th and Dec. 4th.

St. Jean D'Acre was captured by the united British, Austrian, and Ottoman fleets on the 3rd and possession taken on the morning of the 4th of November; at sunrise on that day the British, Austrian and Ottoman flags were displayed on the citadel. The killed on board the united fleets were 17, wounded, 36.

We have made an attempt to give a return of British ships in the Chinese waters and their consignees, in this number; but from the incompleteness of the returns written on our circular, the list does not contain near the number of ships; we trust our friends will enable us to correct this retro next week, in the list of foreign as well as British ships.

On Saturday morning last, about 4 a. m. h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by the captain J. Scott and the boats of the *Samarang*, manned and armed proceeded in the *Nemesis* to the town of Hoangshan; it has been since reported that four batteries and six junks have been destroyed by this detachment. It is now reported the *Nemesis* is in the Canton river above the city.

The full price given for numbers 7 and 8 of the Canton Register for 1840. Apply at the C. R. office.

We regret that we have not been supplied with any intelligence respecting the late arrivals from *China*, comprising h. m.'s forces, the captives released from imprisonment in *Ningpo*, and the civil establishment of the island. Some of the marines died in prison, and we have been told the high-spirited Chinese put the corpses in irons!

Mrs. Noble, widow of the late captain Noble, of the armed transport *Kite*, has in the press a narrative of her captivity; to the publication of which the expectant public look with excited interest.

We have the pleasure to publish with our present number a lithographed plan of the battle of the *Bogue*; we believe the plan to be correct, and we offer our best thanks to those of our friends who have kindly given their assistance to us in drawing and publishing it.

The reports from the *Bogue* today are—that the troops have advanced on Canton with the intention of taking possession of and occupying that city. If these reports are true, the British flag is now most probably flying over the provincial city of the broad eastern province. Whether the merchants will unload their ships & warehouse the cargoes in the barge and packing-houses in the city and suburbs, in order to save further demurrage and other charges, will, we presume, depend on the assurances of the commanders in chief of h. m.'s land and sea forces that they intend to keep military possession of the city until orders are received from England.

If this number, our readers will find some extracts from the *Calcutta Englishman* of January 4; these extracts are interesting from their subject matter; and they also throw some light upon the intelligence which was gained from edicts published from time to time in Canton, as well as corroborating the fidelity of our translations in which we communicated that intelligence to the public.

On the fourth page, under the same head, will be found an extract from the *Calcutta Courier*, of Dec. 30. We think it but a bare justice to h. m.'s troops to publish this extract as an antidote to the aspersions somewhat too hastily, as it appears, cast on their conduct by our correspondent, whose communication we published in the C. R. of the 22nd of last November. But we suspect the 'gentlemen of exceedingly mild disposition, who is well acquainted with the prejudices and also with the language of the Chinese,' and our worth, and esteemed friend and correspondent at the same prison.

Who would not smile, if such a man there be?  
Who would not jeer, if all as were he?

In common with all subjects of h. b. m. we must offer our hearty congratulations to our fellow subjects on the auspicious event which is recorded in this day's *Register*; as well upon the success of the British arms in Egypt and Afghanistan. British arms, British policy, and British diplomacy are everywhere triumphant—the whole world is in progress under the auspices of Britannia—except in the celestial empire! here our arms are rusting, our policy is defeated, our diplomacy laughed at, our trade ruined, and the viol of the exterminating wrath and vengeance of the great, supreme, venerable, and venerated emperor is about to be poured upon our devoted heads!

We return our thanks for the following communication of the particulars of departures and arrivals: the voyage of the clipper *Sylph*, captain Williams. *Sylph* left Calcutta January 27, arrived in Singapore roads February 9, sailed thence on the 15 of February, and anchored in Macao roads on the 14th inst.

We have intelligence from Canton of the 14th inst. On the 13th about 5 p. m. the fort of *Tywan-kow*, in the Macao passage and near Canton, was captured by (we think) h. m.'s schooner *Starling*, lieutenant Kellitt commanding, and the boats of the *Blonde*. This event caused great confusion in Canton, and the Chinese apprehend that the city will be attacked; everything of value has been removed from the city, and very few respectable people now remain there. The few U. S. merchants in Canton are obliged to confine themselves most of the time to their factories, for the natives themselves apprehend worse treatment from their own countrymen than from the English.

*Keshen* left Canton for Peking in custody, on last Saturday morning; it is said the emperor had ordered him to be sent to Peking in chains (but no order of this kind is contained in the imperial edict which will be found in another column), but the order was not enforced on account of his high rank. The officers who had charge of him searched his person, to prevent his carrying poison or any other means of self destruction. The *comprador*, who was considered to be so much in *Keshen's* confidence, has also been sent with him in chains to Peking.

*Yangfang*, one of the coadjutors of *Yih-shan*, has arrived in Canton; he is described to be unaccommodating and most prejudiced against the English. He has issued a proclamation telling the people he will lead on 30000 troops against the English rebels; and he calls upon the people to send

the government!

We waited to give, if not last, neither the gratifying intelligence that Mrs. Turner and family arrived safely in England in the *General Kipl*, capt. *Jeats*, on October 20, 1839.

From the following edicts and proclamations the most conflicting in the good faith, or desire for a satisfactory settlement of the emperor and his officers, will, we imagine, become converts to the opinions which we have so often expressed in the *Register*—that nothing is to be ever hoped for, or gained from, the Chinese government but from their fears!

England has now the mighty task before her of subduing the government of China, and of dictating the terms on which political and commercial relations shall be established in future between the two great branches of the human family—the *Tungtians* and *Caucasians*—one third and the two thirds of mankind! This is the task before her, and to this end she must apply her energies in the prosecution of the war between her and this empire.

As to the hopes that have been expressed that a trade, by which the emperor may be defrauded of his duties, but which would not press heavily on the local government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties, even were the local officers to connive at it—these hopes, we think, must be now abandoned.

It is not impossible, nor, perhaps, very improbable, that, had h. m. forces two months taken possession of Canton and all it then contained by a *coup de main*, overturned the local government, and assumed the administration, if not of the province at least of the district of *Kwangchow*, it is not very improbable that the people would have remained, and, that a trade for this season might have been re-established; for the people could have pleaded in their defence hereafter, if prosecuted by their own government, that they were coerced into a trade with the English, that the English were in possession of all the branches of the river and of the capital district of the province; that their own government could not protect them, in fact that they were prisoners to the English; but to suppose that, with the imperial edicts before their eyes and the presence of their local officers, in full power, the people of any class would dare to form any connection with the rebellious English, is to suppose that the most astute people of Asia have lost their cunning.

After the capture of the fort called *Houqua's* folly, the *Kwangchow* and the senior hong merchant, had an interview with h. m.'s plenipotentiary; and in one small half hour were lost all the fruits of the services of h. m.'s forces on the 6th of January, 26th of February, and since. Again the white flag floated the air with solemn mockery, waving its pale folds over Great Britain's credulous and confiding plenipotentiary & China's sceptical & suspicious *Tradesman*. What proposed arrangements occupied their attention in this deep divan we know not; but a day or two ago the U. S. vice-consul arrived from Canton, with the anxious intention of seeking an interview with h. m.'s plenipotentiary, for the purpose of discussing some plan that had been hatched between *Houqua* and himself. Report says that this fine scheme was—that the U. S. vessels should be allowed to proceed to *Whampoa*, and there carry on a legal, while all the opium of secretly pursuing a smuggling trade was to be cast on the English; and we have heard it asserted as a fact that captain *Dumaresq*, of the U. S. vessel, *Akbar*, was furnished with a letter from h. m.'s plenipotentiary to sir G. Bremer, containing a request to h. e. that the *Akbar* should be permitted to proceed to *Whampoa*. But we are sure the naval commander in chief is too well aware of the responsibility now on his shoulders to

thus play fast and loose with the laws of blockade.

#### IMPERIAL EDICTS.

On the 10th day of the 2nd moon (March 2nd) at midnight, a despatch from the great military council addressed to the imperial envoy and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, *Keshen*, the general commanding in the district of Kwangchow, *Ho*, the lieutenant governor of Canton, *E*, the admiral commanding in chief, *Kwan*, the general, *Ko*, the adjutant general of the left division, *Yu*, and adjutant general of the right division, *Ying*.

On the 25th of the first moon (Feb. 16th) the imperial orders were received.

*Keshen* this month with haste reported that the English ships had retired to the outer seas, and that he was about to follow to examine and manage.

The English barbarians have many times rebelled, being wavering and inconstant: when they are overthrown, *Shaken*, *Chusan* &c., they make it a pretence for more irregularities in seeking for schemes of coercion.

I have before sent down my imperial will in edicts to attack them with increased vigour & utterly exterminate them. I have moreover ordered *Yihshan* & his colleagues, to hasten together on their journey, proclaim the crimes (of the English) & reduce them to subjection; only should the troops not be soon assembled, it will be difficult to be assured the said rebels will not again give loose to their rebellious disobedience. I order that it be the special duty of *Keshen* to establish precautionary regulations and plant soldiers to guard and keep (the passes). But if he remains pertinaciously stupid without arousing himself, until he suffers more defeats, I shall hold him only responsible; the nation's laws are already prepared, and decidedly there shall not be the least favour shown to him.

I moreover order *Hokhsing* (the general) & *Ho Eleang* (the lieutenant governor) to respectfully obey my former orders, and with united strength and one mind to give strict orders at the different entrances, and to be faithful and true in guarding and watching, and let there be no thought of shirking their duty, nor carelessness. Further, I sue peripatetic orders to the army and people with one mind to guard against deceiving, and not subject themselves to the delusions of the traitorous foreigners: obey with awe, be careful of the orders. Send these orders on at the rate of 600 *le* a day to *Keshen* &c., for their full information. Respect this, and obey respectfully the imperial will, as formerly communicated.

To day the privy council have again received the imperial commands.

Formerly, because the English barbarians after returning to Canton from Chekeang, again rebelled, and attacked the batteries, I especially appointed *Yihshan* to be the pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, and *Lungwan* and *Yangfang* to be his coadjutors, and collecting the choicest troops from all quarters, they are to proclaim the crimes (of the English) and reduce them to subjection. It is now authenticated that *Keshen* has reported that the English barbarians have gone forth of and given up the fort at *Shak-o*, and have sent orders to the province of *Chikwang* to restore the city of *Tinghsa*, and he earnestly requests that I will condescend to grant that which they pray for, and in the meantime not to deal too harshly with or destroy them, &c.

On reading the report, how could I repress my indignation, detestation and grief. I did not calculate that *Keshen* was so weak and cowardly, and destitute of ability, that he could at once go to such an extreme as this. Twice have the English barbarians rebelled, in the provinces of *Chekeang* and Canton; attacked the district cities, forts, and wounded my soldiers

and great officers; contact with them is as bitter poison to my people; they have frightened and troubled my cities: which is great and most unreasonable rebellion; and neither all that heaven canopies, nor all that earth contains will bear with them. As to their surrender of *Tinghsa* and the forts, I shall not talk about it, for no credit can be placed in their words: for even should they retreat and restore the old possessions of the empire, still the officers & soldiers who have been injured, and the people who have been involved in calamities, gnash their teeth in united hostility; and both men and gods are indignant and detest them. If we do not inflict on them utter destruction and extermination, how will the just vengeance of heaven be exemplified, and the majesty of the empire be manifested?

Therefore I have ordered *Yihshan* and *Lungwan* to travel together, and hasten with the utmost speed to Canton; and to draw up in battle array our soldiers of righteousness (soldiers who execute the righteous decrees of heaven), and to exterminate the detestable brood; you must endeavour to seize and send both the leaders and abettors and the rebellious barbarians and traitorous Chinese to Peking, that they may be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The generals and lieutenant governors of the maritime provinces ought to increase the rigour of their guard; if they come, attack them instantly; you must not permit even a shred of their sails to return; and your merit (in taking prisoners) will be duly notified.

As for *Keshen*, who has been entrusted with a very important charge; and has been incapable of exhibiting the great principles of justice, and did not reject with scorn their absurd requests; but, on the contrary, has subjected himself to the insults of these rebellious barbarians: a proceeding exceeding the bounds of reason. He has repeatedly received my directions, which did not permit him to receive letters from the rebellious barbarians, now he dares even to transmit a paper in which he supplicates, for them: now with what intentions can he be influenced?

According to his report, the general, lieutenant general, lieutenant governor, literary chancellor, the judge, treasurer, superintendent of the grain department, the *foo* and *keen* magistrates, have conjointly held a consultation; but how does it happen that the said officers have not joined with him in his memorial? there is evidently some difference of opinion. I hereby order that *Keshen*, be degraded from his office of cabinet minister, his peacock's feather be plucked from his cap, and he be delivered over to the board of punishments to stand his trial.

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON, OFFERING REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF U. S. SHIPS, AND THE HEADS OF ENGLISHMEN &c.

*E*, lieutenant governor &c., issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes & quit the service of the foreigners (English), come before the magistrates and confess, their offences will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—The capture of one of their line of battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated, but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods, and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of \$100,000; those who burn, or break to pieces, or bore holes through a line of battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, upon the facts being substantiated shall be rewarded with \$30,000; for ships of the

second and third class the rewards will be proportionately decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with \$50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above money rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred upon them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize either *Elliot*, *Morrison*, or *Bremer*, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get \$30,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize an officer alive, and \$5000 for each officer's head.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sepoy or lascar taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who in their efforts to seize the English rebels may lose their lives, on examination and proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

9.—The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquillity. 2d moon, 7th day, (Feb. 27.)

#### PROCLAMATION by the governor and lieutenant governor of Canton.

*Keshen*, imperial commissioner and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, *E*, lieutenant governor of Canton &c., proclaim for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city and suburbs:—

It is known that the audacity and contumacy of the English rebels is daily increasing, until at last they have dared to enter the *Tiger's gate* and take possession of the forts, and they have also brought in their war ships into the river: this really makes the hair stand on end with indignation. At present all the dangerous passes are perfectly well and closely watched and guarded; and of the different difficult approaches to the city there are none at which guards are not planted; & if the rebellious foreigners still dare to cause disorderly disturbances—we, the governor and lieutenant governor, will in person lead on the celestial troops, and foremost in the van of battle, with strenuous efforts, will sweep them away—and thus dissipate the anger & grief of the people. Troops are collecting from all the provinces like clouds. The imperial appointed pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, *Yihshan*, and his colleagues *Lungwan* and *Yangfang* will arrive immediately in Canton, and will unite to exterminate (the English). This proclamation is issued on this account, and for the full information of you all; let each of you remain quiet and follow his occupation:—there is not the least necessity for any alarm, nor do you circulate reports causing uneasiness and doubt. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 8th day, (February 28th).

From the printed statements received by the November mail, it appears the London deliveries of tea for ten months to 31st Oct. 1840, are only lbs 21,718,061, being a decrease of about one fourth from those for the same months in 1839, 29,911,498 lbs.

The London stock of tea on the 1st of Nov. 1840 was lbs 37,183,123, showing an excess on that of the 1st of Nov. 1839, which was lbs 36,564,252.

The princess royal of England's wet nurse is a granddaughter of the famous *Nell Goss*; so her h. will be right up with music in her soul; and it is to be hoped that the vicinity of *Gosport* will be happily transmitted by her grand daughter to the eldest daughter of England.

BIRTH, Nov. 6.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Dr. Colledge, of her majesty's establishment, Canton, China, of a daughter.



# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

Macao, March 18th, 1841.

We publish the following circulars and translations, for transmission by the overland mail on the clippers under despatch for Calcutta and Bombay.

The boat on the steamer *Queen*, arrived in Macao roads from the river yesterday afternoon; and about 7 p. m. a boat from her arrived on shore; and this forenoon the circular number 11, was issued.

The following details of the operations in the inner passage have come to our knowledge.

At 8 a. m. on last Saturday morning, the *Nemesis*, having left Macao roads about 4 a. m., the detachment arrived at Moitow fort; a fire was opened upon the fort, and the Chinese immediately fled. The crews of the *Samarang*'s boats and one from the *Atalanta*, landed and destroyed 15 guns and set fire to the buildings. They next arrived at Tooyung fort, which they silenced with rockets, shot, and shells; the crews of the boats again landed, and destroyed 14 guns, and set fire to the fort, and also to another on the opposite bank.

In the afternoon the *Hungchung* forts and 6 or 7 war junks opened their fire on the detachment; the river at this place was strongly staked across its whole breadth. The forts and junks were at once taken and all were soon in flames; the number of guns amounted to about fifty.

The *Nemesis* and boats then passed through the city of Hoangshan (the fragrant hill), to the utter astonishment of the natives, chasing a warjunk and a rowing boat; the latter escaped (from the forbearance of the pursuers, who refrained from firing for fear of killing some of the black, but but-tonless, heads); the junk was captured and burnt a little above the town. A fort, there situated, fired on one of the English boats; it was soon silenced, taken, and burnt; this was the last service performed on the 13th inst.

The flying squadron anchored at night in 7 feet water; the breadth of the river hardly the length of the *Nemesis*.

On the 14th the *Nemesis* was navigated in 5 feet water. When they reached a new fort called Kongtow, it was taken like the rest and burnt. At this point the river was very strongly staked; the detachment was employed 4½ hours in clearing a passage through the stakes; and in this hard work the natives cordially assisted, joining with a good will in the song of the

English sailors, another fort was afterwards burnt, name unknown, and the squadron anchored for the night.

On the 15th they arrived at Pingher, and destroyed a junk and the custom house; they then passed the city of Shawan, got into Whampoa, near close to the 24th bar, and anchored at Whampoa in the evening.

The total number of forts, &c. destroyed, are mentioned in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circulars.

The *Nemesis* carried a banner on which a few Chinese characters were written—the meaning of which was, that the English were not making war upon the people, but upon the government: *guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chaumières*; and when some of the public officers fled from the persevering attacks of the English, and sought refuge in various places, the people rose upon and expelled them.

It is said that on the tenor of the emperor's reply to the reports of the loss of the forts on north Wangtung, and Anninghoy, and subsequent operations on the 27th ulto., will depend whether a part of the squadron shall be despatched to capture Amoy, in Fokien.

It is extremely well done to keep all branches of the Canton river clear of official interference on the part of the local government; and it is possible, even under all circumstances, that a languishing trade may struggle for a diseased and disreputable existence through the inner passages; but as matters have been forced by the obstinacy and treachery of the Chinese to the late and present extremities, we presume to think the provincial city and its manufactory—Fuhshan—about 15 miles above Canton—should have been taken, immediately after the capture of the *Bogue*.

But from every source of information open to us the opinions are that that bold but necessary step is not, at present, contemplated.

There is a difficult and delicate question—how far these petty assaults and annoyances—as narrated above,—except for the one desired and justifying end of freeing the river-intercourse from official domination and exaction—will tend to further the objects of the expedition. If the public officers are every where defeated, disgraced, and held up to the contempt and hatred of the people—hitherto their obedient children—if, and it should have been ere this, and

must yet be—if the government of the province is overturned, another form must immediately be substituted, or society will become entirely disorganized, and the country will be over-run by innumerable bands of numerous brigands; and all branches of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will be greatly impeded, if not entirely stopped; how, out of such a chaos, are the goodly structures of civilised society—intercommunication, trade, mutual confidence, reciprocal benefits, good feeling and fellow ship, to be rebuilt? we have not heard a syllable breathed on the organization of a new form of government for Canton. But we have now a war of conquest on our hands, which must be contrasted for and gained before our peaceful relations with this country can be re-established; let no distant reader buoy himself up with the hopes of a speedy and satisfactory settlement and renewal of trade; for every effort hitherto made to gain that object has been most signally, even jeeringly, defeated; and when it is gained, the renewed trade will be dragged into existence out of discordant elements; well has it been said that "the hand that cannot build a hovel, may demolish a temple."

But, from the want of calmness, wisdom, patience, energy, firmness, betrayed on both sides; from the too eager seeking for the things of this world by those whose stations should have taught them to have regarded principles and their consequences only; it may, probably, humanly speaking, be presumed that the days of China, as it was, are ended; and that higher than mortal council, or deeds, that providence will work out its own end on this empire in its own good time, and by its own means: the task, at present, appears to be imposed on England; and her voice must henceforth be, until the consummation—*delenda est china hinc hinc*!

H. M.'s ship *Melville* is under orders for England next week.

It is reported the French government raised the blockade of Buenos Ayres on the 20th of October; general Rosas having complied with all their demands; another report adds that Rosas has absconded.

[ No. 1. ]

## CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order,

(Signed)

E. ELMSTIE,

Macao, February 10, 1841.

Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

[ No. 2. ]

## CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Anninghoy, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military matériel destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinnaces of h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Harald*, and *Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, off south Wangtung, February 24, 1841.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT,—Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

[ No. 3. ]

## NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The batteries at the Bocca Tigris have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

[ No. 4. ]  
**N O T I C E .**

Her Majesty's Wellelef, at anchor off north Wangtung, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries at the Bocca Tigris having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREWER, Commander-in-chief.

[ No. 5. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of elite (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery), were entirely routed this afternoon after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life.

The cannons were rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a raft reaching across the river from the west of the entrenched camp.

This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessels named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of h. m.'s ship Calliope.

The casualties on the side of h. m.'s forces have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M.'s ship Calliope, at anchor off Brunswick Rock, Whampoa Reach, 27th February, 1841, 9 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, —H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Vessels engaged: Calliope, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, Nemesis, Madagascar.

[ No. 6. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

Whampoa Reach, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end of Whampoa island) fired upon h. m.'s ship Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boat's crews. The advanced squadron, consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off Howqua's folly, and that place is occupied by h. m.'s forces.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary was this day visited by the Kwangchowfoo, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, —H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Ships in advance: Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, and two sail of transports.

[ No. 7. ]

**Circular To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.**

The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 11 a. m., the works in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were occupied.

The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, —H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 7th March, 1841.

[ No. 8. ]

**PROCLAMATION.**

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq. Secy. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China,  
*a proclamation.*

**PEOPLE OF CANTON:**

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.

Dated off the fort of Eshamee, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841.

L. S.

[ No. 9. ]

**C I R C U L A R .**

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton, from its entrances to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms; there is no reason to believe that his excellency the commander in chief of the naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese government; the undersigned, therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the river under any authority than that of the commander in chief.

It should also be stated that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, —H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

[ No. 10. ]

**P U B L I C N O T I C E .**

Macao, 13th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

EDWARD ELSLIE, —Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

[ No. 11. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 12th March, 1841.

The fort in the Macao passage and Canton, which had been considerably strengthened and supported by floating field works, was carried on the evening of the 12th inst., by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship Calliope; the enemy manifesting more spirit than has been observable since the fall of the 27th inst. The fort has been almost entirely destroyed, and the Modeste is at that point.

On the morning of the same day, the Nemesis, with the boats and marines of h. m.'s ship Alligator, and a boat from h. m.'s steam ship Atlanta, proceeded from Macao towards Canton by the river passage. Some small works or batteries have been carried, 100 pieces of cannon destroyed, and 9 sail of men of war junks blown up, between Macao and Sini; the chop house at the last place was burnt down.

The briefest notice of this service would be equitable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, R. N., commander of the Nemesis, in the navigation of this extraordinary vessel. She was met off towards the river at a point where the water is very shallow, and with the breadth of the river so near her own length, that it became necessary on several occasions, to force her bow into the bank and make on one side to clear her keel of the dry ground on the opposite.

By order. (Signed) EDWARD ELSLIE, —Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

H. M.'s ships Modeste, Sterling, and the hon. co's steamer Madagascar; boats of h. m.'s ships Blonde, Conway, Herald, Alligator, Myosine, Nimrod, Flyde, Cradock.



On the 10th day of the 2nd moon (March 2nd) at midnight, a despatch from the great military council addressed to the imperial envoy and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, *Kesken*, the general commanding in the district of Kwangchow, *Ho*, the lieutenant governor of Canton, *E*, the admiral commanding in chief, *Kwan*, the general, *Ko*, the adjutant general of the left division, *Yu*, and adjutant general of the right division, *Ying*.

On the 25th of the first moon (Feb. 16th) the imperial orders were received.

*Kesken* this month with haste reported that the English ships had retired to the outer seas, and that he was about to follow to examine and manage.

The English barbarians have many times rebelled, being wavering and inconstant: when they delivered up *Shakoo*, *Chiusan* &c., they made it a pretence for more irregularities in seeking for schemes of coercion.

I have before sent down my imperial will in edicts to attack them with increased vigour & utterly exterminate them. I have moreover ordered *Yihshan* & his colleagues, to hasten together on their journey, proclaim the crimes (of the English) & reduce them to subjection; only should the troops not be soon assembled, it will be difficult to be assured the said rebels will not again give loose to their rebellious disobedience. I order that it be the special duty of *Kesken* to establish precautionary regulations, and plant soldiers to guard and keep (the passes). But if he remains pertinaciously stupid without arousing himself, until he suffers more defeats, I shall hold him only responsible; the nation's laws are already prepared, and decidedly there shall not be the least favour shown to him.

I moreover order *Ho Kihsting* (the general) & *Ho Eleang* (the lieutenant governor), to respectfully obey my former orders, and with united strength and one mind to give strict orders at the different entrances, and to be faithful and true in guarding and watching, and let there be no thought of shirking their duty, nor carelessness. Further, issue perspicuous orders to the army and people with one mind to guard against deceivers, and not subject themselves to the delusions of the traitorous foreigners: obey with awe, be careful—of the orders. Send these orders on at the rate of 600 *le* a day to *Kesken* &c., for their full information. Respect this, and obey respectfully the imperial will, as formerly communicated.

To day the privy council have again received the imperial commands.

Formerly, because the English barbarians, after returning to Canton from Chekeang, again rebelled, and attacked the batteries, I especially appointed *Yihshan* to be the pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, and *Lungwan* and *Yangfang* to be his coadjutors, and collecting the choicest troops from all quarters, they are to proclaim the crimes, (of the English) and reduce them to subjection. It is now authenticated that *Kesken* has reported that the English barbarians have gone forth of and given up the fort at *Shakoo*, and have sent orders to the province of Chekeang to restore the city of *Tinghai*, and he earnestly requests that I will condescend to grant that which they pray for, and in the meantime not to deal too harshly with or destroy them, &c.

On reading the report, how could I repress my indignation, detestation, and grief. I did not calculate that *Kesken* was so weak and cowardly, and destitute of ability, that he could at once go to such an extreme as this. Twice have the English barbarians rebelled, in the provinces of Chekeang and Canton; attacked the district cities, forts, and wounded my soldiers and great officers; contact with them is as

bitter poison to my people; they have frightened and troubled my cities: which is great and most unreasonable rebellion; and neither all that heaven canopies, nor all that earth contains will bear with them. As to their surrender of *Tinghai* and the forts, I shall not talk about it, for no credit can be placed in their words: for even should they retreat and restore the old possessions of the empire, still the officers & soldiers who have been injured, and the people who have been involved in calamities, gnash their teeth in united hostility; and both men and gods are indignant and detest them. If we do not inflict on them utter destruction and extermination, how will the just vengeance of heaven be exemplified, and the majesty of the empire be manifested?

Therefore I have ordered *Yihshan* and *Lungwan* to travel together, and hasten with the utmost speed to Canton; and to draw up in battle array our soldiers of righteousness (soldiers who execute the righteous decrees of heaven), and to exterminate the detestable brood; you must endeavour to seize and send both the leaders and abettors and the rebellious barbarians and traitorous Chinese to Peking, that they may be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The generals and lieutenant governors of the maritime provinces ought to increase the rigour of their guard; if they come, attack them instantly; you must not permit even a shred of their sails to return; and your merit (in taking prisoners) will be duly notified.

As for *Kesken* who has been entrusted with a very important charge; and has been incapable of exhibiting the great principles of justice, and did not reject with scorn their absurd requests; but, on the contrary, has subjected himself to the insults of these rebellious barbarians: a proceeding exceeding the bounds of reason. He has repeatedly received my directions, which did not permit him to receive letters from the rebellious barbarians, now he dares even to transmit a paper in which he supplicates, for them: now with what intentions can he be influenced?

According to his report, the general, lieutenant general, lieutenant governor, literary chancellor, the judge, treasurer superintendent of the grain department, the *foo* and *keen* magistrates, have conjointly held a consultation; but how does it happen that the said officers have not joined with him in his memorial? there is evidently some difference of opinion. I hereby order that *Kesken*, be degraded from his office of cabinet minister, his peacock's feather be plucked from his cap, and he be delivered over to the board of punishments to stand his trial.—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON, OFFERING REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF H. M.'S SHIPS, AND THE HEADS OF ENGLISHMEN &c.

*E*, lieutenant governor &c. issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes & quit the service of the foreigners (English), come before the magistrates and confess, their offences will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—The capture of one of their line of battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated, but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods, and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of \$100,000; those who burn, or

break to pieces, or bore holes through a line of battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, upon the facts being substantiated shall be rewarded with \$30,000; for ships of the second and third class the rewards will be proportionably decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with \$50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above money rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred upon them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize either *Elliot*, *Morrison*, or *Bremer*, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get \$30,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize an officer alive, and \$5000 for each officer's head.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sepoy or lascar taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who in their efforts to seize the English rebels may lose their lives, on examination and proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

9.—The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquillity. 2d moon, 7th day. (Feb. 27.)

—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

PROCLAMATION

by the governor and lieutenant governor of Canton.

*Kesken*, imperial commissioner and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, *E*, lieutenant governor of Canton &c. proclaim for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city and suburbs:—

It is known that the audacity and contumacy of the English rebels daily increase, until at last they have dared to enter the *Tiger's gate*, and take possession of the forts, and they have also brought their war ships into the river: this really makes the hair stand on end with indignation. At present all the dangerous passes are perfectly well and closely watched and guarded; and of the different difficult approaches to the city there are none at which guards are not planted; & if the rebellious foreigners still dare to cause disorderly disturbances—we, the governor and lieutenant governor, will in person lead on the celestial troops, and foremost in the van of battle, with strenuous efforts, will sweep them away—& thus dissipate the anger & grief of the people. Troops are collecting from all the provinces like clouds. The imperial appointed pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, *Yihshan*, and his colleagues *Lungwan* and *Yangfang* will arrive immediately in Canton, and will unite to exterminate (the English). This proclamation is issued on this account, and for the full information of you all; let each of you remain quiet and follow his occupation:—there is not the least necessity for any alarm, nor do you circulate reports causing uneasiness and doubt. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 8th day. (February 28th).

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

[ No. 1. ]

**C I R C U L A R.**

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the *Bocca Tigris*.  
The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.  
By order, (Signed) E. ELMSLIE,  
Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.  
Macao, February 10, 1841.

[ No. 2. ]

**C I R C U L A R TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.  
A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blockading up a channel of the river at the back of *Anuaghoy*, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military materiel destroyed.  
This effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinasses of h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*.  
The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.  
On board h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, off south *Wangtung*, February 24, 1841.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

[ No. 3. ]

**NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.  
Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.  
H. M. S. *Calliope*, off north *Wangtung*, 26th February 3 P. M.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

[ No. 4. ]

**N O T I C E.**

Her Majesty's *Wellesley*, at anchor off north *Wangtung*, 26th February, 1841.  
The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British, and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.  
(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,—Commander-in-chief.

[ No. 5. ]

**C I R C U L A R TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of elite (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery), were entirely routed this afternoon after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life.  
The cannons were rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a raft reaching across the river from the west of the entrenched camp.  
This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessel named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of h. m.'s ship *Calliope*.  
The casualties on the side of h. m.'s forces, have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.  
H. M.'s ship *Calliope*, at anchor off *Branswick*.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.  
By order of the deputy superintendent.  
Vessels engaged: *Calliope*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Modeste*, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*.

[ No. 6. ]

**C I R C U L A R TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

*Whampoa Reach*, 3rd March, 1841.  
A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end of *Whampoa* island) fired upon h. m.'s ship *Sulphur*, and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boat's crews. The advanced squadron, consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off *Hauqua's* fort, and that place is occupied by h. m.'s forces.  
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary was this day visited by the *Kwangchowfoo*, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.  
Ships in advance: *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Modeste*, and two sail of transports.

[ No. 7. ]

**Circular To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.**

The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 11 a. m., the works in immediate advance of *Howqua's* Fort were occupied.  
The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.  
On board H. M. S. *Calliope*, *Whampoa Reach*, 7th March, 1841.

[ No. 8. ]

**P R O C L A M A T I O N.**

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq. Sec. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China,  
a proclamation.

**PEOPLE OF CANTON:**

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.  
But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.  
The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.  
Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.  
Dated off the fort of *Eshamee*, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841.

L. S.

[ No. 9. ]

**C I R C U L A R.**

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to *Whampoa*.  
The port of Canton, from its entrances to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is on



[ No. 10. ]

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Macao, 13th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

(Signed) EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

[ No. 11. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach 13th March, 1841.

The fort in the Macao passage near Canton, which had been considerably strengthened and supported by flanking field works, was carried on the evening of the 13th inst., by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship Calliope; the enemy manifesting more spirit than has been observable since the affair of the 27th ulto. The fort has been since garrisoned, and the *Madeste* is at that point.

On the morning of the same day, the *Nemesis*, with the boats and marines of h. m.'s ship *Samarang*, and a boat from the hon. co's steam ship *Atalanta*, proceeded from Macao towards Canton by the inner passage. Seven small works or batteries have been carried, 105 pieces of cannon destroyed, and 9 sail of men of war junks blown up, between Macao and Szeat; the chop house at the first place was burnt down.

The briefest notice of this service would be unsuitable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, r. n., commander of the *Nemesis*, in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel. She was shot upwards for some 3000 feet in her own depth of water, & with the breadth of the river so near her own length, that it became necessary on several occasions, to force her bow into the bank and bushes on one side to clear her keel of the dry ground on the opposite.

Formidable obstructions to the navigation were removed by the steamer with characteristic energy.

By order (Signed)

EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

H. M.'s ships *Modeste*, *Starling*, and the hon. co's steamer *Madagascar*; boats of h. m.'s ships *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Hyacinth*, *Nimrod*, *Pylades*, *Cruiser*.

[ No. 12. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

Her Majesty's Cutter *Louisa*, at anchor off Canton, 19th March, 1841.

A flag of truce having been fired upon from a work on the left bank of the Macao passage, near this city, on the 16th inst., captain Herbert, in command of the squadron in advance, moved forward the ships and vessels named in the margin, and a flotilla of boats, under the command of captain Bourchier of h. m.'s ship *Blonde*, formed into three divisions under the immediate charge of commanders Barlow and Clarke, and lieutenant Coulson of the *Blonde*.—captain Bethune, of h. m.'s ship *Conway*, seconding and assisting captain Bourchier in the general direction of this branch of the service.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth* and a division of boats, under the command of captain Belcher, seconded by commander Warren, were placed at the south entrance of a branch of the river re-communicating with the main stream at *Fatze*. This movement being made with the purpose to cut off the retreat of a numerous flotilla which had taken part in the aggression of the 16th inst.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, the whole force was moved forward simultaneously yesterday at about noon, carrying, in the course of two hours, all the work in immediate advance and before the city (the Dutch Folly inclusive), and taking, sinking, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla.

The Chinese defended themselves with constancy at the main point of attack, notwithstanding the excellent fire of H. M. S. *Modeste*, and the other attacking vessels. Some of the people standing to their guns till they were dislodged by the musketry of the seamen and marines. H. M. S. *Herald*, brought over the flats by dint of great care and exertion, entered the reach during the engagement, and the appearance of such a reserve no doubt contributed to the success of the day.

These important and admirably conducted operations have placed Canton under the guns of the squadron, and the vessels remain at an anchorage commanding all approach to the city from the southern and western branches of the river. The casualties on the side of h. m.'s forces have been inconsiderable.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

*Modeste*, *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Hebe*, *Louisa*, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*, boats of h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Hyacinth*, *Pylades*, *Nimrod*, *Cruiser*, *Columbine*.

[ No. 13. ]

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

Canton, hall of the British Factory, 20th March, 1841.

A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the imperial commissioner, Yang, and the undersigned.

It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the commissioner and of the acting governor of the province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

No bond will be required by the provincial governor, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling (duly proved), which would follow such offences in England, detention of person or penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the factories, for the better protection of h. m.'s subjects engaged in the trade of Canton.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

[ No. 14. ]

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

Given on board the *Wellesley*, off Wangtung, 21st March, 1841.

(Signed)

J. J. GORDON BREMER, Commodore 1st Class and Commander in Chief.

[ No. 15. ]

**NOTICE.**

Macao, 23rd March, 1841.

Parties proceeding to Canton for the transaction of their affairs, will require passports, enabling them to pass the British advanced posts. The passports will be furnished on application to this office.

(Signed)

EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.





Modeste, Algerine, Starling, Hebe, Lonia,  
Narciss, Madagascar, boats of th m's ships  
Calliope, Blonde, Conway, Herald, Alligator,  
Sulphur, Hyacinth, Pylades, Nimrod, Quizer,  
Columbine.

20th March, 1841.

No bond will be required by the provincial governor; but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like facilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling (duly proved), which would follow such offences in England, detention of person or penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the factories, for the better protection of his majesty's subjects engaged in the trade of Canton.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Given on board the Wellesley, off Wangtung,  
21st March, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,  
Commodore 1st Class and Commander in Chief.

## NOTICE

Macao, 23rd March, 1841.

The passports will be furnished on application to this office.

(Signed) EDWARD ELMELIN,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

It is proposed to create a capital of £ 5,000, in 500 shares of £ 10 each, a sum considered more than ample for all the expenses of erecting a substantial and serviceable light; col. Michell, in his letter, estimating the minimum expense of a single lantern light house, with its appurtenances, at from £ 1,700 to £ 1,800. To provide a fund for the annual expenses of management, it is further proposed, to apply to parliament for an act, authorizing the levy of a certain fixed rate, upon all vessels frequenting this port and that of St. Helena, trading to the eastward of the Cape; and by the returns of to made at these ports, it is estimated, that the charge of three shillings per ton will fully reimburse the company for their outlay, and all the expenses of management.

The light house is proposed to be built upon the spot surmised to be Michel's, as being adjacent to the shore.

It would have been desirable to name this light the "Hornburgh light," but as it is understood that funds are already collected for raising a monument to his imperishable name, which are likely to be expended in erecting a light house in some part of the eastern straits, it is proposed to look nearer home for a name worthy to perpetuate.

To commemorate noble actions is an honor to ourselves, and pleasing to every generous mind. Happily we can boast of a colonist, to rescue whose name from oblivion is a grateful task. Who that has ever read of the heroic Woltemad will refuse his admiration at the humane and noble act of saving, at the cost of his own life, fourteen of his fellow creatures?—"On the 1st June, 1773, the *Jonge Thomas* was wrecked on our shores during a violent hurricane, and when no relief could be afforded, and the passengers and crew, about 213, were perishing from hunger and cold, with the prospect of instant death, the vessel being split into pieces from her heavy lading, Woltemad—struck with their distressing situation, generously—nobly determined upon their rescue, and swim his horse repeatedly through a tremendous surge, succeeding each time in bringing on shore two men. His horse becoming much fatigued, he did not deem it prudent to venture out again, but the cries and entreaties of the distressed prevailing on his noble nature, he again ventured, and so many now rushed and caught hold of the horse, that both him and his rider, and all of them perished!"—*Thunderer*).

To commemorate this noble action, it is proposed to name the Light

"THE WOLFEHART LIGHT AND SIGNAL TOWER."

A detailed prospectus will shortly be published, when lists will be placed at the public library, commercial exchange, and our office, for signature; a public meeting of the shareholders to be called when 300 Shares shall have been subscribed for.

*Loukas Light Fund.*

Chairman :—The hon. William Pether, her majesty's

attorneys-general.  
 Delmonico's—Tuckman, M. <sup>in</sup> Broda, major G. O.  
 Merrill, James Rance, esq., Port-captain W. J. M.  
 Lord, esq., & party Port-captain, T. B. V. esq., C. S.  
 P. Linn, esq., Thomas Ansell, esq., John Smith, esq., G.  
 W. Smith, esq., John Ferguson, esq., Isaac Chase,  
 esq., United States consuls: H. Hencke, esq., Danish  
 consul, F. d'Estree, esq., French vice-consul, Louis H.  
 R. de Mouchan, esq., M. Weiss, esq., Spanish consul,  
 W. Gaden, esq., acting Russian consul, M. Thalwitz,  
 esq., consul for the Rhine towns.

Bankers :—Cape of Good Hope bank, South African

[illegible]

A public meeting was held here on the 11th July last for the promotion of the object of the society. The resolutions which were then passed, together with the speeches of the distinguished friends of the cause, are printed in the accompanying number of the first re-union (the hon. Mr. Bence) will be found before, and are referred to in some illustrative *Notes* in this detail. The committee appointed by the general meeting assembled triennially every week for the purpose of furthering the correspondence and otherwise the education both of the natives and the children of the

The above engraving has been, extensively copied. C. O. Mitchell, the surveyor-general of the Coast, in order to exhibit, at a single glance, the position which Cape Athol occupies with respect to the principal cities and seat of trade in the eastern hemisphere. Nothing has as yet been finally determined relative to the precise location, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the form indicated upon the map presented, would probably be the best that could be chosen. To measure a certain distance apart, and each illuminated, one with white and the other with red light, would, it is contended, indicate the central locality of confluence of the waters, the proposed light-house with any ordinary or standard light which might be visible upon the coast. Such a building moreover, if situated as would seem, during the day time, very distinctly against the light-colored background of the district, and might thus, be very capable of so being, to be visible, by ships desirous to correct their

It is believed that \$10,000, or thereabout, will suffice to erect the edifice and to form business a fact, of which the earnest investor will find all returns and expenses. The speaker is aware of the difficulties which must attend upon the realization of the plan, but he is confident of the success of the enterprise. He is confident that the project which he has undertaken will be successful. He is confident that the project which he has undertaken will be successful. He is confident that the project which he has undertaken will be successful.

In other countries, the matter must be left to the influence of the intrinsic merits, and the advocacy of the human. It is believed that it may be left to those who profess safety. The strong interests of many, and the strong instincts of all, are in favor of the design, and it will be supported by some, it is trusted, with a sense of solemn duty. It would be presumptuous to lay down any rules for the guidance of those view-holders, who may be disposed to give a helping hand to the undertaking. They are themselves the persons best qualified to decide upon the course to be pursued. But it is respectfully suggested that the speedy formation, in each place, of a committee which should consider and determine upon the best mode of bringing the case, and all its claims, under the notice of the public, and which should put itself in communication with the committee at the Cape, might tend materially to secure success.

By order of the committee,

EDWARD NORTON.—Honorary Secretary.  
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 17th August, 1840.

*Resolutions agreed upon at the Public Meeting on the 11th July.*

1st—Moved by the Hon. M. Van Breda, seconded by  
 Cant. Van Rensen.—

That the great and painful loss of life and diminution of property by ships wrecked upon our coast, and especially, to really calls attention to the adoption of some measure which may operate as a safeguard to vessels passing in its neighborhood, and render less frequent such melancholy disasters, as the loss of the *Arcton*, *Disaster*, *No. 10*, *Northampton*, *Venue*, and *La Es*.

24.—Moved by T. Andell Esq., seconded by Baron Yaff Lubberg:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, and from the evidence of experienced nautical men, the erection of a light house at Cape Agulhas would be highly beneficial greatly contributing to the safety of the voyage round the Cape, no less with respect to pointing out the coast with greater exactitude, than in obtaining the present facility of keeping far from the land, and thus becoming subject to the intense severity in the winter months of the North West coasts.

Moved by Henry Sherman, Esq., seconded by W. G. Anderson, Esq.,—

That in order to create a fund for the erection of a lighthouse, and to defray the annual expenses, a general subscription be entered into in this Colony, and in the neighbouring Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon as well as in England, India, France, United States, Holland, Batavia Town, and all maritime places trading to the Eastward; and as the object is one of general interest to the shipping of all Nations, that the several Consuls resident among us, and other gentlemen connected with those places, be solicited to co-operate in furtherance of this desirable object.

4th.—Moved by the Baron Von Ludwig, seconded by T. Ansdn, Esq.—

This is a matter now being appraised of sailing to carry into question the design of the present tinclage, is entailing a sacrifice of correspondence with other mail persons connected with the shipping interest, drawing to, recognition, and acknowledging the nature of the trust, and full general purposes, and that the Hon. W. F. Porter and Mr. Breck, Esq., Major Michie, the post and deputy port Captains, Messrs. Aswell, Sill, Brown, Smith, Venable, Wilson and Fairbanks, be not considered as the

5th.—Note by St. Mungton, Esq., submitted by J. Alcock, Esq., and







SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1841.

ed, it cannot and should not be interrupted on trivial accounts.

In June 1839, h. m.'s superintendent told the high commissioner, *Lin*, that

"the merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are not at night; because the truth is, protected from his imperial majesty's knowledge; because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory to the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrongs that have been perpetrated till full justice be done, till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honourable and secure to their empire and to England. THAT TIME IS AT HAND. The gracious sovereign of the English nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason."

The wise and august prince, the most just of his illustrious dynasty—has given repeated orders to his officers to exterminate the English: and after such a manifesto as that from which we have just quoted, and such threats from the emperor, we cannot but think that it is, in captain Elliot's own words, *'intensely humiliating'* to submit to conduct trade in Canton as usual, and to exhibit ourselves to the Chinese government and people as supplicants for their tea and rhubarb, which it appears we cannot do without.

We warn British merchants against storing any great amount, if any, of property in Canton; to resist the imposition of the new consou charges; to endeavour to force the trade out of the grasp of the hongmerchants; to open dealings direct with the tea-men; and with regard to the *hongists*, to follow *Lin's* advice, and "put on a loftiness of demeanour": for on themselves only can they depend for any amelioration in their condition of residents in Canton; but we are of opinion the trade cannot and will not be renewed, as usual, under the unsettled state and threatening aspect of affairs.

Of the last two circulars issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, dated 19th and 20th inst. the first, as it only relates to the proceedings of the advanced squadron in the Canton river, requires no further notice from us than to observe that the "main point of attack" will be remembered by our local readers as the naval station almost embowered in a copse on the left side of the branch of the river commonly called the Macao passage. A battery lately erected at *Shamoen*, and said to have been served by some selected tartar troops, maintained a hot fire until the last, as all who know the *corps élite* expected.

The appearance of the "*Herald*," is said to have contributed to the success of the day; this remark clearly implies a compliment to the Chinese defenders; now when the list of ships and boats employed are referred to, it appears evident to us that the success of the day might have been commanded by one half of the force employed; even the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* would have done all that the squadron has done. Whence, then, this itch for magnifying a tiresome, disgusting service of petty details, —followed out by a commanding naval force of the first naval power in the world, with the peculiar adjuncts of hollow shot, shells,

rockets, and steam-vessels, against an enemy—or rather a despairing foe—unsupplied with a single similar efficient weapon of defence or offence,—into something equal to if not more than a single boat's crew of a British man-of-war has formerly done?

"When G. o. k. meets G. k. there is the tag of war."  
The result, we are told, is that Canton is now under the guns of the squadron: Canton has ever been at the mercy of any one thousand determined foreign assailants.

In the details of the progress of the *Nemesis*, through the inner passage to Canton, which we published in the *C. R. extra* on the 18th inst. ut, we omitted to name the commanding officer of the detachment and his officers, captain James Scott, & the lieutenants of h. m.'s *Samarang*: this omission can hardly be attributed to a neglect on our part, for although we had heard that captain Scott accompanied h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the morning of the 13th inst. ut, we did not hear that the force was under his command; & we know too well what a delicate thing it is to publish the names of officers on service in newspapers, without having undoubted, or official, information for a guide.

But if it is thought that we have committed a fault in not noticing the name of the gallant commander and officers of the *Samarang*, when narrating the events of the 13th and 14th inst.; what shall be said when we point to the very same omission in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular? and, what is stranger still, when we inform the world that the expedition through the inner passage was undertaken by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, not only without any concurrence on the part of the naval commander in chief, but even without his knowledge: for not a single communication, written or verbal, passed between their two excellencies on the subject!—It was generally supposed in Macao, that the advance through the inner passage, was part of a combined movement with the naval forces in the Whampoa branch of the river; no such thing: it was a sudden freak of h. m.'s plenipotentiary: thus, h. m.'s majesty's boats and subjects were placed in jeopardy in a naval expedition undertaken by a civil plenipotentiary without the co-operation of the naval commander in chief!—these proceedings, however irregular and against all the rules of h. m.'s service, do not surprise us; for we have been trained too long to look upon the course of the English pantomime in China, which has been got up by h. m.'s ministers for the amusement of the world, after the tragedy of lord Napier's death, to be astonished at any new *prata*, *bagone*.

But there is a new feature in the circular of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, issued on the 15th inst.; it was captain Scott's office to report the progress and results of the expedition to commodore sir G. Bremer; and to bring to h. m.'s notice the names of the officers whose conduct he thought deserving of commendation. But this proceeding was too much on *regle* for h. m.'s lively plenipotentiary, who must arrogate to himself the performance of all duties, and who, in his circular to h. m.'s subjects,

informed them,—who, by the way, can neither reward nor promote Mr. Hall,—that "the briefest notice of this service would be unsuitable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, r. n., commander of the *Nemesis* &c.," while even the names of captain Scott and his officers are not mentioned!

But this arrogation of the duties and offices of others,—his seniors and superiors—commenced on the day of *Kowloon*: was renewed in the very singular manner of writing a letter of thanks to sir H. F. Spenhouse, complimenting him,—a long time his senior officer—on the style in which he brought h. m.'s ship *Blenheim* into action, on the 26th ulto., with the force on *Aungmy*; and continued, as we have seen, in the late instance of captain Scott, whose office it was to bring Mr. Hall's conduct to the notice of the commander in chief, and also to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, the immediate representative of h. m.'s government, the breaker of bread; the dealer out of the loaves and fishes: but, alas! how can his five barley loaves and two small fishes answer all the claims against him?

No one will think for an instant that in publishing these remarks we even hint the slightest derogation against that gallant & active officer, Mr. W. H. Hall; or that we are not amongst his most ardent admirers as an officer of h. m.'s navy; his gallantry and activity have ever been the theme of our special praise on every opportunity; but we are sure Mr. Hall himself will feel annoyed at the very singular position in which h. m.'s plenipotentiary has placed him: as taking precedence in public opinion, so far as that same public opinion can be founded on h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular—as having greatness thrust upon him—as being forced into precedence before his superior officer, and commander of the detachment, captain James Scott, of h. m.'s ship *Samarang*; this awkward position, is nearly such as George Canning was placed in in the royal stand at Epsom, shortly after he became premier. His majesty, George 4th, wearing a hat called "a broad bottom," and his prime minister, approached the front of the stand. H. M. was received with respect, which was wickedly said to be especially intended for "the board-bottomed hat;" but immediately Geo. Canning appeared, the acclamations of the multitude rent the sky: Canning felt the awkward *contresens*, and stepped back immediately to the rear of the stand.—But the long and distinguished services of captain Scott, which have been as active and as perilous—if not more so—as those of any other naval officer in China,—would not in any degree be honoured or enhanced by any notice from the volatile and profligate pen of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATIONS.

*Proclamation from the lt. governor.*

E, lieutenant governor of Canton,—with reference to native traitors connecting themselves with foreigners, they are permitted and enjoined to repent of their errors and to begin a meritorious course of conduct; in order that these two ends; namely: that the subjects of the heavenly dynasty



may be protected and preserved, and that anxious minds be set at rest,—issues this proclamation.

Now it is clear that the whole band of native traitors are subjects of the heavenly dynasty. All of them have a father, mother, wife, and children; they all have the graves of their fathers, their fields and cottages (to fight for); but because they are seduced by the sweet words of the barbarians, and being ensnared by the temptations of large profits, they throw themselves into the arms of the plundering traitors, and willingly act as the barbarians do: (or become barbarians themselves): human principles and reason cannot bear this, and extreme punishments must assuredly be inflicted. Therefore, from of old there have been severe and fixed laws; in accordance with which those who have intercourse with foreigners must suffer death; there is no remission. But in the established laws there is also a clause concerning those who repent of their crimes, and there is a self-renewing path open for those who, conscious of their errors, do what is right and I confess them.

Now the rebellious barbarians have often been profligately disobedient; and the dread majesty of heaven (the emperor) trembles with rage, and the élite of the troops of all the provinces have been called upon to advance for ward within an appointed time and exterminate (the English). Ye, people, who put yourselves under the protection of their wings, may certainly be compared to the swallows which build in your houses; in the day when the barbarians are slaughtered, all of ye also will be reduced to ashes; & if ye do not preserve your persons, of what use and where will be your profits? Further, when the barbarian's expenditure cannot be supplied, their artful schemes will soon be exhausted; and the rewards which they promise as the hire of your labour, will be found to be a mere name, without any reality; and on the day when they are defeated, they will, most certainly, kill all of ye, native traitors! in order to lessen their expenditure; therefore, O ye native traitors, if you do not suffer death by the laws, you will die by the hands of the barbarians: in advancing or retiring there is no path of escape open! a case, indeed, extremely to be pitied.

I, the lieut. gov. nor, looking up and contemplating the virtue of clemency and love of the lives of his people of the supreme ruler, have pondered upon and devised some regulations. If, indeed, all the native traitors at once turn and repent, and voluntarily return to the ranks of their countrymen, their former crimes of having had connexion with the barbarians shall be forgiven, and they shall be allowed, as formerly, to fulfil the duties of good citizens; and if any of them succumb in fighting or killing any of the rebellious barbarians, or in burning or destroying the barbarian ships; when the facts are proved from investigation, their crimes shall not only be forgiven; but, according to the scale (vide last week's Register) handsome and abundant rewards shall be showered upon them. Those who perform comparatively greatly meritorious deeds, they shall be immediately reported and employed in offices of rank in the public service, to encourage their determination to return to the right path. Thus you will preserve your own heads, and how delightful will be this return to life! again will your homes and families rejoice when you re-assemble with them.

The coolies who are afloat in boats and receive the money-rewards of the public officers; compare this with losing your lives for outside barbarians; and when you desert your native villages, you involve your nearest relations, and all will be subjected to suffer death; thus, the advantages and the calamities being set against each other they are as wide asunder as heaven and earth.

Moreover, you have no blood-relationship with the barbarians; and do not the feelings of consanguinity of the nearest kith and kin, are they (is not blood thicker than water) not of more worth, and do they not subdue the avaricious desire for the barbarian's wealth? If ye now comply with and yield to the rebels, then calamities without advantage will ensue; but if ye kill the rebels, then profit and advantage without calamities will accrue. Stupid as ye are, ye are still capable

of quickly changing your determinations and plans in compliance with circumstances.

It is proper that I, with urgent haste, issue a proclamation and special orders on the subject; therefore, ye native traitors, forthwith inform yourselves fully of the contents of this proclamation; if you really can at an early moment rouse and awaken yourselves, and forthwith return (to your allegiance, or natural duties). I, the lieut. governor, must certainly, as is my duty, assure you that your crimes will be forgiven, and you will be permitted to commence a meritorious course of action; decidedly there shall be no inconsistent changes; therefore cherish not anxiety and doubts; but if you will continue pertinaciously blind, and will not rouse and awaken yourselves, then you are nothing but a set of stupid vagabonds, whose crimes can never be forgiven; certainly you are criminals to whom the royal law will not show any clemency, and whom providence will not bear with; and when your families are ruined, and ye are dead, the calamities will be irremediable. All should resolutely arouse themselves. Do not ungratefully oppose the kindness and benevolence, beyond the laws, which my vexed mind has extended to you. A special proclamation. Second moon, 10th day March 2)

By J. S. ED. C. R.

PROCLAMATION by Yang, assistant imperial commissioner, and E, acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, opening the port of Canton to foreign trade.

Yang, assistant commissioner and great minister, and E, acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, issues this proclamation on the affair of resuming trade as usual.

It is authenticated that on the 27th day of the 2d moon, (March 19), England's public officer (messenger) wrote, saying:—

"I wish for peace; I require nothing else; I only require that trade may be immediately allowed as usual." Such are the requests.

On examination it is found that the trade of all foreign nations is allowed only by the benevolent intentions of the heavenly dynasty of treating men from afar with compassion and kindness. It is now known that England's public officer has said:—that he requires nothing else; that for trade only he asks.

The American merchant vessels and those of other nations are obstructed on account of hostilities, and the consumption of their goods is impeded, and there is no certain time for their return home. It is requisite to act according to circumstances and necessity, and allow the whole foreign trade, and thus manifest substantial compassion. Besides stating the facts in a report (to the emperor), it is right to issue a special proclamation; that all men may know. Therefore on this account we issue this proclamation for the full information of all merchants and traders.

Henceforth the merchants of all nations without exception are permitted to proceed to Whampoa and trade; and ye are to conduct your trade as usual; without causing any impediments or vexation, or raising any disturbance. Wait until (or when) the English ships of war have left the river; and then the merchant vessels at Whampoa and the foreign merchants dwelling in the provincial city shall be "duly protected" and abundantly well treated. All should implicitly obey: without opposition. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 28 day, (March 20). By J. S. ED. C. R.

H. M.'s ship Melville captain the hon. R. S. Dundas, sails for England on Thursday morning.

We shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will favour us with corrections for our shipping list.

The proclamation to the native merchants by Yang and E, and that of the latter to the native traitors form a singular contrast.

It is said that another proclamation is pasted on the walls of Canton, in which H. M.'s plenipotentiary is represented as having surrendered Hongkong, and waved all claims for any indemnity, on the condition that the English be allowed to trade! The proclamation refers to the disturbances on account of opium, and the people are assured the like will not again occur.

This proclamation has been seen by a native, and the above is his version of the contents.

Two or three British merchants proceeded to Canton to day, and other are preparing to follow.

We request the attention of the foreign merchants in China to the proceedings at the Cape of Good Hope on the subject of the intended light-house on Cape Agulhas; these notices have been copied from the Cape of Good Hope shipping list.—We shall return to this subject next week.

We understand that numerous pirate boats cruise in the neighbourhood of this settlement, to intercept any junk with cargo on board; and that they have lately been very successful in plundering great numbers of small trading vessels with impunity.—The Chinese look forward to the protection of our shipping, and unless the evil practice be suppressed by foreigners, we very much fear, that the tragic scenes which occurred during Keeking's reign will be re-enacted.

#### THE TRANSPORT, KITE.

The transport Kite was wrecked to the south west of Chao, near the mouth of the Poentang river, on the banks of which Hangchow, the metropolis of Chek-ang, is situated. As the unfortunate sufferers reached the Chinese shore, after the conclusion of the truce with Keshen September 13th, there could be no lawful plea for detaining them. The high imperial commissioner, E, however, pretended that they were taken prisoners, on account of their having come on shore to resist the authorities and to create disturbance, but that he notwithstanding would treat them well. How far this high functionary spoke truth, the following narrative will show.

Though the English set at liberty all the junks that were detained, the Chinese obstinately refused to release our people. It was even proposed by Lew, the lieut. governor of Chek-ang province, to send Mrs. Noble, with the other prisoners, as the sister of the barbarian queen, to be led in triumph to the capital; and then, after having been exhibited to the gaze of the multitude, make her suffer the utmost penalty of the law, by being cut into ten thousand pieces and enduring a lingering death of several days. A merciful God prevented this. Had they remained a few days longer in the hands of their ruthless enemies, this cruel sentence would have been put into execution.

The taoutai has written to the authorities of Macao, to inform them that the English have taken possession of the inner passage, and therefore the trade with Macao will be interrupted. He informs the Macao authorities, that he laments such a state of things, but defends himself from having had any share in occasioning it.

Printed and Published at the

Canton Register Office.

# WITH THE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.  
In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.	3 3
Advertisements, such insertion	1
do For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do, Continued for 3 months.	3 3

**NO. 13.**

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARKE,  
to sail with all dispatch. For freight  
apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from

cabin to save his darling child, or whether he fell with

[illegible]



Recovery	1894 Johnson	1
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burned a masked battery and a large mandarin boat; killed some soldiers.

At 4 fired foremost gun at a small fort and mandarin boat; boats landed and destroyed them; at dark anchored for the night in 5 fms.

On the 15th the steamer with boats, weighed at 6 a. m., and after dispersing some matchlock men by musketry, the *Nemesis* stopped off *Sinai*, and the boats were sent on, and they returned after having fired a large custom house station, a war junk, and destroyed 9 guns; at 3 p. m. they observed h. m.'s brig *Algerine*, and h. m. co's steamer *Madagascar*, in the Canton branch of the river; and soon after they entered that branch immediately to the southward of the 2nd bar pagoda; the light squadron they met lying in Whampoa reach; h. m.'s plenipotentiary and suite left the *Nemesis* for h. m.'s ship *Calliope*.

On the 16th at 6 a. m. captain Scott and boat's crews left the *Nemesis*, for the *Queen*, to proceed to Macao rapids. About noon h. m.'s plenipotentiary, captains Herbert and Bouchier, &c., went on board the *Nemesis*; she then went between French and Dunes' islands for the river passage to Canton.

After steaming through the stakes in the Macao passage, the *Nemesis* got on shore. At this time the report of guns were heard in the direction of Canton. The *Nemesis* was hove off in about 15 minutes, & then proceeded to Canton with a division of boats in tow, and a flag of truce flying. The river was strongly staked across, and war junks were observed ahead. A fort on each bank opened fire on the *Nemesis* and boat with flag of truce, in which was captain Belcher, which was returned, and fort set on fire by a rocket from the *Nemesis*. The *Nemesis* returned to Whampoa reach in the evening, 15 take in coils.

On the 17th, a little after noon, h. m.'s plenipotentiary, captains Herbert, &c., went on board the *Nemesis*, when she steamed through the inner passage to Canton. Between 2 & 3 she came to above the Macao passage and fort; the city of Canton bearing N. E. 2 miles; h. m.'s ships *Modeste*, *Algerine*, and small vessels at anchor; the *Nemesis* was employed the remainder of the day in moving about various parts of the river, with a division of boats in tow.

On the 18th h. m.'s plenipotentiary and suite, the commodore, captains Herbert, Bouchier, Bethune, Belcher, &c., went on board the *Nemesis* about 7 a. m., when she proceeded up the *Fats* creek with a division of boats in tow. After anchoring for a time, they weighed at 10, and returned

to the Macao passage, where they anchored at 11 with the squadron; h. m.'s plenipotentiary, captains Herbert, Bouchier &c., left for the *Modeste*,—captain Herbert being in command of the attacking squadron,—and at 1 past 11 weighed and proceeded to attack the battery, or naval station, in the Macao passage; at noon opened fire, shot and rockets, which the enemy returned; a few minutes past noon the *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Hebe*, *Louiza*, and *Madagascar*, opened their fire, which the Chinese returned; in five minutes more the *Modeste* opened her fire on the naval station; the *Nemesis* then passed through an opening in the rafts, bringing out the spirits, which the enemy returned. A small sand battery & 2 war junks then opened fire, which the *Modeste* returned. At about 1 past twelve the boats' crews landed and took possession of the naval station. At this time *Rouge fort*, in the further suburbs, opened its fire on the steamer and vessels in advance, which was returned with effect; then a fort in the western suburbs opened, which was returned, and the boats' crews of the squadron landed and stormed it; the iron steamer then proceeded up the river, firing at war junks and fast boats. About 15 minutes before 1 the firing ceased; when h. m.'s plenipotentiary went on board & directed the *Nemesis* to proceed to the British factory. A flag of truce was hoisted. At 1 the Dutch folly opened its fire; the flag of truce on board the *Nemesis* was hauled down, and her fire opened on the Dutch folly; the distant ships also opened their fire on the same fort. In a few minutes the boats took possession of *Rouge fort*, then proceeded past the Dutch folly, and captured four gun boats, which their crews had just deserted; and a little before half past one captain Hall and Mr. Morrison landed, and displayed the English ensign at the British consulate, with three cheers, which was returned by the crews of the steamers and boats passing; when captain Hall and Mr. Morrison, &c. were returning to their boat, they were resisted by a party of soldiers, who were driven back up *Hoglane*; one of the *Nemesis* men was here slightly wounded.

The fire from the *Nemesis* was continued occasionally at a small battery on the left bank in the suburbs, opposite to the Dutch folly. She afterwards picked up several gun boats &c. captured by the squadron. Between 5 and 6 she anchored in company with the squadron off the western suburbs, distant about 1 mile from the British consulate. The *Modeste* was observed to hoist a flag of truce.

## TRANSLATION.

Report from the board of punishments.  
On the 10th of the 2nd moon (March 2) the criminal board received the imperial will (as follows).—

"Keeles, the governor general of the two Kwang provinces, has trifled with the laws, and brought in the rebellious barbarians; his conduct involving the heavy crimes of deserting and being a traitor (to his prince and country). When the exterminators—the deputed great ministers—arrive in Canton, let them immediately seize from him the seals, and place under control and examination all his family and nearest relations; let the males be instantly forwarded to the capital for strict trial, and, as they are sentenced, be delivered over to the criminal board for punishment.

Those who have received the wealth and goods of the rebellious barbarians, and secretly transmitted them to their families, let the said Kwoyen seal up the goods &c., & send in a report & list.

The deputed great officers must not be guilty of any connivance, in opposition to the laws and ungrateful forgetfulness of my imperial favours. As to the officers who are able to be victorious, they shall be distinguished. All may rely on my imperial intentions. Respect this.

By J. S. & C. R.

The Keuminfoo, &c., on account of strict prohibitions against blackguards and vagabonds, annoying people and raising disturbances, issues this proclamation.

It is known that the superior officers have issued perspicuous orders for the full information of the military and the people.

"All the barbarian merchants are now permitted to trade on an equal footing; and it is ordered that the native merchants, frequenting Canton, treat the barbarian merchants, when going or coming, with protection, compassion, and increased indulgence; and so forth.

Hence is manifested the virtuous intentions of the substantial compassion of the superior officers for merchants from afar; and the said military and people should, therefore, implicitly obey the orders, and set about protecting, compassionating and indulgently treating (the barbarian merchants) with sincerity; but apprehending that there is a class of lawless vagabonds, who surreptitiously engage fishing boats, and cruise in them about in the offing, and when they fall in with single, weak, small boats, at once attack and violently plunder them; which will bring great calamities on the class of native traders; therefore, besides issuing strict orders to make seizures and severe examinations, it is proper to send forth a strictly prohibitory proclamation; and hereby it is proclaimed to the military and people, for their full information:—"All of ye must remain quiet in your different occupations and tread not in your former evil ways; but if ye dare, as of old, to oppose (the orders), when once ye are seized, you shall be forthwith subjected to the heaviest punishment; I shall not be tardy in making good my words. Let all implicitly obey; oppose not.—A special proclamation. 3rd moon, 4th day (March 20th). By this.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEB. 1841.

Time	Bar.	Therm.	Wind	State of Sky	Remarks
1 54 59	30.40	NW 45	mod. wd. cldy.	wd. freshen- ing, evening showers, wind NW night cldy. fr. wd. NW.	
2 3 50	30.14	NW 45	fr. wd. evening cldy. and mod. wd. night cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
3 9 48	30.10	NW 45	fr. wd. evening cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
4 4 47	30.30	N 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
5 5 53	30.10	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
6 6 54	30.10	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
7 7 58	30.12	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
8 8 56	30.14	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
9 9 51	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
10 10 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
11 11 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
12 12 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
13 1 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
14 2 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
15 3 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
16 4 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
17 5 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
18 6 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
19 7 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
20 8 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
21 9 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
22 10 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
23 11 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
24 12 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
25 1 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
26 2 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
27 3 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
28 4 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
29 5 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		
30 6 50	30.11	NE 45	mod. wd. cldy. fr. wd. NW.		





at dawn the first mark of darkness I had received from a lady. They allowed me to remain until the evening, and I was once more clothed in my own dress, and my shoes, and after staying some time, we all went to my prison to write answers to our letters.

February the 20th. Had the pleasure of a visit from some Chinese naval officers, who told me that we were to leave Ningpo within a fortnight. We thought there was truth in the news, but we were not certain until the 21st, when I received the glad tidings from yourself. It would be impossible to describe what our feelings were on that occasion. I had thought that the gentlemen had known it the day before, so that our meeting at the first moment, was not as joyful as it otherwise would have been, but they had no sooner read my letter, than our mutual congratulations were warm and most sincere, and I again had the happiness of welcoming them to my poor prison, where we wrote answers to our friends. Nothing was now spoken of, but the anxiety of our speedy relief, as for myself I could scarcely believe it, till I was on my way to Ningpo.

On the 22nd of February, before I arose, my attendant came to my bed-room, saying, "Captain Anstruther, get up this and immediately the messenger called to me, saying that we were indeed to go to China. At a quarter of five, he little thought that he was not to form one of the party. I am sure, you will believe me, when I tell you, that I knew not which thing to do first. Numbers of people came round my prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the commander's aid, I got all my boys packed. While thus engaged, he was sent for by the mandarins, who told him, that he was not like the other English prisoners, they would therefore not allow him to accompany them but send him down to Canton. This threw me immediately alone with my spirits and I fell deeply when a few minutes afterwards, I saw him locked up in his prison, as he had long been my friend in adversity. I now with difficulty got through the crowd to the gentlemen's prison, where I received a hearty welcome and the warmest congratulations, and was free to speak of past troubles. Captain Anstruther was last seen upon seeing the commander to give him money, and after many entreaties made to the mandarins, whom he had greatly offended by withholding a picture for some unknown reason, he at last succeeded in leaving his way through the crowd. We walked a great while in the prison yard until by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our prison. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river in our conveyance, I looked back at the crowded and distant mass of spectators. Mandarins of every grade were in attendance. Indeed the excitement at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chefoo led principally along the river side, and our travelling was anything but comfortable, the pun being so bad, that I feared our palanquins would slip. We were once thrown on the ground. I struck my head, but the alarm was more than the injury. I thought my fall would not be an end, until I reached Chefoo. On the road we met several countries crying on the banners to use all speed, to the mutual gratification of both parties. At last we arrived safely at Chefoo, where we were received with due honor by mandarins. We had not breakfasted, and when the gentlemen asked for food a filthy fellow came in with an open-salt of cakes. Afterwards they brought us each a basin of meat. Captain Anstruther was now taken to be commander's house, and after remaining a little while, he came out telling us, that we should now be sent for to live the same story told him, namely, that we should not have come to China if the admiral had not sent us, and that we must now return and tell the commanding officer, he must get the ships away with all speed, and with all compliments say, that a great many sailors were waiting to enter Chefoo, as even so the English conspired it, but at the same time, he entreated us to take under no apprehension for they had no hostile intentions. As it was concluded, that first Douglas, who is occupying me to Chefoo, will captain Anstruther should remain and see all the new-military, but when we were with Mr. Dickson, Douglas told him, that captain Anstruther had nothing to do with the people, and begged that he might be allowed to remain with his crew, and that captain Anstruther might accompany me. It was long determined, that both the gentlemen should stay behind and only Mr. With me up my mind. I made every inquiry for my only boat and other things, but the mandarins had previously sent for to inspect, but in vain, as the officer kept them and would not move the same. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen and returned my palanquins which conveyed me to the water-side, where the English presented me with a fan. On the mandarins' premises I had the pleasure of meeting all the fellow-prisoners, which relieved my mind, as I was not before aware that they had come down from Ningpo, and had not even been for several months. I spoke a few words to them as my custom passed. On our way we were taken to the soldiers' boats. If taking a few hours and quick, I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be numerous and occupied a very large space. I very attentively was now directed, as they carried me due to the boats, and I had a chair in the company for my comfort. The mandarins who accompanied me, showed me every attention. For some hours out here by at anchor, to enable the other prisoners to embark, and during the night proceeded on her way to Chefoo. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, I was once more, gladdened by the sight of an English vessel. Soon after we were boarded by two naval officers and Mr. J. Jones, who the first to welcome me to freedom. In a short space of time, we saw several other vessels, which lay at anchor, and a few minutes more, and the whole fleet was before me. I thought I saw at first a change on Chefoo as we approached, the boats were no longer on the hills and to us, at least, all things looked strange, but perhaps the alteration was in an alarm. At the foot

de- we saw, captain Anstruther of the Blanche met his gig to convey me on board, and glad did it was I to step into it, and that night for ever a guest, who please me I had received me a letter from you. When I first stepped on the deck of the Blanche I received the warmest congratulations of captain Anstruther and the many friends to whom I was then introduced. What my feelings were at that moment none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one seemed a participant in my enjoyment and each congratulation was the smile of heart-felt sympathy. I have now sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to allow me to partake. I remained on board the Blanche until the arrival of my fellow-prisoners, whom I was most anxious to see once more. Lieutenant Douglas and captain Anstruther soon joined us, and it heightened my pleasure greatly to see them, I am much comforted, restored to their usual comforts and warm friends. For long, the European part of the crew came ashore on board. I was much distressed at seeing their wasted frames and pale countenances, but these a cheering certainty that every kindness would soon be shown them. It is to be hoped that, by the blessing of God, they will soon regain their wonted strength, and I trust, the sad losses they so dearly loved will leave no vacant space in their memory. Being most anxious to see you, my dear friend, and Dr. Lockhart being in waiting to accompany me, I had no time to hasten to the ship Blanche, where you had so carefully provided for my comfort. My dear friend, Douglas did not leave me, until I was safely on board; and, as soon as I had reached the deck, then I perceived the loud and hearty cheers of the whole crew, which not being anticipated was completely overwhelming, combined as it was with the cordial welcome of captain Trail and his officers. To describe our meeting would be needless—it is too indelibly engraven on the heart of each ever to be forgotten, but I would not conclude without a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt ascription of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Gracious Saviour and the all-sustaining Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise "I will not leave thee nor forsake thee."

ANNE KNOX.

### Singapore Institution.

The trustees have to render with gratitude to the kind interest manifested in the progress of the institution by Lady RAYLES, widow of the admirable and lamented Sir T. STAMFORD RAYLES. Through her representation the committee of the British and foreign bible society made a grant to the school (which has been received and acknowledged) of 100 bibles and testaments in each of the English, Chinese and Malay languages; as also the committee of the religious tract society a grant of books to the value of £10, and the promises to continue their efforts to procure aid from her friends and others interested in education resident in England. The committee have also to acknowledge with thankfulness the many donations of money and books with which they have been favoured during the last year from visitors to and residents in the settlement.

The treasurer's report in the appendix will show the state of the funds.—The income is barely adequate to meet the regular monthly expenditure; besides which, various donations are constantly made on the funds, for stationary books, maps, and other expensive articles.—There will be immediately added also additional outlay applicable to the new wing.—The building itself is still in an incomplete state, and the trustees intend speedily to take into consideration the propriety of finishing it, by erecting the other wing, the expense of which will more than swallow up the balance in the treasurer's hands. These facts, taken in connection with the statements in the following paragraph which appeared in the Singapore Free Press shortly after Mr. DICKINSON vacated on his duties, will show the friends of education in the settlement that they must not slacken their exertions, but on the contrary increase them in order to meet the greatly increased expenditure.

"THE SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.—This seminary has within the last month received a very valuable addition to its means of imparting instruction, in the person of Mr. DICKINSON, a gentleman before belonging to the American mission at this station, who has entered as second master, under a formal engagement to continue his services for a prescribed term of years. The numbers attending the school rendered the additional service of another master indispensable if justice were to be done to the pupils, and the growing necessities of the establishment maintained.—But this of course entails a heavy demand upon the means at the disposal of the trustees; and it is to be apprehended that, without some extension of the resources of the establishment, to meet the increasing exigencies of the settlement in an educational point of view, and the consequent claims upon the institution, it may fall short of doing all the good it might otherwise effect, and be compelled to act within a more limited range than the circumstances of the place require. It must be the wish of all the European residents in this settlement who take an interest, and we hope there are few that do not, in the progress of education among the natives, to see the institution prosper. The number of resident subscribers is, as might be expected in this limited European community very small; yet the amount of the monthly subscription falls perhaps something below what might be expected for such an object, in a progressive British colony. In consideration of this new call upon the resources of the establishment, which we have mentioned above, it is to be hoped that, the subject being thus brought to the notice of the public, some augmentation of the subscription list will take place among the residents here; and we trust this appeal will not pass unnoticed by our more distant readers."

### List of Masters at the Institution.

1 Mr. Nair,	Upper department.
2 Mr. Dickinson,	Upper department.
3 Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Lower ditto.
4 Ramsey,	Assistant in upper department.
Chinese schools.	
5 Gwek Kim,	Bohlian Teachers.
6 Kway Hoo,	Canton ditto.
7 Hia Foy,	Teachers ditto.
8 Beng See,	Malay school.
9 Mohamed Arif,	Head Malay teacher.
10 Sobhani,	
11 Jaman Mohadjee,	

The Chinese and Malay teachers (Mohamed Arif excepted) are paid according to the average number of scholars they bring every month.

### Total number of boys on the lists.

Upper department, 3 classes	61
Lower ditto, 2 classes	45
Chinese schools	60
Malay ditto	41-200

The average daily attendance is 160, to 170 the deficiencies being chiefly in the Malay and Chinese departments.

### The Scholars may be thus particularised:

15 Macao Portuguese,	
4 Armenians,	
1 Spaniard from Manila,	
2 Jews,	
25 Protestant Christians,	
13 Klings,	
2 Parsees,	
3 Cochins Chinese,	
23 Roman Catholic Christians, (not including the 80 Malay,	
70 Chinese.—208.	

Several Chinese and Malays attend only the English classes in the upper and lower departments, and are not included in the Chinese and Malay school lists.

### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

### From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

### Social and Domestic Life.

(Continued from No. 7 Sep. page 34.)

In order to divert the company, should conversation flag, and their own music pull on the ear, professional musicians, jugglers, picture-makers, and the like, are hired for the day. To these are added a variety of the story-telling genus, very different in character from the ordinary members of the profession in the east. These persons make it their especial business to learn, not so much, but all the gossip of a neighbourhood, which they retail for the entertainment of their employers. Some of these traders in scandal are frequently hired to relieve the tediousness of a sick-room; but those engaged to divert a party of pleasure, have a second and somewhat startling duty—it is, to act an example to politeness and good breeding, to improve the tone of the society that requires their services. These (not very extraordinary) functions they are said to combine in a most extraordinary manner. We are assured that, although, in their capacity of amuseurs, they indulge in extravagant buffoonery, rudeness, and impudence they remain perfectly self-possessed, and at the proper moment, reclaim their polished dressmen, or recall the whole company to order and good breeding.

From the pleasures and forms that mainly occupy the life of a Japanese, we must now turn to its closing scene, and, having begun with his birth, and the chapter with his burial. But first, we must advert to the length of time during which death occasionally prevails. Many Japan as of the higher order die suddenly, either in the course of nature or by their own hands. If a man holding office dies, his death is mourned—it is a national—and family life proceeds apparently as usual, till the revelation of his place has been obtained for his son. If such a person be deeply in debt, the same cause is adopted for the benefit of his creditors, who receive his salary, whilst he, though well known to be dead, is suddenly alive. Again, if he has incurred any disgrace, or committed any offence, the conviction of which would be attended with disastrous punishment, mortification, and exclusion of blood, he probably stabs himself, or either in his family circle, if any good to his family be contingent upon his death's remaining for a time unperceived, or publicly, in a solemn assembly of his friends, if the object be solely a satisfaction of justice, and obtaining of punishment.

When the necessity for the solemn cause, or when a Japanese openly dies, either naturally or by the national law, the first symptom of mourning that appears, is the turning all the screens and sliding doors throughout the house top-sy-turvy, and all garments inside out. A priest then takes his place by the corpse. The family is supposed to be too much absorbed in sorrow to think of their attending to the minor cares and preparations requisite upon the melancholy occasion; whereas, they are permitted to weep in uncontrolled solitude, whilst their most intimate friends supply their place in all matters of business or ceremony. One of these kind substitutes directs the laying out of the corpse, whilst another orders the funeral. One staves himself at the





The following melancholy account of the death of an old friend, Captain Stand, late master of the Transport Pestonjee Bommjee, when watering on Hongkong, in the "Chin man islands," on the evening of the 20th ult., will be read with horror by all men; but many of us are interested in feelings of deeper sympathy. Our readers may depend on its general correctness.

The murdered officer was accompanied by one of the seamen named "Connor" whose name the murder in the following manner; and from the great quantity of blood subsequently perceived upon the spot where the attack was made, there appears no doubt of the fatal result.

Moving landed with the master at nine o'clock, and when at a short distance from the watering place, past the cries of Connor drew first B. B. Crawford, proceeding in the direction of the noise with his gun accompanied by the lad Cunningham, as rapidly as possible; he rescued Connor at the moment of being captured by five or six Chinese, armed with long knives and billhooks.

Connor said the captain was murdered. He, therefore, instantly repaired on board, and descended the boat under the direction of the chief officer, Mr. West, in order to be able to rescue the master or bring his remains on board—the search in water proved ineffectual as the blood was traced for a considerable distance at 7 p.m. hearing some firing, B. C. replied with an armed party to enter the boat, in charge of two boys; a slight collision had taken place.

During the night the ship was surrounded by boats; and on proceeding to see the following morning the ship had a number of large boats manned with about three hundred people, placed themselves in a position to board; a few shots had however, the effect of dispersing them.

John Connor, seaman, of the Pestonjee Bommjee, transport, states that, when in company with capt. Stand of the said ship on the 19th of March 1841, about half past ten in the morning, he saw him attacked by a party of Chinese, near the town where the ship was watering; captain Stand had for some time been accompanied by several people belonging to the town, and when returning to the ship was attacked by the Chinese, armed with short swords or knives and billhooks, he was also attacked and only escaped by Lieut. Crawford, agent of the said ship, and William Cunningham, seaman, coming to his rescue at the time. From the quantity of blood he afterwards pointed out to Lieut. Crawford, on the spot where the captain was attacked, he had reason to believe captain Stand was killed. On his return captain Stand had been removed, though he could point out the person belonging to the principal house in the town, who was in company with captain Stand at the time he was attacked.

The emperor has lately disclaimed the canton of Hongkong to the English; discharges Keshen and orders him to be led in chains to the capital.

On the 4th day of the 2d moon (Feb. 28th, 1841), the imperial commands were received by the inner council as follows:

On former occasions, in consequence of the English having rebelled, and edalizing their own rein to their piratical proceedings, the imperial will was handed down ordering Keshen and his colleagues to keep up rigorous guard and watchfulness, as there was the highest necessity for the adoption of measures for attacking and exterminating the enemy, and that there should be no protracted delay nor impeding of affairs. After those said rebels therefore had attacked and seized our fortresses, we specially ordered Keshen to be taken by the board of punishment and his conduct rigorously investigated; but, as formerly, he commanded him, with assured courage, to exterminate and end the rebels in order to redeem his lost domains. But the said Keshen, after he had arrived at Canton, willingly allowed himself to be duped by these rebel barbarians.

We had previously passed our indignation upon him, and he had turned him; but with pertinacious obstinacy he himself assumed the management of the barbarian affairs, not allowing general Ho and Lieut. governor E to be apprised of his intentions. Of the various points of the proceedings which he reported to the court, he made no development of the rebellious designs of the English, but forthwith in their behalf brought our favour and indulgence, while the whole business of preparing, watching, prevention, and extermination which was really his duty to attend to, he put far from him without inquiry. All this too in consequence of the words of the said rebels that they would deliver up Tingbo. Keshen received a dispatch from Elliot to this effect, and he sent it up to Elapoo, and the said barbarian Eye also gave a barbarian letter in charge to his chief officer, who remained at Chekwang, to be for him despatched in haste to Elapoo that he might attend, while and wait with expectation of their return.

To day it appears by a speedy dispatch from Elapoo, the Lieut. governor, that the English rebels had sent in a rebellious document, and stating that they were all remaining at Hongkong, and that they had issued a false proclamation to the people. Now, Hongkong is a place of very great importance, and Keshen has on a former occasion memorialized in relation to it (that it be ceded to the English), but should we be willing to give it to them, most certainly could they have bodies of troops stationed there, would collect together quantities of provisions, erect forts and place their great guns upon them, and after awhile they would become inviolable in their desires for Kwangtung province; and of the disastrous consequences which would ensue, we cannot find words to express.

More recently Keshen has sent up a memorial requesting that the English be allowed to carry on commercial dealings at Canton, and also to live there. Hongkong for an anchorage and for a temporary place of residence; and thus by his former and after representations he perfectly contradicts himself, and has entirely exceeded the bounds of all reason.

And, moreover, this business was proceeded with all prior to the reception of the imperial will; wherefore then could the said governor (Keshen) allow the rebel English to take Hongkong with impunity? It now appears evident from the duly prepared report of Elapoo, that numbers of the English barbarians have already settled down at Hongkong, and they really declare that Keshen has agreed to cede it to them, and produce his written document as evidence of the fact; and that they have also issued a proclamation setting forth that the people of the said place are the subjects of the British Crown! In looking over this report I am aroused to deepest and most wrathful indignation. I the emperor, am the legitimate sovereign of all the empire, and there is not a foot of ground nor a single native native but which is in the full possession of our realm. Keshen has taken it upon himself to give Hongkong; he has of his own accord granted them permission to carry on commercial dealings, and has daringly presumed to ask our imperial favour and extraordinary indulgence, exhibiting his solicitations for compassion in direct behalf of these rebels. Keshen has been influenced by the fears of others, and has reported to the court concerning the various affairs of Kwangtung province, incoherently stating, that of the advantageous positions there were none of the important ones that could be guarded, that the military weapons were in a condition too unfit to be relied upon, that the power of the troops

lacked firmness, and that the dispositions of the people were fluctuating; such are the several kinds of words of softened flattery which he groups bold of and prolixly promissed, wishing us to coincide with him. We do not know what kind of error he must really commit (to be thus easily alarmed). Thus our favour he renders nugatory, and seizes his country, having lost every trace of the principle implanted in him by heaven. Let Keshen, therefore, be disgraced from his office and be put in prison; and we appoint the adjutant general Ying, with a Foo and a Chow magistrate, to be selected and appointed by Elapoo to guide the escort Keshen under arrest to the capital, that rigorous investigations may be instituted upon his conduct. And let all his property be immediately seized and confiscated. Respect this.

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press, Macao, April 1st, 1841.

### The emperor and the fall of the Bocca tigris

At five o'clock on the 26th day of the 2d moon (30th March 1841) the imperial commands arrived in this province, as follows:

The English rebellion on a former occasion, and having seized upon the fortress of Shikuh and Tachuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, have caused us to smash our teeth with combined imprecations. We therefore specially deputed Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang to assemble from every quarter the efficient troops, and to advance and exterminate the enemy. But now they have attacked and destroyed the fortress of Hooman (Bocca tigris), and have even recklessly dared to approach near to the confines of the city (Canton), creating vast confusion, being destitute of all reason. Contemptuously regarding our celestial dynasty they have carried their unsubmitive rebellions to this extreme, and I, the emperor, now swear that both powers shall not stand (one or the other must conquer or perish). Let Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang, at the time reckoned upon for their arrival, forthwith put in order our patriotic troops, and with undivided effort seize the English barbarians and make an entire extermination and end of the whole of them. They will subside our wrathful indignation. If the whole number of them be not thus effectually destroyed, how shall I, the emperor, be able to answer to the gods of the heaven and the earth, and cherish the hopes of our people? Respect this.

Again have the imperial commands been received as follows:

The rebellious barbarians having formerly seized upon the forts of Shikuh and Tachuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, was cause for still more increased attentions to rigorous means of defence. But on the 8th day of the 2d moon (February 28th, 1841) these rebellious barbarians destroyed our position of Hooman, evincing that all the great officers of the said region were entirely in a state of utter unpreparedness, and that the military affairs of Kwangtung province were in a ruinous and unsafe condition. Let the general of the army, therefore, of this region, together with the governor, Lieut. governor, assistant general, literary chancellor, the judge, mandarin of circuit (Taouthe) with the Foo, Chow and Heen magistrates be all disgraced from their rank, but retained in office until they make up their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. Respect this.

[Vert. J. L. S.]

By request for the Canton Press, Macao, March 30th, 1841.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1841.

NO. 15.



FOR BOMBAY.  
THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain  
WILLS, will have quick dispatch.  
For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR CALCUTTA.  
THE BARGE LADY HAYES, 312 Tons  
Captain STRACHAN, with early  
dispatch.  
This Barge can be sold in the event of a suitable price  
being offered. She was built by K&J at Calcutta of the  
best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.  
THE BARGE MINERVA, of 327 Tons  
Master; apply to  
J. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
Macao, 19th March, 1841.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.  
THE Spanish BARGE YSABEL II;  
apply to  
GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.  
Macao, 19th March, 1841.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.  
THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CAN-  
TABRO, of 210 Tons; apply to  
GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.  
Macao, 19th March, 1841.



FOR BOMBAY.  
THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARKE,  
to sail with all dispatch. For freight  
apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Canton In-  
surance Office held this day to take into con-  
sideration the increased risk arising for the season's  
Tons going home at a period of the year so much later  
than usual, and consequently so much more liable to  
bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on ves-  
sels going to sea after the 20th April from Macao  
Roads or the Islands as follows.

To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct.	
United States of America	do 3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do 34 "
Spain or Portugal	do 34 "
Ports in the River St. Laurence	do 24 "
Other Ports on the East Coast	do 3 "
of British North America	do 3 "
Australian Colonies	do 3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only  
for the present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

Union Insurance Society of Canton 1841-43.

The following will be the rates of premium in the  
above office for the present season on vessels  
leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after  
the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
United States of America	do	3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do	34 "
Spain or Portugal	do	34 "
Ports in the River St. Laurence	do	24 "
Other Ports on the East Coast	do	3 "
of British North America	do	3 "
The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications  
for Insurance can be noted at the office of the under-  
signed in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please  
give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or  
Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be  
shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they  
commence their lading.

DENT & Co.  
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.  
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.  
Calcutta Beer in bottle 64 per dozen, ex Felton  
Hodgson's Beer in Wood.  
Ediot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 6 30 per Hhd.  
do. do. 57-67 25 do.  
PORT WINE 6 5 to 10 per doz. do.  
SHERRY 6 5 to 10 do do.  
CLARET 6 5 to 10 do do.  
BUCCELLAS 6 5 to 10 do do.  
P. LE BRANDY 6 5 to 10 do do.  
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases Sp. drs. 16 per doz. do.  
Mansi & Co. in Boxes and half boxes. 57. and 44.  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars  
a barrel. Rice at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin,  
Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila  
cargoes, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small  
anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841. ANTONIO J. de ROSA.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office,  
the CANTON REGISTER for 1839-40, bound in  
single volume; at \$12 each.

NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned  
will cash bills of the ab-vo description at the cur-  
rent rate of exchange.  
Macao, 2th March, 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR SALE.—Shaking Copper, and Copper nailst.  
Filter. Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different  
sizes. Manila Chains de Superior. Apply to  
IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,  
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.'s Office.  
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.  
AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the follow-  
ing Stores in the original packages, just landed at  
Pelestano.  
9 cases BRUCE CHESTER COGNAC, 8 dozen each.  
20 do. CHERRY DO. do 8 boxes each.  
4 do. EXTRA DRIED RACON DO. 4 sides each.  
8 do. SPICED RACON DO. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
2 do. THREE HAMS.  
100 Kays BUTTER do. 25 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of SAUCES, consisting of Duke of  
Gloucester's, Napier's, Maitland's, Superior, Ragout,  
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c. in quantities not  
less than one box.  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bee's Pale Ale in  
Hogheads and Strong Burton in Casks. Apply  
to Macao, 1st March, 1841. DIROM & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are  
now in the Macao, and for sale apply to  
J. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.  
CANVAS.—24 lb. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6  
42 lb. White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails, 1  
27 do. do. 7  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Duck.  
White Drill.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,\*

AND FOR SALE:  
SUPERIOR London Bottled BRANDY.  
Common drs. in wood and bottle.  
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of  
every bottle carefully covered with lead.  
CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality.  
Holland Gin.  
French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.  
Bordeaux and Pale SHERRY  
ANNISSETTE and DRY-EST WINE.  
Superior old HOCK.  
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.  
Cider, in one dozen cases.  
Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.  
Superior Eau de Cologne.  
Manila and Batavia Sugar.  
OILMAN'S STORES.  
MARINE STORES.—Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and  
Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint;  
Lined Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm  
and Coal Tar; Cot and Manila Rope, from 1

to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch &  
Drops Leads; Log and Marline. Assorted  
of 3, 5, 6, and 7 cwt. and two of 22 cwt. each;  
CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA ROPE.  
GLASS and CROCKERY WARE:  
(One double set of blue and white BREAKFAST  
SERVING; and one small set of chocolate DIS-  
HES SERVICE.  
Two BRASS-BEN-FOUNDERS, with equipments complete.  
BEAVER HATS.  
PAPERHANG.  
STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.  
Pump York and West-balis HAMS, for sale at the  
original English cost.  
A few Kags of TOMATOES.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:  
Patent SELF-ACTING TAPS MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet  
ELASTIC BRACES.  
AMERICAN BUTTER, in small Kags.  
DO SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.  
DO, PILLOT and NAVY BRAND. { These are fresh,  
DO, FLOUR. { & will be sold un-  
DO, BEEF and PORK, in barrels { commonly cheap,  
{ to have an account  
MRS. BEEF, in half barrels.  
BEEF and PINE CHERRY,  
MACAO & SONS, &c. &c.  
Apply to JOHN SMITH,  
P.O. N. E. house on the Pr. ya Grande,  
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION  
SOCIETY

THE members of the Morrison Education Society,  
and the public in general are respectfully in-  
formed, that the Library of the Society continues up to the  
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether  
they be permanent members of the institution, or not  
temporary contributors to it; the contribution required  
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or  
any shorter period. (Catalogues may be had from the  
Rev. A. H. MORRISON, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who  
will also forward such books as may be required from the  
Library, upon order being sent to him at any time  
(Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.  
at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church  
Macao.

J. ROSE MORRISON,  
Recording Secretary and Librarian,  
Macao, 1st Feb'y, 1841.  
\* Friends of the Society can have opportunity of  
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours  
of 1 and 4 p.m.

The following notice should have appeared in  
our last number, but it was mislaid.

H. M. Ship *Blenheim*.  
Macao Roads, 31st March, 1841.

Gentlemen,—The Commander in Chief, Sir  
Gordon Bremer, having taken his departure for  
Calcutta, his duties have devolved on me, for the  
time being, as Senior officer on the Chinese  
coast. I have the honor to acquaint you there-  
with; and considering that the protection, and  
the promotion of one of the main bulwarks of  
the Empire, the Commerce of the country, is  
one of the principal duties of the profession to  
which I have the honor to belong, I beg to  
express my readiness at all times, to communi-  
cate freely with the commercial community on  
this important station on matters relating thereto;  
and to assure them, that I shall be most willing  
to attend to any representation they may feel  
it necessary to make to the Senior officer, in  
relation to general interests, collectively; or in-  
dividually in respect to more private concerns;  
giving them the best consideration in my power.  
I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant  
H. LE FLEWING SENHOUSE,  
Capt. of H. M. S. *Blenheim*,  
and Senior Officer on the China Coast.  
To the Respective Members of the British  
Commercial Community, connected with the  
British Trade on the China Coast.



H. M. S. Sulphur,  
Macao Roads, 7th April, 1841.

I am commended by Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, senior officer &c. &c. to communicate to the British merchants at Macao, that he found everything at Canton satisfactory in relating to the trade, and all going on in harmony with trifling exception. That he has left a strong force, and made the most cautious arrangements to rescue our countrymen from the factory, and our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexpectedly made by the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BELLENA.

commander H. M. S. Sulphur,  
and senior officer present.

To the commercial community.—Macao.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

By Thomas Hood Esq.

"Mistress of herself th' Chins fall."—POPE.

"I can't understand it," said my uncle, throwing down on the table the pamphlet he had been reading, and looking up over the fire-place, at the great picture of Canton, painted by his elder brother, when he was mate of an East Indiaman. My aunt was seated beside my uncle, with her cotton-box playing at working; and cousin Tom was working at playing, in a corner. As for my father and myself, we had dropped in as usual after a walk, to take our tea, which through an old connexion with Cathay, was certain to be first-rate at the cottage. "Why on earth," continued my uncle, "why on earth we should go to war, abut the opium business quite passes my comprehension."

"And mine too," chimed in my aunt, whose habit it was to put in a word and put out an argument, as often as she had an opportunity; "I always thought opium was a soothing, soothing sort of thing, so fitly to compose people's passions than to stir them up."

My uncle looked at the speaker with much the same expression as that of the great girl in Wilkie's picture, who is at once frowning and smiling at the boy's grotesque mockery of the Blind Fiddler—for my aunt's allusion to the sedative qualities of opium was aqueous in itself, but provoking, as interrupting the discourse.

"The Sulphur question," she continued, "is quite a different thing. That's all about brimstone and combustibles; and it would only be a piece of it, if we were to send our men of war, and frigates, and fleetships to bombard mount Vesuvius."

"I should like to see," said my father, in his quietest tone, and with his gravest face, for he was laughing inwardly at the proposed grand display of pyrotechnics!

"To go back," resumed my uncle, "to the very beginning of the business, first, we have captain Elliot, who wishes to give the Chinese admiral a chop—"

"And a very civil thing of him too," remarked my aunt.

"So!—what?" exploded my uncle, as snappishly as a Waterloo cock.

"To be sure," said my aunt, in a deprecating tone, "it might be a Friday and a fast day, as to meat."

"As to what?"

"As to meat," repeated my aunt, resolutely. "I have always understood that the Catholic priests and the Japanese were the first to go converting the Chinese."

"Pshaw nonsense!" ejaculated my uncle. "A chop is a document."

"Well, it's not my fault," retorted my aunt, "if things abroad are called by their wrong names. What is a chop, then, in Chinese—I mean a book or written note—is it called a document?"

My uncle gave me long looks, worthy of Job himself. He was greatly vexed—but he transferred the long looks into a French shrug and grimace. My father tried to mend matters

as usual. "After all, brother," he said, "my sister's mistake was natural, and womanly—especially in a mistress of a house, who has to think occasionally of chops and steaks. Besides she has had greater blunders to keep her in countenance—you remember the needless resentment there was about the 'barbarian eye'?"

"To be sure he does," said my aunt, "and why should I be expected to know Chin-ese, any more than lord M. Inoué, or lord Palmerston, or lord Knowles? I especially when it's such a difficult language besides and a single letter stands for a whole chapter, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics."

"But what says the pamphleteer?" said my father, deliberately putting on his spectacles, and taking up the brochure from the table.

"Why, he says," replied my uncle, "that opium is a baneful drug, that it produces the most demoralizing effects on the consumers; and that we have no right to go to war to force a noxious article down the throats of our fellow creatures."

"No, nor a wholesome one neither," returned my father, "as the judge said to the woman when she killed her child for not taking its physic. But what have we here—a return of our exports to the celestial empire?"

"The author means to imply," said my uncle, "that if the Chinese did not chew and smoke so much opium, they would have more money to lay out on our Birmingham and Manchester manufactures."

"Pretty nonsense," indeed! exclaimed my aunt. "As if the Chinese could smoke printed cottons and calicoes and chew Birmingham hardware and cutlery, like the ostriches!"

"I believe it is but a Birmingham argument after all," said my father, "an intricate interest played over with morality. It's the old story in the spelling book.—There's nothing like leather." The pamphleteer and commissioner Lin are both of a mind in condemning a drug in which they are not druggists; but how comes it that the deleterious demoralizing effects of the articles are found out only in 1841?—The opium trade with China is of long standing—it is a old—"

"Robinson Crusoe," cried a small voice from the corner of the room, where cousin Tom had been listening to the discourse and making a paper kite at the same time.

"Robinson fiddlesticks!" cried my aunt, "boys oughtn't to talk about politics. What in the world has opium chewing to do with a desert island?"

"He had a whole cargo of it," muttered Tom, "when he went on his voyage to China."

"The lad's right," said my father. "Go, Tom, and fetch the book,—and De-foe's novel was produced in a twinkling!—The lad's right," repeated my father, reading aloud from the book,—"here's the very passage. 'From Sumatra, says Crusoe, we went to Siam, where we exchanged some of our wares for opium and some amuck—the first a commodity which bears a great price amongst the Chinese, and which at that time was much wanted there.'"

"That's to the point, at any rate," said my uncle, with a nod of approbation to the boy. But my aunt did not so much relish Tom's victory, and on some how bold pretence, took herself out of the room.

"It is a sad job, this war, I am sorry for it," said my father, with a serious shake of his head. "I have always had a sneaking kindness for the Chinese, of an intelligent and ingenious people. We have outrun them now in the race of civilization, but no doubt there was a time when comparatively they were refined and we were the barbarians."

"It is impossible to doubt it," said my uncle with great animation. "To say nothing of their invention of gunpowder, and their discovery of the mariner's compass, look at their earthenware for my own part, I am particularly fond of old china. It is, I may say, quite a possession inherited perhaps from my grand-mother, with several closets full of the antique oriental porcelain. She used to say it was a general taste."

"And she had Horace Walpole," said my father, "to back her opinion."

"To be sure she had," replied my uncle, eagerly; "and the Chinese must be a genteel people. It is sufficient to look at their elegant

ten services, to convince one that they are not made any more than their vessels of the commonest earth. You feel at once—"

"That Shang Whang is a gentleman," said my father, and Nan-king a lady, in spite of their names."

My uncle paid no attention to the joke, but went on in a stir to have a lighted father Matthew. "To look at a Chinese service," he said, "is enough of itself to make one a cannibal. It inspires one with a horror of mankind, with the exquisite horror of malt liquor and such as our races. I don't expect to compare our drinking vessels with the Chinese, they are like horse-back-ets to a bird's glass, and remembering their huge dragons, and black jacks, and wassail too, our Gothic and Saxon ancestors must have been a little coarse, not to say hogish, in their draughts."

"They must, indeed," said my father.

"Now here is a delicate drinking-vessel, continued my uncle, taking up from a side-table a cup hardly large enough for a fairy to get into. "What sort of liquor ought one to expect from such a pretty little chalice?"

"At a guess," replied my father, very gravely, nothing coarser than mountain dew."

"Yes," said my uncle, with enthusiasm, "to drink out of such a diminutive calix, all channelled with lacunae, is, indeed, like to the poetical fancy of skipping dew out of a flower! And then the Sybil to whom only such a cup could belong!"

"She must have had thinner lips than an Austrian," said my father.

"And what a ladylike hand," exclaimed my uncle, "for such a Lilliputian utensil would escape from any but the most feminine fingers."

"Her hand must be like her foot," said my father, "which is never bigger than a child's."

"And there, again, we have a proof of refinement," said my uncle. "Walking is generally considered in Europe as a vulgar and common exercise for a lady, and it shows the extreme deficiency of the well-bred Chinese female, that as far as possible she makes a conventional impropriety a physical impossibility."

"And it is somewhat remarkable," said my father, "that the Chinese gentlemen have an appendage, formerly indispensable with the politest man in the world in its politest time, the pigtail!"

"Exactly," said my uncle. "But here is the lady, and he took up another of his grand-mother's brittle legacies, on a plate that ought to be a plate to Moore's paradise and the port. Just he did it up towards the window, and observe its transparency, softening down the sunshine you observe in a sort of moonlight."

"Very transparent, indeed," said my father, "yonder is Nan-king herself, fetching a walk by that blue river."

"Yes, bluer than the Rhine," said my uncle, "though it has not been put into poetry. And look at the birds, and fruits, and flowers! And that pretty rural temple!"

"Is it on the earth or in the sky?" asked my father.

"Whichever you please," said my uncle, "and the garden is all the more Edenlike for that ingenious equivocation. There is no horizon you observe, but a sort of blending, as we may suppose there was in paradise, of earth and heaven."

"Very practical indeed," said my father, "and these curly-tailed swallows, and those crooked judicious may be flying or swimming at the option of the spectators."

"Exactly so," said my uncle; "and there you have the superior fancy of the Chinese. A Staffordshire potter would leave nothing to the imagination. He would never dream of building a castle in the air, or throwing a bridge over nothing."

"He would not, indeed," said my father, "even if he could get an act of parliament for it."

"Not he," cried my uncle. "All must be fact with him—no fiction. But it is otherwise with the Chinese. They have been called scribble and literal copyists—ton, on the contrary, they have more boldness and originality than all our royal academy put together. For instance, here is a road, the further end of which is lost in that white blank which may or

many not stand for the arrangement."

"And yet," said my father, "that little man in pincettes is waking up, as if he had an errand at the office end."

"For aught we know," said my uncle, "it may be another spy—and I have often fancied that the paintings on their temple were copies from their idols' own faces. In the mean time we may gather some hints of the character of the people from their porcelain—that they are literary and musical, and from the frequent occurrence of figures of children, that they are of all climates and domestic habits. And, above all, that they are eminently unwarlike, and inclined only to peaceful and pastoral pursuits. I do not remember ever seeing an armed figure, weapons at any station in war, and its attributes, in any of their temples."

"So much the worse for them," said my father, "for they are threatened with something more than a temperance teapot. It will be like the chink vessel in the old fable, coming in contact with the bonzen one. There will be a fine smash, brother, of your fayettes ware."

"A smash! where?" inquired my aunt, who had just entered the room, and imperfectly overheard the last sentence. "What are you talking of?"

"Of a bull in a China shop," said my father, with a hard wink at my uncle.

"Yes; what a dreadful smash, sure enough," said my aunt. "There was Mrs. Starkey, who kept the great Staffordshire warehouse at Smithfield Lane—she had an overdriven hearse run into her shop only last week. At first, she says, he was quiet enough, for besides racing up and down St. John's viaduct, he had been bullock-hunted all over England, and Hoxton fields, and that had taken the wildness out of him. So at first he only stood staring at the jugs and mugs, and things as if admiring the patterns."

"And pray," inquired my uncle, "where was Mrs. Starkey in the mean time?"

"Why, the shopman, you see, had crept under the counter, for safety, and Mr. Starkey was in the back parlour, and saw every thing by peeping through a crack of the green curtain, over the glass door. So the mad bull stood staring at the crockery, quiet enough; when suddenly with a snort of his tail, he brought down on his back a whole row of pipkins; that being over head, I suppose he remembered being pelted about the streets, for the clatter of the earthen ware about his ears seemed to put him up again; so he gave a stamp and a bellow that made the whole shop shake again, and down rattled a great jug on his hind quarters. Well, round turns the Bull, quite savage, with another loud bellow, as much as to say, 'I should like to know who did that?' when what he could see by his 'luck' but a China figure of a mandarin, as big as our Tom there, a grinning and nodding at him with his head."

"Commissioner Lin," said my father, with a significant nod to my aunt.

"Mrs. Starkey thinks," continued my aunt, "that the mad Bull took the China figure for a human creature, and particularly as its motions made it look so life-like—however, the more the bull stamped and bellowed the more the mandarin grinned and nodded his head; till at last and at last, the Bull got so aggravated, that sticking his tail upright, Mrs. Starkey says, as still as the kitchen poker, he made but one rush at the China mandarin, and smashed him all into shivers."

"And there you have the whole history," said my father, with another nod to my uncle, "of a war with China."

#### CHINESE LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

The study of the language and literature of China was begun in France by the late Monsieur Abel Remusat, and has been continued with increasing success by his successor, Monsieur Stanislas Julien, to whose unwearied zeal and profound researches we stand indebted for introducing to us the rich stores of Chinese knowledge. If the arrogance and prejudices of the Chinese government close upon us, with jealous care the entrances to the oriental empire, the monuments of Chinese genius, at least, are open to the investigations of our learned men. The history, philosophy, politics, reli-

gion, customs, and manners of China are no longer secrets hidden from us, and we may rise in the vast productions of a literature perhaps the most fruitful and the richest upon earth. All the branches of ancient and modern literature have one common origin, and all, in speaking, the members of the same family, connected, though remotely, with each other. Chinese literature owns no foreign extraction: it has been neither altered nor developed by extraneous contributions, but stands alone, and is truly original purely Chinese. It was created and formed by a nation, or rather a little world, hitherto mysterious and unknown in extent, eight times as large as France, that boasts of a population of 300,000,000, and whose secret annals and records reach unbrokenly to three thousand years before the Christian era. Last year one of the deans of M. Julien, M. Baym, published his translation of the Chinese theatre. Another of his sons, M. Theodore Parieu, presents us now with a collection of Chinese tales. These tales are chosen from the voluminous collection of novels and romances, of which the Chinese have an incredible number. This sort of composition is not, however, looked upon by them as worthy of much attention, and in China a novel does not, as with us, receive an honourable station in the libraries; it is ranked, with dramatic pieces, in the lowest scale of the productions of genius. *Journal des Debats.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POSTED BY THE 10TH INSTANT.

#### CHINA.

Arrive 13th Inst.

LATEST DATES.			
England	25th Dec.	Singapore	18th Feby.
U. States	10th Oct.	Java	30th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	12th March
Rome	13th Jany.	Austral-Asia	

ARRIVED FROM.			
8	Servira, (U. S.)	Silver, Manila and Valparaíso	
9	La Basse, (Port.)	Gomes, Singapore	
10	Amara, (Port.)	Campana, Singapore and Bantam	
11	James, (Port.)	McDonald, Manila and London	

SAILED FOR.			
4	H. M. S. Jervis, (Crownship)	most commd. R. Fallon, Calcutta	
7	Alma, (Canton)	Singapore	
7	H. M. B. Cochrane, (Port.)	T. J. Clarke, esp. commd. China	
9	Margherita, (Port.)	Gomes, Singapore & Batavia	

The outside fleet has we believe moved from Hongkong to Hongkong.

#### VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS.

For Calcutta—Black Swan.

For Bombay—Cockswain, Albatross.

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Transports, Palmyra, Prince George, Parretto Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albatross.

From Liverpool—Cheeth, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.

From Calcutta—Bever, Ariel, Cowslip Family, Nod Khan, Francisco, Cowslip, Sea Queen, Fortalice, Regina, Clow, Harbinger, Sir E. Ryan.

From Bombay—Sir Herbert Compton.

From Calcutta—Bever, Ariel, Cowslip Family, Nod Khan, Francisco, Cowslip, Sea Queen, Fortalice, Regina, Clow, Harbinger, Sir E. Ryan.

From Calcutta—Bever, Ariel, Cowslip Family, Nod Khan, Francisco, Cowslip, Sea Queen, Fortalice, Regina, Clow, Harbinger, Sir E. Ryan.

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From Calcutta—Bever, Ariel, Cowslip Family, Nod Khan, Francisco, Cowslip, Sea Queen, Fortalice, Regina, Clow, Harbinger, Sir E. Ryan.

Retterdam (Tong-Sing) and the (command) H. C. armed steamers.

Albatross capt. R. gen. I. N. Nemo, capt. W. H. Hill.

#### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

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The ships at Whampoa are loading fast; the merchant-shipping have removed from Toankoo to Hongkong bay.

Our readers will observe, from Mr. Shuck's translation, that great and persevering enmity has been exhibited against the unfortunate Keshen by all the provincial officers; but no one can judge of his probable fate in the present excited state of the government.

We think but little of the proclamation of the three commissioners, dated 6th inst., (vide another column); for while Yihshan is at Fuhshan preparing a myriad of troops to attack and exterminate the barbarians, and casting cannon of unknown calibre and weight, the trade is not interrupted; it appears absurd enough, however, to fulminate exterminating edicts against those foreigners who are conducting it.

The notice from Sir le Fleming Senhouse, communicated by Captain Belcher, of H. M. S. ship Solphur, will, however, under present circumstances, be satisfactory to the commercial community at Macao.

Those of our readers who have forgotten their *Robinson Crusoe*, and have not read *Thomas Hood's* grotesque account of — *the war with China* — may, probably, be surprised to learn that opium was an article of trade in English vessels to China so far back as the reign of king William.

All branches of the river are said to be swarming with strong pirate boats: so a real war with China by the English on one side, and a servile war on the other, it is not improbable may soon be waging.

The reverend Charles Gutzlaff has gone in the Columbine to Chusan, to assist in the investigations of the murder of the late unfortunate captain Stead, of the transport Pestonjee Bomanjee.

We invite the attention of our commercial readers to the two advertisements from the houses of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and Messrs. Dent and Co., on the subject of the increased rates of insurance, to commence from the 20th inst.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

Proclamation from the three commissioners, Yih, Lung, and Yang, on the capture of

#### the Bogue forts by the English barbarians

It is well known the tiger's gate of the province of Canton, is a fortified pass of the utmost importance; now the said rebellious barbarians, seeking and making causes of quarrel and war, the forts have already been subjected to their attacks; and we, the said leaders, troops having been already prepared at all points, have received the imperial orders to head the grand army to the attack and extermination (of the said barbarians); and when we fix on an early day to commence operations, the rebellious barbarians either make false professions of their wishes to submit, or in fear sink off: in either case we cannot fix them.

The turning, inconstancy, and tergiversation of the rebellious barbarians have reached the extreme, and the august ruler, in his glorious and sublime majesty, trembles with indignation, and has commanded us to lead on our armies, and decidedly not again allow them to beg for reconciliation. If any make pretexts, and do not hasten to have all prepared, until they even sink into neglect and remissness, all the officers at the maritime entrances and military stations shall be held responsible.

Further, the imperial will has been received imperatively to take the leaders of the rebels, and send them in cages to the imperial city, there to suffer the utmost extremity of the law. And if they are not seized and firmly retained, or ordered out of the port and to go far away, this also shall be imputed as a crime to the defensive military; the military code is ready, and decidedly there shall be no indulgence.

It is proper that we hasten to issue a proclamation, according to the late state of affairs (i. e. war not peace, separation not harmony). We therefore invite all brave and hardy sailors to enter immediately; those who distinguish themselves shall be reported for rewards; thus great favours and severe punishments, are both within their own choice. Especially obey it, be attentive to it. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 3d moon, 15th day. (April 6th). Said to have been published in Canton on the 17th day.

By J. S. ED. C. R.

Eight accusations against Keshen, presented at court by E.

#### the lieut. governor of Kwangtung.

First.—He held interviews with and received documents from Elliot, on equal terms.

Second.—After his arrival at Canton, he did not choose out and depute either literary or military mandarins to go to Elliot, to speak about affairs, but only employed in his office a traitorous Han (Chinese) named Paouyang.

Third.—The admiral (Kwan) took the troops, and proceeded out to sea to guard and watch the public interests, but nothing whatever would Keshen communicate to him, and when he (the admiral) requested definite instructions, he was forthwith met with angry railing, and it became impossible for the admiral himself to adjust these affairs of more or less importance.

Fourth.—He issued orders to each of the forts that it would not be allowed to those who might be covetous of merit to ruin matters by opening fire with their musketry and great guns of their own accord, and consequently these forts and the military stations were all lost on the same day.

Fifth.—He constrained Lokeen, the adjutant general, to prepare an official dispatch for him acknowledging his (Keshen's) offences, forcing him to affix his (Lokeen's) seals to the same and to present it to Elliot.

Sixth.—He changed every measure for the worse, made vague and incoherent representations to the court, and brought disaster upon the admiral (who fell at the taking of the Bocca Tigris).

Seventh.—At the office of Szetsze (on the river above the Bocca Tigris) he fired salutes and went to receive Elliot, and also dispatched messengers to deliver his commands to each of the forts that they were to observe the same arrangement and receive Elliot in like manner.

Eighth.—He affixed his seals to a document dismembering a portion of our territory, and delivering it over to these barbarian men for a place of residence.

I, E, the lieut. governor (of Kwangtung) lay these accusations before the court.

Virt. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, April 8th, 1841.

SIXTH.—At Macao, on the 5th April, the lady of H. J. Leighton Esq. of a Bur.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH 1841.

THUNDER. HAIL. MIST. FROM S. A. N. TO NIGHT.

Morn.	Even.	6. A. M.	7. A. M.	8. A. M.	9. A. M.	10. A. M.	11. A. M.	12. M.	1. P.	2. P.	3. P.	4. P.	5. P.	6. P.	7. P.	8. P.	9. P.	10. P.	11. P.	12. M.
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# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per Annum \$15 payable quarterly.  
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Do 3 months 5 do. do. do. do.  
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Do do 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.  
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$5.

**EXTRA COPIES**  
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Non-Subscribers..... 30 do.  
Subscribers for 35 copies 5 do.  
Price Current, to do. less than do. 10 do.  
Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING**  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessels for freight &c..... \$5.  
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months..... 5.

**VOL. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1841. NO. 16.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE CHARLES FORBES**, Captain  
Wills, will have quick despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR CALCUTTA.**  
**THE BARQUE LADY HAYES**, 315 Tons  
Captain STRACHAN, with early  
despatch.  
This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price  
being offered. She was built by K&J at Calcutta, of the  
best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
**THE Spanish Barque YSABEL II**,  
apply to  
**GABRIEL de FRURETAGOYENA.**  
Macao, 19th March, 1841.



**FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
**THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CAN-**  
**TABRO**, of 210 Tons: apply to  
**GABRIEL de FRURETAGOYENA.**  
Macao, 19th March, 1841.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE CORNWALLIS**, Capt. CLARKE,  
in sail with all despatch. For freight  
apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

**AT** a meeting of the Committee of the Canton In-  
surance Office held this day to take into con-  
sideration the increased risk arising for the season's  
Tsun going home at a period of the year so much later  
than usual, and consequently so much more liable to  
bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on ves-  
sels going to sea after the 20th April from Macao  
Roads or the Islands as follows.

To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. cent.	
United States of America	do 3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do 3 "
Spain or Portugal	do 3 "
Ports in the River St. Lawrence	do 3 "
Other Ports on the East Coast	do 3 "
of British North America	do 3 "
Australian Colonies	do 3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only  
for the present.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

**UNITED INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON 1841-43.**  
The following will be the rates of premium in the  
above office for the present season on vessels  
leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after  
the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
United States of America	do	3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do	3 "
Spain or Portugal	do	3 "
Ports in the river St. Lawrence	do	3 "
Other Ports on the East Coast	do	3 "
of British North America	do	3 "
The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications  
for Insurance can be noted at the office of the under-  
signed in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please  
give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or  
Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be  
shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they  
commence their lading.

**DENT & Co.**  
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
Drumrage on moderate terms. The warehouse  
will take orders in Macao Road—in the Typhoon  
months at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to Captain HACKETT on board  
the British Brig "ADVENTURE" or of Capt. SAN JUAN  
on board the Spanish Brig "EMILIO," or of  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 17th April, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. Thomas Waghorn having appointed  
Messrs. HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the  
latter beg to inform the public that they will receive  
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt  
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of  
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicon Rupee  
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 3 Sicon  
Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight  
of letters. Mr. Waghorn consents to forward all letters  
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

**HOOKER & LANE.**

Macao 9th April, 1841.

**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
Calcutta BARR in bottles \$4 per dozen, as follows:  
Hodgson's BARR in Wood. 30 do. 30 do.  
Elliott's and Taylor's PALE ALE 30 do. 30 do.  
do. do. 30 do. 30 do.  
PORT WINE 30 do. 30 do.  
SHERRY 30 do. 30 do.  
COGNAC 30 do. 30 do.  
BISCUITS 30 do. 30 do.  
PALE BRANDY 30 do. 30 do.  
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases 30 do. 30 do.  
MARI & COGNAC in Boxes and half Boxes 50 do. 50 do.  
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars  
a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gls,  
Long cloth in bales, or single pieces. European and Manila  
cords, Chain Cables of different sizes. Bower, Small  
anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841.

**ANTONIO J. de ROSA.**

**NOTICE.**—For sale at the Canton Register Office:  
the CANTON REGISTER for 1839-40, bound in  
single volumes at \$12 each.

**NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills.** The undersigned  
will cash bills of the above description at the cur-  
rent rate of exchange.

**JOHN A. MERCER.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nailst,  
Fetter. Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different  
sizes. Manila Cheroita da Superior. Apply to  
**IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. V. Jorge, Esq. Office.  
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**

**AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following**  
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex  
Foreigners:  
9 dozen BRICK CHISELS cont. 8 dozen each.  
20 do. CHISELS do. 8 chisels each.  
4 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 slices each.  
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
8 do. THICK HAM.  
100 Kgs BUTTER do. 20 lbs. each.

A large assortment of SARDINES, consisting of Duke of  
Gloucester's, Napoléon, MARTELLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,  
CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not  
less than one dozen.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bam's Pale Ale in  
Hogheads and Strong Butts in Casks. Apply  
to **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned goods are  
now in the Store, and for sale apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
**CANVAS.**—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 2  
do. 27 in. White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails, 1  
do. do. do. 2  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Drill.

**CIRCULAR.**

**To her Majesty's Subjects.**  
**British Factory.**  
Canton, 16th April, 1841.

A satisfactory communication has this day  
been received from his excellency commis-  
sioner Yang, declaratory of the faithful  
intentions of his newly arrived colleagues  
concerning the arrangement concluded on  
the 20th ulto. between H. E. and the un-  
dersigned.

The Kwangchowfoo having also issued a  
proclamation by desire of their excellencies,  
intended to reassure the trading people,  
the plenipotentiary has for a like reason  
(with the concurrence of the government)  
made public the accompanying notice under  
his own seal.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT.**  
**H.M.'s Plenipotentiary.**

**NOTICE.**

**British Factory.**  
Canton, 16th April, 1841.  
Elliot & Co. learning that the indus-  
trious people of Canton are disturbed by  
constant rumours of secret warlike prepara-  
tions against this town and province upon  
the side of the British forces, clearly declares  
to all the people that these reports are false  
and mischievous.

The commissioner Yang and the high of-  
ficers of the province, acting with good faith  
and wisdom, have now opened the trade, and  
while their excellencies are fulfilling their  
sealed engagements with Elliot, there will  
not be the least disturbance of the peace at  
Canton by the British forces.

The high officers of the English nation  
have already manifestly proved that they  
cherish the people of Canton, and if misfor-  
tunes befall the city and the whole trade  
of the province, assuredly the evil will not  
be justly attributable to them.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT.**

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

TEA.	PRICES TEA, &c.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Boben, Canton.		1	9	2	0
Pekien (with 1s 6d duty).					
Congou.	Good ord. & but mid- mixed leaf, coarse and nee	2	0	2	0 1/2
	Do. rather blackish leaf, rather strong, &c.	2	1	2	1 1/2
	Do. blackish leaf, rather coarse, and blackish leaf	2	2	2	4
	Do. blackish leaf, rather strong	2	5	2	6
	Do. do. Pekoe flavour	2	1	2	2
Souchong.	mixed leaf blackish leaf, Souchong flavour	2	10	3	0
Pouchong		2	2 1/2	2	5
Caper		2	2	2	6
Orange Pekoe		2	11	3	4
Blackish leaf Pekoe		2	6	2	9
Flowery Pekoe		3	5	3	6
Trankey		2	0 1/2	2	3
Hyoen		2	5	4	2
Young Hyon		2	6	3	6
Imperial		3	1 1/2	3	4
Gunpowder		3	2	4	10

**THE TEA MARKET DURING THE PAST YEAR.**  
The following circular of the house of Brodribb  
and Lloyd, of Liverpool and London, will be found to con-  
tain some important statements connected with the  
article of tea:—

Liverpool, Dec. 27, 1840.—At the close of the  
year, and after the many fluctuations which have oc-  
curred in our tea market, it may not be so useful to  
refer to the causes which have occasionally operated  
upon it, as to calmly and correctly as practicable show  
its present state with regard to stocks now on hand,  
the consumption, and the quantity exported during  
the past year. We have taken every pains to ascertain,  
as nearly as possible, at each of the principal entrepôts,  
the amount of stocks, consumption, &c., and we trust,  
with a degree of exactitude which will not materially  
vary from the official accounts when published; pre-



mining, however, only as far, that we are fully satisfied the quantity assumed as 'duty paid' at all other ports in the United Kingdom; will prove somewhat less than the actual deliveries; thereby further decreasing the stock estimated by us; a stock very much less, we believe, than has been generally reported as the total quantity on hand at this period, and which may be being still further actively operated on, by the generally admitted fact among the dealers, that the quantity held by them, 'duty paid,' is about one half less than at this time of the last year. In exhibiting to our friends the annexed details we think well to draw their attention, in addition thereto, to the striking feature, in the last official returns of exports from China, of the present season, viz., that the amount of the staple tea of consumption (congou) is therein stated to be, from the 1st July, 1890, to the 1st July, 1891, 19,144,701 lbs. including tea at Singapore, against 20,392,000 lbs. up to the same period, the previous season. Without predicting how far prices may be affected by the turn our political relations may take with China, we think it fair to assume, from the experience of the past year, that should the imports of the next season not exceed those of this year, prices cannot recede below the present currency, while events may occur, from numberless causes, materially to enhance them.

Stock in the United Kingdom on 1st Jan. 1841.  
Ascertained Stock, London, Dec. 1840. - 39,951,229  
Total imports in London since - - - 445,940

37,397,096  
Deduct consumption in Dec. at the average rate of the last eleven months - - - 2,090,774  
Stock in London, Jan. 1, 1841. - 35,306,326  
Liverpool - 8,644,471  
Bristol, estimated - 2,700,000  
Dublin - 880,000  
Clyde and Leith - 1,350,000  
Belfast and Cork - 100,000

Total Stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st January 1841 - - - 43,540,785

Or thus -  
Stock in the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1840. - 52,625,000  
Imported in to the United Kingdom in 1840 - - - 24,894,940

77,500,940  
Consumption and exports of 1840, as specified below - - - 33,637,000

Total stock in the United Kingdom Jan. 1, 1841. - 43,532,940  
Statement of imports in the United Kingdom, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1840.

London - 18,171,820  
Liverpool - 4,552,820  
Bristol - 5,145,800  
Clyde and Leith - 1,655,800  
24,894,940

RAW SILK.—Since our last a tolerably good business has been done in Bengal at about the previous quotations, a few parcels of Chinas have been sold at rather lower rates. The shipments of silks at Calcutta have been large, and there are about 3,000 bales on the way. The arrivals of Chinas have exceeded the quantity expected, and there are several vessels to come in. The importations for the month were about 700 Chinas and 750 Bengals.

	20.	0.	23.	0.
China Tattee	20.	0.	23.	0.
Youn-fa	19.	0.	23.	0.
Teyman	20.	0.	21.	0.
Yellow China	18.	0.	15.	0.
Canton	12.	0.	17.	0.
Chin-chew	12.	0.	15.	0.

COTTON.—Without variation, but very difficult of sale, even at the reduced quotations.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Without alteration.

SUGAR.—Continues without any variation.

MONEY MARKET.—There is great reason to hope that money will soon be easier.

	19.	0.	23.	0.
Sugar, Java	19.	0.	23.	0.
Manila	20.	0.	23.	0.
Siam	21.	0.	23.	0.
Coffee, Sumatra, 64 duty	26.	0.	45.	0.
Sumatra do.	54.	0.	63.	0.
Pepper, Sumatra, unrefined	3.	34.	0.	4.
Cassia Lignea	76.	0.	90.	0.
Rice, Java	8.	0.	12.	0.
Sago, Pouri	19.	0.	23.	0.
Common	14.	0.	15.	0.
Indigo, Manila	3.	0.	6.	0.
Hemp, Manila	2.	39.	0.	10.

	1840.	1839.
Coffee, Ceylon	25,622	7,594
Manila	2,611	1,977
Other East India	25,445	15,522
Cassia Lignea	3,416	9,949

	1,592	2,215
Pepper, black, large bgs.	1,592	2,215
small bgs.	45,324	50,411
Rice	122,177	110,559
Sugar, Bengal	42,311	33,125
Siam, &c.	72,050	113,099

#### THE JANUARY OVERLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Times office, 12th July, 1841.—The Victoria steamer, Lieut. H. Ormsby, commander, came into harbour this morning at a quarter before 10, bringing with her 43 passengers.  
The Victoria left Bombay at 8 p. m. on the 1st January. She reached Aden at 4 o'clock a. m. on 10th, remained there 17 hours, and left for Suez at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 10th, and arrived there at 4 a. m. on the 12th, having been 174 days in all the voyage, and 390 hours under steam. The Victoria left Suez at 5 o'clock a. m. on the 12th, remained there 31 hours, and left at 12 o'clock a. m. on the 13th, and reached Bombay quarter past 10 on the 13th—having been 17 1/2 days on her passage down, and 391 hours under steam.  
Her dates are London 4th, Paris 6th, Malta 12th, Alexandria 17th, and Cairo 23rd January.

CAIRO, 23d January, 1841.—The mails arrived this morning overland from Alexandria. The passengers arrived last night on the Pasha's steamer, which unfortunately broke down about half way between this and Alexandria, or would have been here two days since. Mr. Anderson, one of the directors of the Oriental company, is here, and is going to Suez.  
From Alexandria 25th instant, I learn all the ships of the Suez, with the exception of two, have left; and when these two are off, the commodore (Napier) is to visit Calcutta—the Pasha's steamer is placed at his disposal; he gave it up to the passengers, and will wait its return, which will be before he has got rid of the two line of Battle ships.  
Every thing is a la Anglaise now in Egypt—France is still very weak.  
Upwards of 50 passengers arrived by the Oriental.

#### LATEST EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Malta Times January 10.)  
By the arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the French steam packet Scamandre, we have received intelligence from London to the 29th ult. from Paris to the 28th ult. and from Marseilles to the 2nd January.  
The intelligence from France is favourable to the maintenance of peace. A better proof cannot be given of this than the fact of the vituperations which are cast upon M. Guizot by the revolutionary press (Le ministre Guizot proclame la politique de la paix FARTOUT et TOUJOURS). The all-important diplomatic fact is contained, however in the following note of the Monitor:  
"In consequence of a resolution of the British Cabinet Lord Palmerston has addressed an official letter to the lords of the admiralty, by which he informs, and charges them to instruct adm. Stopford that her majesty's government APPROVES of the convention between commodore Napier and the Pasha of Egypt."

ENGLAND.—The English government has united its remonstrances with those of Prussia and Austria against the present extraordinary armaments kept up by France. The Herald contradicts the rumour of the powers having expressed their approbation of the Napier conventions.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.—It is now currently reported that the organization of a combined Prussian Austrian and confederate army, has been resolved upon, and that measures are in progress which will enable the Germans to take the field with an overpowering force, if necessary in the spring. The first step is the completing the actual force nominally on foot, the inspection of arms, accoutrements, and the whole material. The second is the taking the necessary measures to be able to call out the reserves or the conscripts dismissed since 1818 in some states in 1830 in others. This levy exactly doubles the present standing armies, after allowing for casualties and exemptions in consequence of marriage.

The lesson taught in the Levant of the advantages of energetic measures, when it becomes necessary to act, has not been lost; and when the three corps I have named are estimated at six hundred thousand men, with four hundred pieces of cannon it is rather below than above the mark.

It is reported that this extensive armament will be discontinued as soon as the French government begins to reduce its army to a peace footing, and it appears certain that a Spanish intervention would cause a counter-movement here. In the event of war it is stated on good authority that Russia has offered to advance 150,000 men upon the order backed by a reserve of double the number, to be stationed on the Vistula and the Niemen. (Frankfort correspondent of the Chronicle.)  
The British fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased to 25 (twenty five) ships of the line.

#### (From the Malta Times, Jan. 5.)

HER MAJESTY.—Her majesty has appeared at her council within a fortnight from her accouchement. This argues either an extraordinary constitution or extraordinary courage. We are happy to say that both the Queen and the little princess are perfectly well. (Britannia.)  
PROMOTIONS.—Promotions and nominations for Naval services on the coast of Syria.  
Post captains to be commanders of the bath.  
Commanders to be post captains.  
First lieutenants to be commanders.  
Forty-one names to be lieutenants.  
Assistant surgeons to be surgeons.  
Major to be brevet first-lieutenant colonel.

(Calcutta Courier, 23d Feb.)

#### FRANCE.

The King's reply to the address of the chamber.  
The King received the deputation with the address of the chamber of deputies. To this document his majesty returned the following gracious reply:—

Gentlemen.—I was impatient to see you assembled around me. The more I found the passions agitated, the more I felt the necessity of being sustained by the concurrence of the chamber, and of finding in their support the means of meeting the gravity of circumstances. The perfect accordance of the great powers of the State will prove to the world that, if France duly appreciates her Empire, as well as for herself, the blessings of peace, she is equally resolved to maintain her dignity and her rank among nations—that glorious inheritance of one country, which I shall know how to preserve for her. By the address you have brought me you have worthily answered my expectations, and I venture to say those of France. Thanks be rendered to you! My heart is deeply penetrated with the good wishes you express for my children and for myself!

We need remind that the French government has been informed by the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, that their courts join that of St. James's in adhering to the arrangement made by commodore Napier with Mehmet Ali.

Intrigues are said to be now in progress to suit M. Guizot, and bring in M. Mole, M. Pansy and his select band of deputies are wavering. The representatives of the four powers are stated to have made serious remonstrances to the King and his ministers as to the late arrangement. (Englishman, Feb. 23.)

SPAIN.—The Regency has issued a general amnesty for political offences committed from the 19th of July 1837 to the date of the decree 30th Nov. 1840, with the exception only of those offences, the intention of which was to favour the pretensions of the king, and which were not comprised in the treaty of Berne.

The Portuguese cortes have closed without settling the question of the Douro, Spain has expressed a strong feeling of hostility, and even threatens Portugal with war.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Cochon Chinese, who have come to Paris, made their appearance at the last soiree of the minister of commerce. Their dress was very rich, consisting of long flowing robes in the Chinese fashion. At the minister's, as in fact they are said to do in the streets, and every where else, they took from their girdles tablets covered with China paper, and with much gravity noted down whatever appeared to them worthy of record. (Galignani's Messenger, January 4.)

General HARRISON had been elected president of the United States with a very large majority. It is stated in a French paper, quoted in Galignani of 1st January, that the Belle Poule frigate would shortly sail to the China Sea, under the command of the prince de Joinville.

It is understood the detachments of B-nal Volunteers now here in the Mermail, John Adams, and David Malcolm, will remain until the arrival of further intelligence from China.

CHINA TEA.—The first batch of Chinese tea, the arrival of which on board the Elizabeth Annella, we noticed some days ago, was put up to public competition in the Hall below market yesterday, and sold—the half chests at 71 and the whole at 80 rupees; from the lateness of the hour at which the tea was brought up, the real value of the article was not obtained—it is considered as worth much more. (Calcutta Courier, Feb. 24.)

#### MILITARY PROMOTIONS. War Office, Dec. 15.

25th.—Lieut. Henry David Williams, from 55th Foot, to be lieut. v. Margary, who exchanges; lieut. Bartholomew O'Brien, from 2nd west India reg. to be lieut. v. Maule, promoted.

29th.—Maj. Armes Simon Henry Mountain, to be Lieut. col., without p. v. Brevet col. Oglander, deceased; Brevet major William Johnstone to be maj. v. Mountain; lieut. Thomas Fivewich to be capt. v. Johnston; Ensign Henry B. Phipps to be lieut. French; Ensign Albany French Wallace to be lieut. by p. v. Phipps, whose promotion by purchase, has been cancelled; troop-sergeant Major Charles Duperrier, from the 4th lt. Drago, to be Ensign without p. v. Wallace.

#### Bank of Asia.

The charter for the incorporation of the bank of Asia is now arranged in its preliminary details, and the draft is in the hands of the law officers, for the incorporative powers in India and in England, to be framed in conformity with the instructions of the honorable court of directors of the east India company. The allotment of the shares appropriated for distribution in the united kingdom will take place this month, when scrip certificates for the first instalment of five per cent. will be issued, and the holders be entitled to interest on the same paid from the date of the certificate. By the terms of the charter, 25 per cent. will be required to be paid up before commencing business, and the remainder will be called up within two years from that date; but it is not probable that more than 15 per cent. will be requisite until after the first yearly dividend. The responsibility of the shareholders in India and in England is not of course limited by charter to the amount subscribed.

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List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels	Tonnage	Captains	Agents
*Amison	353	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson
*Charles Forbes	600	Wille	" & Co.
*Cornwallis	600	Clark	"
*Dartmouth	703	Jacob	"
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	"
*Gimble		Wright	"
*Herald	377	Watt	"
*James Ewing	365	Malthead	"
*Julius Caesar	310	Mitchell	"
*Nimrod		Moore	"
*Westbrook	395	Linnington	"
*Aden		Pompony	Dent & Co.
*Amity	300	Bell	"
*Ann Gales	303	Giles	"
*Jean	351	Grimes	"
*Mellish	434	Jones	"
*Recovery	404	Johnson	"
*Lawrence Family	935	Ayres	"
*Ann Loring	302	Hudson	Macvicar & Co.
*Augusta	350	Vaulking	"
*Castle Huntly	1359	Roddie	"
*Francis Smith	561	Edmond	"
*Hope	273	Simpson	"
*Mary Catherine	255	Galloway	"
*Eurus	378	Mann	"
*Chobee	400	Romper	Turner & Co.
*Kingston	331	Maclean	"
*Anna Maria		Fenwick	"
*Cleopatra	640	Cameron	H. Rantonjoe
*Scotch Castle	1274	Johnston	"
*Charlotte	691	Peckett	Dirom & Co.
*Sanderson	250	Grady	"
*Lidians	220	Scott	"
*Delia Charlotte	274	Bach	W & G. Connell & Co.
*Goodland	305	Gunning	"
*Ivanhoe	374	Simon	"
*Hannah	471	Gardner	Russell & Co.
*Java	468	Pickering	"
*St. George	895	Wright	"
*Comandant	602	Ryan	Pex, Rawson & Co.
*Rann	572	Mullens	"
*Premier	551	Wess	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
*Minerva	327	Brown	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
*Adventure	360	Hackett	"
*Bella Marina	544	Wickham	Bell & Co.
*Clifford	461	St. Pierre	Lindsay & Co.
*Eliza	652	McCarthy	"
*Monarch	460	Robertson	E. Webster
*Jane	235	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
*Hygiea	378	Hannah	"
*Framjee Cowas	1000	Graham	D. M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Scotsman		Silverthorne	J. A. Mercer
*Kohomast		Waterman	J. Matheson & Co.
*Eben Probie		Hallist	Russell & Co.
*Lowell		Remondis	"
*Narragansett		Crocker	"
*Luna		Endicott	"
*Hamilton		Kilham	"
*Argyle		Cedmas	Wetmore & Co.
*Sensara		Silver	"
*Onelia	450	Swift	G. Nye, Jr.
*Florida	330	Falcon	"
*Joseph Peabody		Domines	J. P. Sturgis
*Splendid			A. A. Ritchie
*Gryden		Nalhye	J. Matheson & Co.
*Danish Oak		Rah	Russell & Co.
*La Lydie		Mecheck	J. Stevens
*Minerva	120	Lange	J. Matheson & Co.
*Ensayo	200	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher & Co.

On the 16th inst. we received the *Malacca Weekly Register* of the 11th ulto., and the *Penang Gazette* of February 27 and March 4. The French corvette *Dunaid*, arrived at Malacca on the 8th of March from Singapore; captain De Rameel intended to stay at Malacca about a week.

The dates at Malacca from the U. S. were to September.

The British bark *Prince George* F. B. Chilton, arrived at Malacca on the Feb. 25, from Madras and the *Thacomal* 16 January, and sailed the same day for Singapore.

By the *Comasjee Family* and Sir Herbert Compton, we have received Calcutta papers from January 27, to Feb. 24, Bombay do. Jan. 9, to Feb. 6, with the London mail of Jan. 4, the *Madras Examiner* from Jan. 4, to Feb. 1. Strait's papers to the 18, and the *Singapore Free Press* of 4, 11, 18, and 25 of March.

The intelligence from the Punjab is important. *Shera Singh* has entered Lahore and ousted the *Raness*, mother of the late Nihal Singh.

We observe the Indian press universally condemns the policy that has been pursued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary. We have only room for the petition to the house of lords in our present number from merchants of Bombay.

It is most singular that in this petition it is stated that the English were expelled from Canton in 1839: this is an entire misconception: the English left Canton in compliance with captain Elliot's public notice of the 22nd of May, and the ships did not enter the port in compliance with the same notice.

Yesterday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, h. m.'s plenipotentiary and captain Bethune, of h. m.'s ship *Conway*, arrived in h. m.'s cutter *Louisa*.

On the —th inst. the fast boat of h. m.'s ship *Conway* was capsized; by which casualty one seaman of the *Conway* was drowned and a quantity of dollars lost.

H. M.'s forces in China in general, and the portion of the *Madras* army in particular, will hear, with the deepest regret, of the demise of Sir Stamford Raffles, commander in chief of the *Madras* army. The announcement of Sir Stamford's death will be found in a preceding column, republished from the *Madras Atheneum*.

We have not heard any news worthy of note from Canton, beyond the public notices issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the 10th inst., the tenor of which is highly satisfactory: the following notice informs us that no modification of the consoo charges is to be made.

IT IS PUBLICLY RESOLVED.—That on all commodities exported and imported in the 21st year of Taoukwang, the consoo charges called Hongyung ("for the use of the hoags"), profit &c., shall all be the same as in the business arrangements of the 20th year of Taoukwang; nor shall there be any thing taken in excess thereof. In witness of which this is given.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3rd month, 21st day, (12th April 1841.)

(Signed) By the ten Hongmerchants.  
(True Translation)  
(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,  
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

The account of the home tea market is rather favourable; but we think more tea will go home from Singapore than is generally expected. The consumption has decreased considerably.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to *Kesken's* memorial to the emperor, translated by Mr. Thom, which we have republished from the *Canton Press* of last Saturday.

The late position, of *Kesken* may, for a moment, be compared with that of M. Guizot: altho' he is an advocate for peace from the force of circumstances, he is not for peace partout of his life.

There have been rumours for several days past that *Kesken* has been put to death, but

they are discredited. Should the emperor's edict be carried into execution on this able minister, the proceeding will evince such a determined spirit of hostility against the English that no hopes of reconciliation can remain; should the emperor see, spare, and listen to his minister, how will the result eventually affect English interests?—this is an interesting speculation.

The imperial edict, dated 26th ulto., if the details of the report of the general Ho, and the acting governor of the province, are true, exhibits the character of *Kesken* in the odious light of a slanderer: he was sent in convict's clothes to the capital.

The general character of Chinese statesmen and the dangers of loss of influence, degradation, and banishment to which they are daily exposed, and the personal and official character of *Kesken*, were lately drawn up by a well-known sinologue, and published in the *Canton Press* of the 3rd inst.

Rumours of accusations against *Kesken* by the local officers have been current for some time; but we think it impossible that the celebrated linguist above alluded to, could have seen the copy of the accusations of E.—which he has almost anticipated in his sketch of *Kesken's* character,—to which the imperial edict is a reply: and such a reply as, probably, scarcely even E. himself expected.

The determined severity of the imperial edict seems to preclude all hope that "his career"—as his foreign admirer flatteringly hopes—"is not yet run."

We have said above that he was sent to the capital in convict's clothing (*chuen chop suk*—a criminal's dress); and our native assistant informs us that statesmen in such circumstances are never admitted to an audience with the emperor: and if he is not admitted to an audience, his case must be hopeless: his head and those of all his family may be off before his former indulgent master hears of his arrival: for on the day of his arrival, in the terms of the edict, he is to be put to death; and as his chronicler supposes he has no friends, it is not likely much delay will occur in the execution of his sentence by the board of punishments!

The fate of this able man—a man who, if not in advance of his age, certainly is in advance of the late and present imperial policy,—is deserving of the most serious reflection!

Had he been left to carry out his own measures, we are of opinion he would have settled the startling and momentous questions, so long and still at issue, in a way creditable and honorable to his country; particularly when the power of the country opposed to his own is considered. He had seen what no Chinese statesman had ever seen before: not only a British fleet and troops—but their *modus operandi*!

But the honour and credit of China and England cannot be both preserved in the status quo.

Yet what most concerns us, and which, we think, must now impress itself on the mind of every British merchant in China, is the reflection—when and how will these matters end? Does any one hope that our commercial relations with this country will speedily be restored with honour; for the trade as usual we consider as a mere convention, to be broken, as we expect, before three months have passed over our heads, and it may be much sooner: what course is then to be pursued?

# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1841.

And?—Are we to withdraw from Canton (and while the British and Foreign merchants remain here, we beg to advise them not to stray far from the factories, or to go into any of the back streets) and nest ourselves—as a Chinese governor would say—at Hongkong?

The opinion we have so often expressed in our columns appears to be gaining ground every where; namely, that the government of China must be coerced into appropriate concessions, and the time has approached when this coercion may no longer be delayed. The important question is—by what means is this coercion to be effected? *Fa est ad hostes doceri.* One part of the Chinese system to coerce contumacious foreigners when they were in their power, was to stop the tolling of the bells of the great temple of the city.

Without now referring to the measures of March 1839 put in force against foreigners—it is a part of their policy with their own people, to stop the provisions and water of a refractory town. Now barbarian policy they flatter themselves they can guard against defeat; but they will find it more difficult to parry a blow from their own weapons. If the different passes of the grand canal at the junctions of the *Yangtze-keang*, *Yellow* and rivers farther to the northward were seized by the British forces, the northern provinces and the whole of Manchuria would be exposed to certain famine, whilst the supply of foreign grain to the southern provinces would be still more easily intercepted. This measure could be carried into effect, and probably without much bloodshed, in a few months, and how long would the emperor dare to live in a capital containing a million and a half of human beings threatened with starvation? This simple, obvious, long and often recommended measure, whilst it could be enforced on cheaper terms to the English than any other, would prove immediately both to the government and the people. In fact, as the land-tax is paid in grain—on the distribution of which the Tartars depend chiefly for subsistence—the English forces would then hold the key of the emperor's treasury. In the meantime, the foreign merchants might be allowed to carry on a trade if possible at all points to which their enterprise might lead them, from *Hongkong* to the gulf of *Leangtung*.

Last night about 1 past 9 a fire broke out in the godowns of Sr. Serva on the prays *Foitoria*. H. E. the governor, with the military, was immediately on the spot; and the ravages of the fire were soon checked, but not entirely extinguished until a late hour. The godowns contained cotton. We have not heard what amount of property was destroyed.

The governor of Macao exerted himself much, and it is fortunate there was little or no wind, otherwise the fire would have reached the custom house.

It is said that 7 or 800 bales of cotton have been burnt or damaged.

Two boat's crews and capt. Hall of the *Nemesis* were present, and were of the greatest service.

In connection with this unhappy event, it may be remarked that a few days ago the procurator directed a range of wretched dwellings on the water side, the habitations, we believe, of equally as wretched women, to be removed, if being intended to build godowns on the site; it is supposed with good reason that Chinese incendiaries were the persons who fired the godowns of Sr. Serva; the fire broke out in the procurator's room.

This is a lesson not to be forgotten in the present state of affairs: revenge is taught as a virtue even by the philosophers of China, and its practice will surely be the result.

by the people, to whom a resident house and justice took.

**TRANSLATIONS.**  
*Imperial edict, ordering Keshen to be put to death on the day he arrives in Peking.*

On the 4th day of the 3rd moon (March 26th) an imperial edict was received.

It is authenticated that before Keshen reported that the *Yangtze-keang*, *China*, *Leangtung*, having lost his forces through losing opportunities, cut his throat and died.

But now it is authenticated that general Ho and the *seafoo*, E, have reported that the *Yangtze-keang*, *China*, *Leangtung*, was faithful, valiant, and a good tactician. That he had requested governor Keshen to block up the mouth of the river, and also requested the issue of five thousand catties of gunpowder; but Keshen would not allow him to be blocked up, and only issued one thousand catties of powder, with which, moreover, was mixed up a good deal of sand and mud, which rendered the guns useless; and both father and son perished fighting in the ranks: a fate highly to be commiserated!

Further, E has reported that on the 6th day the *tiger's gate* was laid in ruins; which intelligence has given my very heart and liver!—I did not deem that Keshen, from his common-place talent, could sell his country, and still have talent sufficient to gloss over his treason: a crime for which even death is not a sufficient punishment. I order that the *yulikeen* (the emperor's own troops, some of his guards, we presume) with the utmost rigour, to seal and lock up the temple of his ancestors and those of his relatives.

I further order *Hokli* (a tartar) to proceed to Canton and bring Keshen to Peking; and the rebellious minister and his whole family are to be put to death on the very day of his arrival.

But since the *tiger's gate* has been laid in ruins, the provincial city must be in danger. You, E-Leang, should, in conjunction with the imperial envoy, *Yangfang*, exert yourself to keep the city ditch.

Heretofore, the rebellious foreigners dreaded the former governor and minister, *Lia*; but I, the emperor, was deceived into listening to the rebellious minister's deceptive schemes, even so far as to deprive *Lia* of his office. Now the ruling ministers have delivered a statement, requesting me to restore *Lia* to his original office. But imperial orders have already been given to the governor *Kelang* to succeed; and it is not required to make a further change; but I confer upon *Lia* the first degree of the second rank; and join him with E, and his colleagues to consult on military plans (for the defence of the province). *Respect this.*

By J. S. ED. C. R.

*Important Memorial from Keshen to the Emperor, and the Imperial Reply.*

The slave Keshen, a high minister of state, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, kneeling presents before the throne of the great emperor a statement, relating how that the English foreigners have sent a messenger to Chekeang (to restore *Tinghao*), how that they have already restored to the forts of *Shakok* (*Chuenpo*) and *Takok*, and the cruising vessels and salt junks which they had previously captured, all of which have been duly received, and how that the ships of war of the said foreigners have already retired to the outer ocean;—the said slave respectfully takes all these circumstances, and along with his most attentive observations on the military position of the country, the material of war, and the disposition

of the people, offers them up, begging that a stored glance may be bestowed upon the same.

Whereas your slave, with a view to the defence of the country and protection of the people, previously to the receipt of your majesty's commands, foolishly and confessedly engaged for a display of imperial clemency in favor of the English foreigners;—at the same time (seeing that such was opposed to your majesty's wishes) your slave repeatedly begged that his crime might be visited with the harshest punishment, as is duly recorded.

On the 25th day of the 12th moon of last year (20th Jan'y. 1841) I received a dispatch from the privy council to the following effect:—We have received the following imperial edict:—Whereas Keshen has reported to us the measures he has taken in reference to the direct attacks of the English foreigners, that as these rebellious foreigners are without reason and refuse to listen to our commands, a dreadful example of severity ought immediately to be made in their regard.

Already has a flying dispatch been sent to the different provinces of *Honnan*, *Szechuen* and *Kweichow*, that 4000 soldiers be immediately got ready and sent with all haste to Canton, there to await orders;—hence therefore that Keshen in concert with *Lia*, *Tai-hoon* and *Tang*, *Tingching* take the necessary steps for settling this business. If the rebellious foreigners dare to approach our inner shores, let them be immediately exterminated.

And successively on the 4th day of the present moon (26th January, 1841) I received the following imperial edict from the court direct:

Whereas Keshen has addressed to me a document in reference to the present circumstances of the English foreigners, which on glancing over we completely understood, and as our previous edict has put in effect, with implicit submission, let our military forces be plentifully assembled together, and a complete display of heavenly majesty made (in the utter extermination of the rebels). As far as regards the expense necessary for these military operations, no matter whether it be the duties arising from foreign commerce, or the land-tax, you are hereby permitted to consult as to ways and means, and make true account of the expensiture of such revenues. Should these not be sufficient, you can report the same to me and wait our further orders &c. &c. &c. *Respect this.*

Your slave, while kneeling and hearing these commands read, reflected that he had conditionally granted the several items (of the foreigners' demands) yet he had barely promised to make a representation of these to your majesty in their behalf. Thus in reference to one article, viz., the opening of the trade, altho' it appears that they (the foreigners) had requested that this might take place during the first decade of the present moon (23rd January till 1st Feb'y), yet up till now I have not dared to permit it, and they have already sent me a foreign letter in which they restore to the forts of *Shakok* and *Takok* and every one of the cruising vessels and salt junks which they had previously captured, and still further, they state and the same time dispatched a foreign officer by sea to Chekeang to order the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and wrote a foreign document which they handed up to me and which your slave transcribed in Elepon by an express of 600 *le* a day in order that he might receive back *Tinghao*, which conduct on their part looked more mild and submissive than had previously been the case.

But your slave is a man of confused and dull understanding; what he has done, has unhappily not met the view of his sacred majesty—daring and trembling as I am, how all I find words to give expression to my feelings! Humbly remembering that your slave's person has received marks of imperial grace, as his conscience is not hardened! How should I dare, still engaged on the important duty of curbing these outside foreigners, and struggling amid dangers and difficulty, to strive after forbidden repose! From the moment that I came down to Canton have I been the victim of the craft and wiles of these presuming foreigners; in every instance are they quite unmanageable, until that my head aches and my heart is torn, and my mind goes to me without relief! The



battle, but our men showed little news;—we then requested that a manifestation of divine majesty might be made in their annihilation. But alas! the circumstances of the case and the wisdom of my heart are sadly opposed! all these facts have I offered up to your majesty in repeated statements, praying that your majesty would bestow thereon a holy glance. Now it appears that after these said foreigners had sent a person to Cheekang to deliver up Tinghsia, and had restored all that they had captured in Kunglung, and withdrawn their ships of war to the water ocean, Elliot requested a personal interview with me, and as your slave had not yet in person inspected the Bocca Tigris, and as the troops ordered from the several provinces had not yet arrived, it did not seem prudent to show any symptoms (of dislike to his proposal) which would have given rise to suspicion on his part, and thus prematurely brought on a collision, so your slave took advantage of the opportunity to visit and inspect the Bocca Tigris, and on the 25th day (25th January 1841) left the city, and embarking on ship board approached Kzyang (Hwa's ocean) on the Canton river, whither Elliot soon came in a wheeled fire ship, and begged for an interview. He scarcely brought several tons of persons in his train, and on that day his language and demeanor were exceedingly respectful. But he handed up to me rough draught of several regulations which he had planned, the most of which regarded the troublesome minutiae of commerce, and at the same time he agreed that afterwards, in relation to the bringing of opium, the looking out of opium, or smuggling, he was quite willing that ship and cargo should be confiscated. But among the articles he proposed there were some items quite impossible to be granted; your slave at the time pointed them out and rebuked him, when the foreigner immediately begged that they might be discussed and amended.—I consented that he might alter them, but (told him) he must wait till they had been maturely canvassed and handed up to your majesty for examination (and approval).

Your slave after having parted with Elliot, found that the Bocca Tigris (2nd bar) is distant from the Bocca Tigris about 80 li (20 miles); but even there the sea is vast, the billows boiling and the wind fierce; suddenly we came on the outer ocean in all its majesty! the inland river can in any measure be compared to it! your slave immediately changed his boat for a vessel capable of navigating the high seas, and having arrived at the Bocca Tigris, made a most careful inspection of all the forts round about. If they may not be said to be utterly isolated on the four sides, and rising up alone in the midst of the ocean, yet are they situated beyond the extremity of our hills and quite approachable from the sea; supposing them to be surrounded and blockaded, even so much as provisions for the troops it would be found difficult to introduce. Your slave then proceeded to measure the depth of the water, beginning at the Bocca Tigris and sounding till he came to Canton, and found it at high water to be from one chang (two fathoms) and upwards to three and four chang, varying continually. Now we all know that the principal cause of these forts being erected, was as a barrier to merchant ships which draw more water, and which in time of peace when they submit to constraint dare not to pass the bounds or to go round about; but if they were to bring troops with intention to rebel, they may sneak in clandestinely thro' every hole and corner, there is no necessity for their passing before the forts, and thus may they proceed straight up to the provincial city itself. Moreover, after having passed the Bocca Tigris, tho' we may add obstruction to obstruction, yet such is the nature of the country that there is no important point by which we may hold it.

In reference to the guns mounted on these said forts, their whole number hardly exceeds 300, barely adequate to defend their fronts, while their sides are left quite unprotected. Moreover, among their number those which may be used at a moment's notice are not many, for in point of endurance as well as make they are alike defective. The bodies of the guns are immensely large, but the bore is very small and the shot in these parts is extremely wide, so that they seem to carry to the middle; thus, as regards their number, they are fewer than those mounted on the foreign ships, and if we speak of their power they are not equal to those which the

foreign ships carry. Moreover, the embassies on the forts are as wide as doors, almost large enough to allow people to creep out and in by; if we had to sustain a broadside, they would offer no protection to our people, and may be said in a word to be wholly without strength. Just now we are making enquiries after a cannon-founder to see if he can cast guns upon an improved model, when we shall have such cast; but if we can in very deed get them cast according to this plan, that will only do as a preventive against the future, and not at all be in time for the present emergency; thus there is nothing good in our military weapons that we may place reliance on them.

Again, in reference to the strength of our soldiers, I find that the keeping off the foreigners must be done by sea fights, and to fight well, at sea, we must have good marine troops. I have now to feel grateful to your majesty for especially sending land troops from the different provinces; this shows the great and sacred anxiety your majesty feels in the matter. But then these troops must go on board our sea going ships before that they can give battle to the foreigners; and if they were not firm, or if they were not accustomed to the winds and waves, it might entail on us the calamities of a defeat. Now they are not accustomed to go on board ships and handle them, so that we cannot but use marine soldiers. The marine troops of Canton province are drawn by invitation from the sea side, and their quality is irregular and uncertain. I had previously heard a rumor that on the 15th day of the 12th moon, (7th January 1841) after the battle the whole of these soldiers went to their Te tuh or general, and under false pretences, extorted money from him, otherwise they threatened to disband. And lately I went to the said Te tuh and asked him face to face concerning it, when he said that it was quite true, and that he (the Te tuh) having no remedy was obliged to pawn his clothes and things, by which means he was enabled to give a bonus of a couple of dollars to each of his Canton soldiers and thus got them to remain at their posts until now. If then the disposition of these soldiers as it is, is greatly to be lamented, supposing at the most critical moment when we had actually joined battle, these marine forces were to be found weak and without energy, it might lead to the most fatal consequences! and altho' we might have veteran troops among them, yet there would be no means of inspiring them with a portion of their skill and steadiness. Moreover, our war-ships are neither large nor strong, they are not capable of sustaining large guns, so that they are unable to repulse the foreigners, and these are the remarks I have to offer on the weakness of our soldiery.

I have also found by careful examination that the characteristics of the people of Canton province, are falsehood, ingratitude, and greediness; putting out of the question those who are already actual traitors, and whom there is no occasion to speak about, the rest have all been born and dwell in the same place mixed up with the foreigners, they are constantly accustomed to see them, and for many years have been as intimate with them as very brothers; they are not at all like the people of Ting hao, who having never been accustomed to hold intercourse with foreigners immediately discovered them to be a distinct species. But if we suppose that what they did there they had done here, if these said foreigners had deceitfully distributed their paltry presents, and set the machinery of their tricks to work, I really fear that the whole people (of the province) would have been seduced by them; they would certainly not have shown the unbending firmness of the Ting hao people; such are the observations I have got to offer on the flexible disposition of the Canton people, which circumstance gives us still more cause for anxiety!

On looking over the records of the past I find in reference to the putting down of the ladrones, that these were but so many thieves and robbers; the ships they were embarked in were native ships, and the guns they made use of were native cast guns, and yet this affair was spun out for many years, and only put an end to by inviting them to surrender under promise of pardon; and under the present circumstances it is to be feared that the wasp's sting is much more deadly!

Your slave has again and again revolved the matter in his anxious mind! in so far as it

regards his own person it is a worthy of notice; but the consequences touching the vital interests of the country and the lives of the people involved in it, are vast and extending to posterity! But alas! your slave has sinned in giving battle when he could not command destiny to give him the victory, and he has no less sinned in being unable to settle matters in union with your sacred majesty's wishes! both of these are crimes which affect his poor life; but what is there in this worthy of pity or consideration! Still your slave, tho' he has sinned in not being able to settle matters in union with your sacred majesty's wishes, yet the territory and people of Canton still exist and look up to your most sacred majesty for his gracious support and protection, while your slave by having sinned in giving battle when fate denied him the victory, has soiled the glory of his master and poured out the lives of his people, and still more left himself without a sensible plan to put in operation! Therefore it is that after having duly consulted with the Tartar general of the garrison and his adjutants, the lieut. governor, the literary chancellor, the judge and treasurer, the intendants of circuit, the chief magistrates of larger and lesser districts, and the ex-governors Lin Tai tau and Tang Ting ching, etc. we have unanimously come to the conclusion that our defences are not to be relied upon, & that in the tug of battle our troops will not stand their ground. Moreover, in regard to the troops which have been ordered by your majesty from the different provinces, time is still necessary for that object, nor can they all arrive at once, and the assembling of a large body of troops is not a thing that can be done quietly; the native traitors are sure to give timely notice of it, and the foreigners would in the first instance give loose to their madness and extravagance.

Your slave is vexed to death thinking of these things, even till he loathes his food and till sleep has forsaken his eyelids; forasmuch, he does not shrink from the heavy guilt he is incurring in taking all these facts, the result of his diligent enquiries, and annoying with them the ears of heaven's son, and at the same time he takes every thing connected with the foreigners and all the foreigners' letters, and hands them up for imperial inspection. He humbly hopes that the holy one will look down with pity and compassion on the black-haired race, and shower upon them an extra measure of clemency, in granting what is therein requested, so that the people of the land may not be turned to ashes. In times of difficulty is seen good government, victory is but a transient thing; in restraining the ruin that is before our eyes, we ought carefully to eradicate the cause of it for after ages!

In reference to all the circumstances contained in this, whether the result of my conference with the high provincial officers, or of my own diligent investigation, I only hope that your sacred majesty will condescend to enquire regarding them, and I beg that your majesty will specially appoint a high officer to come here to ascertain their truth. Your slave has been actuated by a desire to save the country and the people from first to last, and not swayed by the smallest atom of fear, and still more he dare not make use of the least glossing or deception.

Inasmuch therefore this respectful memorial is forwarded at the rate of 600 li a day, humbly hoping that the emperor's holy glance may be bestowed thereon.

A respectful memorial. *Yuan-tai-tai*

On the 25th day of the first moon of the 31st year of Taoukwang (16th February 1841), the following remarks written with the vermilion pencil were received in reply.

We can on no account calmly put up with the insults and befooing of these rebellious foreigners as you have done. Blinded and unwilling to see as you are, dare you still have the hardihood to turn your back on our commands; to continue receiving the foreigner's documents, and even to beg favors in their behalf! Such proceedings pass the bounds of reason! Impotent and worthless that you are, what sort of heart is contained within your breast! Not only do you contentedly take in their threats and insults but you even dare to hold up certain passages with intent to frighten us!! But know that we have no coward fears!—Besides this we shall again announce our pleasure. *Refract rain.*

A true translation. *R. THOM, Assistant Translator and Interpreter to H. M.'s Commission in China.*





Macao 21 de Abril de 1841

O Governador de Macao e suas Dependencias tendo observado os perigosos e esforços praticados por muitos residentes em Obstar tanto do Exército como da Marinha de Guerra de Sua Magestade Britanica para minorar os terriveis effeitos do incendio infernalmente pagado na Fatoria chamada de Tover em a noite de 19 para 20 do corrente, lanca mam deste modo, nam o pido deo faz r a cada hum em particular, para rogar a todos queiram aceitar os seus mais pronunciados e bem merecidos agra e mentos e o abiazo assignado fultaria ao seu dever se por esta occasiao deixasse de dirigir igues agra decimentos a todos os Portuguezes e mais Estrangeiros aqui residentes que tomaram parte nos trabalhos d'essa noite.

(Assignado) SILVEIRA PINTO.

Esta conforme.

Joze Maria de S. Queira  
Secretario do Governo.

## TRANSLATION.

Macao, 21 April, 1841

The Governor of Macao and its dependencies having observed the strenuous efforts of several officers of the army and navy of Her Britannic Majesty, to lessen the terrible effects of the conflagration near the factory called "Tover" on the night of the 19th and on the 20th inst; and all having put their hands to the work, and not being able to distinguish individuals, this is to request all to receive his most particular and grateful thanks, and the undersigned would be wanting in his duty on this occasion should he have omitted to direct equal acknowledgments to all the Portuguese and strangers here resident who shared in the labours of that night.

(Signed) SILVEIRA PINTO.

By order.

Joze Maria de Segueira.  
Secretary to the Government.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 20th April, 1841.

Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring passports for small craft proceeding up the river after this date, will receive the same on application at the office of the superintendent of trade.

The passports must be exhibited on board the senior officer's ship, off north Wangtung; and it is particularly notified that all small craft attempting to pass without examination will be liable to be brought to by the ships of war or their boats.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

British Factory,  
Canton, 17th April, 1841.

To prevent general and serious inconvenience to the trade, it is hereby given, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has applied to the senior officer in command of h. m.'s ships in China (and received his consent), not to suffer any schooner or other small craft to pass upwards beyond "north Wangtung" without producing on board of the senior officer's ship at that anchorage a passport signed by the plenipotentiary. And it is further notified that all small vessels without such passes will be liable to dismissal from the river by the commanding officer of h. m.'s ships.

To except vessels furnished with his own passports from visit or examination by the officers of the provincial government, upon the ground of protecting the revenue, or any other, the plenipotentiary has also procured licences bearing the seal of the Kwangchowfoo.

But the plenipotentiary has at the same time pledged him self not to issue his own or these passes of the government to any other than persons who shall afford him assurance to his own satisfaction that the boats shall only be employed in the conveyance of letters, passengers, or supplies of table provisions or necessaries for the use of h. m.'s ships in the river. The passports, therefore, will be cancelled whenever the plenipotentiary shall see cause to determine that such a course is necessary in discharge of his own engagements.

Subjects or citizens of foreign states drawing

passports for boats to be employed in the above-mentioned pursuits, will be pleased to refer to their respective consuls, upon whose application to the plenipotentiary they will immediately be issued.

And notice is further given that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will apply to the senior officer in command of h. m.'s ships to remove out of the river any ship or vessel proved to his satisfaction to be engaged in dangerous pursuits, calculated to disturb the trade and interrupt the general trade.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

## PORTS OF GOA, DIU AND DAMAM.

We this day lay before the commercial community a most important document. It is the translation of an official ordinance (portaria) of the ad interim governor general of Portuguese India, which places the three ports of Goa, Diu and Damam in almost the state of free ports.

How far this arrangement will affect the mercantile interests of Bombay, we cannot undertake to decide; but it is evidently intended as a means of taking a portion of the trade from the great western emporium of British India.

## Official Ordinance.

No. 162.—The governor general ad interim of the state of India in council has determined upon the following:

Having taken into consideration how highly it is proper to protect the sinking commerce of the ports of Goa, Diu and Damam, by the diminution of their charges, and by granting to them the greatest possible liberty, in order to attract to the said ports, the goods and merchandise of all nations, and more particularly of the neighboring countries; to which effect I have been solicited by persons of considerable experience and well acquainted with the affairs of India, and lately also by the governor and commandant of the fort of Diu; who all explained the propriety of such measures as being founded on solid motives of political economy; all which have been corroborated and strengthened by the judgment, and knowledge of the prompt director of the customhouse; and having moreover said the matter before the council of government, in the presence of the attorney general of the crown and of finance, and also being in possession of the opinion of the board of finance; I have thought proper to make the following ordinance, provincially and subject to the sovereign confirmation of her majesty.

1st.—From the 1st of Feb'y, 1841, are in future to be admitted in deposit in the ports of Goa, Diu and Damam, all goods and merchandise of every description (opium included) of whatever nature, and under what banner soever imported, on the sole payment of one per cent duty, and of the expenses incident on the carriage and the watching, until their removal from the said ports, either by exportation, reexportation, transhipment or transit.

2nd.—The warehouse dues shall be delayed by the merchants or owners of such goods altho' in private warehouses.

3rd.—In all other details, the arrangement are to be observed of the decree of the 22nd of March 1834 relative to the ports of Lisbon and Oporto.

All authorities and persons, to whom belong the knowledge and execution of this official regulation, are hereby required to take due notice of it, and to attend to its execution.

Given at the palace of the governor general at Pangim, 26th January, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. Lopes de Lima.

—Bombay Courier, Feb'y. 6.

## FROM THE LONDON MAIL, JAN'y. 4th.

Dec 14.—Commander George Byng, of the *Racer*, 16, was drowned by the collision of *Vera Cruz* on the 24th of September. The *decease* of the *Racer* in a late war, on that day, accompanied by Mr. J. Byng, his cousin, one of the best seamen in the fleet. When crossing the bar of the river, the *Racer* was so high that the *giz* was upset; the captain and crew were thrown overboard, and a small dingy in 15 min. during the interval the midshipman and the swimmer reached the shore, and then, much exhausted, endeavored to procure assistance, but as no one could be induced to cross the bar, Captain Byng and the cabin crew at last washed from the *giz* by a tremendous sea, and the crew of the *decease* alone succeeded in reaching the shore alive; the captain swam a long distance before his strength failed him and when observed from the shore he was making no progress. Two of his boat's crew went out to assist him; but they only found his corpse, which they brought on shore.

Dec 16.—Yesterday, at three o'clock, the ceremony of enshrining the Queen was performed, in her majesty's private apartments at the Buckingham palace, by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present only his royal highness prince Albert, the dukes of Kent, the duke in waiting, and the deputy clerk of the closet.

The sea was recently worried by two and four in the night of the 27th inst. and the *Tamir* went to sea from Paris, by the effects of the French ship *Tamir*.

during a voyage of discovery; at a depth of 2,470 yards, or nearly two miles, no bottom was found; the weather was very calm; and it is said that the *hull* of the *hull* 50 yards upwards of two fathoms; in another place in the north Ocean no bottom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

The appointment of captain Grey as governor and commander in chief of South Australia, and also as a resident commissioner of public lands in that province, is announced in the Gazette.

The same Gazette announces that the queen has appointed the following officers to be knights or companions of the bath—

Captain Charles John Austin, of the royal navy; captain the Honorable William Widdowson, of the royal navy; captain Maurice Frederick F. Boshley, of the navy; captain Edmund Colling, of the royal navy; captain William Wilmot Henderson, of the royal navy; captain Arthur Penrhyn, of the royal navy; captain Houston Stewart, of the royal navy; captain Edward Rogers, of the royal navy; captain Henry Ryan Martin, of the royal navy; captain H. J. Johnston, of the royal navy; lieutenant Colonel W. Walker, of the royal navy; captain William Henryman Henderson, of the royal navy; and captain Horatio Austin, of the royal navy.

## THE NAVY.

## Promotions and Appointments.

## PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants.—Alexander Murray, of the Princess Charlotte, & Robert Duncan, of the Powerful, to the rank of commander.

Surgeon.—Stephen Jennings Swaine to be deputy inspector of hospitals.

Mates.—Hon. George D. Keane, son of Lord Keane, to the rank of lieutenant, Charles R. Carter, commission dated Nov. 5, 1840, and to stand on the list for seniority immediately after F. H. Stanfell.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Commodores.—Granville Loch, to Vesuvius (steamer); John Richardson (d), to Phoenix (steamer); hon. Anthony Murray to Wasp; Alexander Murray, to Hydra (steamer); Charles Burkett, to Bellerophon; W. H. Hall, to Benbow; W. Clark, to Edinburgh; Douglas Garry, to Hastings; Walter Taly, to Powerful; Henry H. Bingham, to Princess Charlotte; Gower Lowe, to Revenge.

Lieutenants.—Thomas Heard and Francis Polwhele to Powerful; Edwin W. Sanders to Bellerophon, Charles E. O'Brien and F. H. Stanfell, to Benbow; G. E. Patey, to Carysfort; Henry Stewart, to Castor; Samuel F. Short and G. J. R. Snow, to Cyclops; John Blackmore, to Edinburgh; R. D. Stupart, to Gordon; John A. Shears, to Hastings; Ross M. Flood, to Hazard; Marcus Knox, to Phoenix; Henry Warren, to Pique; A. Farquhar, Robert Jenner, Arthur Cumming, Richard Hoops, John Allen, John M. D. Smith, Richard D. White, George Johnson, Thomas C. O. D. Whipple, Lindsay E. Rurr, and G. H. C. Sunderland, to Princess Charlotte; George Wyke, to Revenge; W. C. Chamberlain, to Stromboli; M. H. Rodney and W. H. Genny, to Talbot; R. Williams to Thunderer; James M. Boxer, to Vesuvius; W. R. O. Price, to Wasp; Edward H. Kenney, to Excellent; W. G. B. Etcourt, to command Lizard, steamer; W. F. L. Tollemache, to Pelican; W. S. Bloom, to command Pluto, steamer; Edward N. Troubridge, to Southampton; hon. G. D. Keane, to Excellent; B. J. Sullivan, to the Powerful.

COAST GUARD.—Lieutenants.—R. B. Bowden (1814) to be chief officer.

Mates.—W. Henry Walters (1831) & Charles E. Collet (1834) to be chief officers.

ROYAL MARINE.—Lieutenants Alexander & J. E. Lawrence have been this week appointed to the royal marine artillery in consequence of the certificates of their high attainments in mathematical and other studies, awarded them by the professor at the royal navy college.

March 9. The *Jane*, which has just come in from Moulin, reports that on the 7th of Feb'y, nearly the whole of the town of Rangoon was burnt down, and that thirty lives were lost on the occasion.

—10 Further particulars have been received of the late fire at Rangoon, the loss occasioned by which is stated at five lakhs of rupees. The servants of government made no effort whatever to arrest its progress, on the contrary people were seen in various directions doing their utmost to spread it. Plunder was carried on to a considerable extent, and the police made no





By the *Ariel* we have received the *Calcutta Courier*, *Englishman* &c. to the 5th of March; the *Bombay Times* to Feby. 27, and *Straits papers* and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 1st of April.

The lately received papers state that the cholera was raging in Calcutta, Malacca, and Singapore; it is said some Europeans have fallen victims to this awful scourge in Malacca and Singapore.

The independence of Texas has been acknowledged by England, although it is said that beautiful country is the promised future nursery of slaves for the southern states of the north American union.

#### MELBOURNE PRICE CURRENT.

Sugar, per ton, - 30 0 0 to 34 0 0  
Tea, per chest, - 14 0 0 to 14 9 0

The Punjab is in a very unsettled state, and a brigade under col. Wheeler had marched from Ludianah on the 23d of February; but the latest reports seem to hold out hopes that immediate hostilities will be avoided.

H. M.'s cutter *Louisa* left Macao on Saturday to convey Mr. A. R. Johnston, the deputy superintendent of trade, to Canton, and returned yesterday at 5 p. m. She did not bring any news of particular interest that has come to our knowledge, except that affairs are proceeding quietly in Canton.

The dates from Canton are of yesterday the 26th by the schooner *Perador*; all was in a state of quietness; very high prices were being paid for teas.

Last week, in consequence of various rumours and information, Sir le Fleming Senhouse thought it prudent to move the *Moderate* and another small vessel nearer Canton, for the protection of British life and property; but they were forthwith ordered to retire by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Several days ago the grandson of Howqua, the senior hongmerchant, was struck by lightning in one of the late frequent thunder storms in Canton; he died almost immediately. He was in the hong, under the hands of a barber who was shaving his head. The electric fluid was supposed to have entered at the back of the neck, where a black mark was seen.

Captain Elliot's notice to the people of Canton, published in our last number, was carried about the streets pasted on some coarse flannel, and copied by very many of the natives.

The public notices which are published in our present number, having reference to the passage boats, are palpably aimed at one branch of British commerce; how justly or how expediently we will not now discuss; but we judge, from the tenor of the notices, that so long as that branch of the trade is conducted to the southward of north *Wangtung*, the vessels employed in it will not be interrupted by h. m.'s ships.

A court of enquiry into the causes of the mortality of the troops in *Tinghae*, is now sitting in *Hongkong* bay.

The Chinese document containing an account of the death of *Keshen*, and translated by the rev. J. Lewis Shuck for the *Canton Press*, and published in that paper last Saturday, is a forgery; and as such, we declined publishing it in our last number: Mr. Shuck also, is convinced it is a forgery. But we have still great fears for *Keshen*, and think his sentence will be put in execution: we sincerely hope our opinion may be disproven by the event; and we likewise sincerely hope that if his life is spared, he will not be disappointed to treat with h. m.'s plenipotentiary—for we fear we then should fall back on the old terms & rest

satisfied, with the imperially-confirmed decision of *Hongkong*, and a promise of 6 millions of dollars; but it is too late for such an arrangement: we must now dictate our own terms in the imperial palace in Peking; one of which must be a free trade with all the ports and an unrestricted communication with the people of the empire: this, and this only, will now satisfy the people of England: it is this and this only measure that will relieve our manufacturers and fill the exchequer.

It should be recorded, because it is the simple truth and it is but bare justice to publish it—that for English merchants generally found their factories in good order on their return to Canton. Mr. *Herjeebhoy Rustonjee* found every article of furniture and stores exactly as he had left them; and it did not appear to him that he had been absent more than a few days from Canton instead of more than twenty months. But other individuals, we have been told, are not so fortunate.

Mr. E. Elmslie, the secretary to h. m.'s commission, returns to England on sick certificate in the *Premier*, captain Wore. Mr. Elmslie hopes to be able to return to his duty in about a year.

The commercial community in China will be glad to learn that, from the intended arrangements of the *Java* bank, as explained in a preceding letter from Batavia, commercial confidence will soon be restored in that island.

We have been often censured for the course with which we have considered it our duty as a public journalist, in order to direct the attention of the people of England to the management of their affairs in China, to mark the course of h. m.'s plenipotentiary since about the middle of December, 1839; and our voice has been echoed by all the papers in India with the exception of the *Calcutta Courier*.

It is wholly needless for us to assert now that to praise rather than to censure would have been a much more pleasing task to us; for who can think for one moment that the English community in China would not stand forward on all occasions in defence of the representative of their country, if there had been even the narrowest ground to rest that defence upon?

But even that moderately toned paper, *The Friend of India*, the editors of which journal are, we believe, clergyman and missionaries, and who are said to often re-echo the sentiments of the supreme government, has adopted an expression of the most sarcastic censure of h. m.'s plenipotentiary. One of the Indian papers only, the *Calcutta Courier*, has seen anything to hope for, or can discover nothing to fear, from that officer's measures. In the language, then, of the high commissioner *Linn*—to atone for our former faults, we republish from the *Calcutta Courier* and the *Moring Chronicle*, the former's defence of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, and the latter's approval of the admiral's proceedings, as explained in his despatches.

Sorry as we are to observe, that we differ materially from most of our brethren of the press, our estimate of the peace which promises to be speedily concluded with China, yet we are, at present, no more to modify our opinion. We acknowledge a greater uncalculated but not unreasoned, and if the preliminaries are considered in detail, regard being had to all the objects in view when the war was undertaken, we can see but little cause for complaint, so far as our present knowledge extends—we require more information on some points, but we are for our present information ready we can detect small causes for expostulation, and we can only sigh and to end where we have, not to return to guide our judgment. The war, be it remembered, had for its primary object an obliteration of the national frontiers—ended to deny the independence of our republic, and the time in view to bind our fellow subjects to the *Black Jade* and elsewhere. And can an English venture to say that the resolution has not been observed? Were the destruction and slaughter at Amoy, Chusan, Malacca and elsewhere, nothing? Is the slaughter of the whole community of the empire for seven months nothing? Is the loss of the *Hongkong*, an island which even the greatest of our nation is admirably situated for trade, nothing? Is the admission to official intercourse

on a footing of acknowledged equality, nothing? Our contemporaries have judgments more disordered than we believe if they answer to the queries in the affirmative. Nor do we see any ground for the censure of the *Herb* that what has been done is only sufficient to confirm the Chinese people in the opinion that they have had the best of the contest. *Keshen* may say in a proclamation that we "are now about to enter," but we rather longer that all the proclamations in the world would not convince the people that having down their facts, slaughtering their troops, and keeping possession of their territory is being obedient! Our contemporaries seem to be annoyed at the superiority of *Keshen* in his proclamation, and we think very reasonably, for we consider it would be very hard to thrust a nation, and then to tell its government, "You shall not persuade your people, you have the best of it if you can." We feel much more liberally on this point, and will say as *Charles* the 12th of Sweden said when he heard that the Russians in their drama represented him as flying before their troops, "Let them do it on the stage, I am content to defeat them only in the field."

The national honor then having been vindicated, let us see what cause at present have the merchants to complain? Six millions of dollars have been obtained towards compensating them for their losses—we do not mean to say that this will be sufficient to indemnify them, but we are quite sure of one thing, and that is, that whatever claim they can establish as equitable, will be honorably met by the British government.

Our commerce has again been renewed with China—the trade of the port of Canton was to be continued within ten days after the commencement of the Chinese New Year, close at hand at the time of signing the preliminaries. To say that *Hongkong* ought to be a free port to the ships of all friendly nations, and that goods brought there ought not to be subject to the "just charges and duties of the empire," is to say that China should have been made to submit to our having a depot, an emporium, for goods ready for smuggling into that empire just at the mouth of their principal port. It is true that if *Edzard* had been sufficiently unjust, and had employed a commensurate force, China might have been compelled to submit to this oppressive humiliation, but he who maintains that it ought to have been done has no more sense of national justice, than he has of delicacy, who talks in the columns of a newspaper about the dirty linen of a gentleman's house.

At first, old associations and old arrangements will probably induce our merchants to return to Canton, but we think when they observe the superior independence and security of residing under the protection of a British ex-citoyne, they will speedily fix their residence at *Hongkong*. At all events the knowledge that they can do so whenever it pleases them, will insure that the Canton authorities will treat them justly.

The *Englishman* complains that there are no strong assurances to Captain Elliot's short circular that the honor and safety of British subjects will be protected at Canton. We think that that assurance would have been as much as is derogatory. Our brandishes and laymen have given a lesson to the Chinese, for the first time, that will not be easily forgotten, and which, together, that British honor and safety are not to be trampled upon with impunity—and that with a few farthings it is because we do not wish to injure others, not because we cannot protect ourselves.

The mainly re-mendation of Captain Elliot that past injuries be forgotten now that they have been redressed, is reiterated and scoffed at by the *Englishman*; but we think no man of noble spirit will adopt the contrary doctrine which our contemporaries would inculcate—namely, that past injuries are not to be considered to oblivion so soon as redressed, but are to remain a festering source of twitting, complaint, and disagreement. We hold a totally different doctrine to be the one founded on sound reason and good feeling—and we think no British at heart will say otherwise than "when it is power, let it be a hearty peace." We have thrashed the Chinese until they have given in and having come to terms, we are called upon by every generous feeling as well as by the dictates of self-interest to adopt "a conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming defence for the institutions and government of the country." This we consider is a doctrine that would not have degraded the Elliot himself, who has been appropriately painted grasping the keys of Gibraltar, and holding them in defiance of the most powerful combination of enemies that ever attacked his country. (Cal. Cour., Feby. 20.)

#### ADMIRAL ELLIOT'S DESPATCHES. From the *Morning Chronicle*.

"The despatches from rear-admiral Elliot and commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer will be found in our extracts from the *Gazette* of last night.

Great care seems to have been taken by the officers in command to avoid if possible the effusion of blood. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer states that the operations at Chusan led to no greater loss of life than twenty-five. "This," he says, "may be ascribed to the fire of the ships being directed solely to the forts and batteries."

Already the style of communication has become more civil on the part of the Chinese. This change, admiral Elliot attributes to something of a touch from the letter received at Amoy, detailed in captain Burchard's letter. "In the correspondence which took place," says the admiral, "they treated us perfectly as equals, no longer calling us barbarians, but honorable officers of the English nation." We may, in passing, observe that the nations who overran the Roman empire, considered the word *barbarian* honorable, as in several of the *leges barbarorum* the infliction for killing a *Roman* is much less than for killing a *barbarian*.

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1841.

The policy which has been pursued towards the Chinese seems, of all others, the best adapted for bringing them quickly to their senses. They have a peculiar repugnance to such an occupation as that which has taken place. The conquest which placed the present dynasty on the throne was the result of an attempt to expel a tribe of Tartars who had obtained, about 200 years ago, footing in a frontier province. But we are in the vicinity of some of the largest cities of the empire. "The stoppage of the enormous trade," says Admiral Elliot, "which is usually passing on this river cannot but create difficulties of a serious nature; and from a few expressions relative to Lin having been the cause of all their present distresses, I trust a strong feeling may spring up against the policy pursued at Canton by that high officer." By ascending a large navigable river, we can interrupt the immense traffic of the empire. To have destroyed the towns of the unoffending people and taken their lives, would have generated the worst feeling without effecting the object in view; but interruption of the enormous trade, of the Chinese will soon bring them to their senses."

Probably many of our readers will think with ourselves that the *Courier's* defence of h. m.'s plenipotentiary is the most sufficient justification for our censure of that high functionary that we could desire, had we ever considered our censure as doubtful, and therefore requiring a justification.

As the *Courier's* defence is based on the intelligence of "FRACE," carried to Calcutta by the steamer *Enterprise*, the fallacy of which glad tidings of great joy the *Courier* must ere this have learnt, it is hardly worth while to notice his arguments. But as he has praised captain Elliot for what he did not do, the *Courier* will, doubtless, blame him for intending to do that which the *Courier* thinks should not be done; we therefore think it necessary to offer two or three short remarks on the *Courier's* exculpatory article.

In the first place—war with China has never been mentioned; the affairs of Tykoko and the Bogue, according to the public circulars, were the consequences of *Keshen* not fulfilling his engagements—engagements which he had no power to form—with captain Elliot; and that any dependence, much less such a full measure of confidence as was granted by captain Elliot, should have been placed,—particularly as concerning the questions at issue,—by any person acquainted with the following long known and often quoted maxim of the poet, *Satungpo*—is the great wonder of our times.

"The barbarians are like beasts, and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Were any one to attempt controlling them by the great maxims of reason, it would lead to nothing but confusion. The ancient kings well understood this and accordingly ruled barbarians by miracle. Therefore to rule barbarians by miracle is the true and the best way of ruling them."

The above sentence is contained in Davis's China, and it is impossible to suppose that the writer of that interesting work did not impress on captain Elliot the policy of the Chinese government, of which he had had so many years experience.

With reference to the 'Black Joke,' the foul murders committed on board that vessel by a Chinese government cruiser, the *Courier* softens down to injuries!—yet it signifies but little—for we have never heard that her name—even has been ever mentioned in the negotiations.

The whole commerce of the empire was never stopped for an instant; the Chinese shut their own ports, and the few trading junks that were seized, were almost immediately released.

The destructions and slaughters at Amoy, Chusan, Macao & Cheenpee were not a series of contemplated and combined operations, but accidents arising out of unforeseen circumstances, and the three first affairs occurred without the knowledge of h. m.'s plenipotentiary; that at Amoy was occasioned by the attack of the Chinese on the jolly-boat of the *Blonde*, carrying a flag of truce; the capture of Chusan is due to sir G. Bremer; the affair at the barrier at Na-

cao, to captain Smith, of the *Druid*; there was nothing of retribution in all this: in two cases, the operations arose out of the necessity of protecting British subjects, and the third case, out of the necessity of forming a camp for the troops, and placing h. m.'s ships and the transports in a safe harbour.

The cession of Hongkong is, indeed, nothing! The national honour has not been vindicated; six millions of dollars have not been obtained; and how can the editor of the *Calcutta Courier* be quite sure of one thing, and that is, that whatever claim they can establish as equitable, will be honourably met by the British government. Has the government met captain Elliot's treasury bills in favour of messrs Dent & co?

We now come to the cream of the defence. The editor of the *Calcutta Courier* contends that Hongkong ought not to be a free port, and that goods brought there ought to be subjected to the "just charges and duties of the empire." But what will the *Courier* say when he is informed, "that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has officially declared that no duties can be levied on other official functions exercised by Chinese officers in a British possession, &c." (vide C. R. Feb. 16).

The *Calcutta Courier*, very insolently, calls the British merchants in China—who surrendered 20,000 chests of opium, who have lost their trade for two years—we need not say how great that trade was—he impudently calls the men who have thus suffered—grumblers: now we would ask the *Calcutta Courier* what cause have they for exultation? in the spring of 1841, h. m.'s plenipotentiary seeks for that which was offered to him and refused in the summer of 1839, namely: the trade as usual; the bond is the only incubus that has been thrown off; and even that was lately proposed by the hongmerchants and backed by a U. S. merchant—who said he saw no reason why the English merchants should not sign the same bond as the U. S. merchants had signed! and this proposition was thus made and thus seconded in our own port!

As to the trade as usual: compare the consoo charges of 1840-41 with those of 1838-39: will the comparison convey any satisfaction to the mind of the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*? The *Calcutta Courier* is captain Elliot's best officious friend, and it may with truth be said that h. e. has proved himself the best friend of the Chinese.

We now take leave of the *Courier* for the present; and we think both admiral and captain Elliot will,—the admiral with reference to the *Morning Chronicle* and h. m.'s plenipotentiary with reference to the *Calcutta Courier*—repeat the well-known proverb—"save me from my friends"—for

Non tali auxiliis, nec defensoribus istis  
Temperet ocel:

We learn, for the first time, from the *Bombay Times*, that commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer was joined in the commission with admiral and captain Elliot.

The following note of Consoo charges, &c. in the years 1840-41, will be interesting to our commercial friends. We first quote a few remarks from the *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1839, to show the increase in these charges.

In 1838-39 an additional duty was imposed by the hongmerchants on the following articles.

## IMPORTS.

	acc. duty	addtl. do.
Cotton yarn	Taels 0 8 30	\$3
red	" 2 1 0 0	"

Long cloths. The way in which duties on long cloths were levied in 1838-39 was

as follows:

On all white,  $\frac{1}{4}$  first rate of duty and  $\frac{1}{2}$  second rate of duty.

On all grey—the 3d rate of duty: i. e.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the bleached cloths were assessed as of first and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ths as of second quality; while the whole of the unbleached cloths were assessed as of third quality: in both cases without regard to actual texture. (vide—hoppo's reply 11th Oct. 1838.—*Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1839).

On Cambrics half a dollar per piece additional duty was imposed.

On unwrought Iron	20 cents	} p. pecul
On Lead	25 do.	
On Tin	75 do.	
On Broad cloth	\$1 per piece.	
On Longells	" $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	

## EXPORTS.

On Silk, raw, Nanking } \$10 addtl. duty  
" Canton } or commission.

On Teas, black and green } Taels 1.4 mace, do

The whole of the charges in the season—1838-39—levied on teas amounted to taels 5, including the charge which the hongmerchants termed commission, noted into the *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* as additional duty. The sum then actually paid in the consoo treasury, to meet the foreign claims thereon, on every pecul of tea, was 2 taels—being made up of the old consoo charge of 6 mace and the additional duty of 1 tael 4 mace=2 taels. The actual duty of taels 2.5 mace and the additional duty of tael 1.4 mace=3.9 mace deducted from the whole amount of charges,—taels 5 per pecul,—leaves tael 1.1 mace to the hongmerchant to defray his disbursements, &c.

During the E. I. co.'s monopoly, and under the system of making advances to the hongmerchants on teas, the charges amounted to taels 6.7 mace: thus the general English trade of the port is now benefited in a greater degree in the reduction of the charges on teas, than it is injured by the imposition of fresh charges on various articles of less importance. *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1839.

## CONSOO CHARGES, &c.

last year and this.

## IMPORTS.

White Longcloths	No. 1 \$1 per piece.
do.	" 2 .. 1 ..
Grey do.	" 40 cents, before 15
Cotton	" tael 1.7 m. a l. 8.
" Yarn	" \$4 per pecul.
Long Ells	" \$2.50 piece.
Spanish stripes and	} 31 to 35 cents per yard
all woollens.	
Lead	" \$1.25 pecul.
Iron	" 75 ..
Tin	" 3 .. ..

## EXPORTS.

Silk, Nankin	" \$37 a 38 per pecul
" Canton	" Taels 17 ..
Teas	" 7 a 8 ..
Sugar Candy	" mace 12 ..
Rhubarb	" \$2 ..
Campor	" \$2 ..
Vermilion	" \$3 box.

THE CHOLERA.—A good many cases of Cholera, under a very serious form, have within the last fortnight taken place among the Native and Portuguese inhabitants of the Town, particularly in the district of Telyk Ayer, where the mortality has been considerable;





CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1841.

The original of the following translation we only received yesterday; and as it carries the latest publicly known date from Peking, and the last words of the great emperor, we have hastened to submit it to our friends in an extra, for despatch to Calcutta and Bombay by the *Oceanic*, *Family*, *Penny*, and *Commercial*.

Our readers will observe that the distinguished posthumous honours showered upon *Chin-Lien-shing* and his devoted son, are the strongest possible indications of the emperor's belief in the accusations of the late Governor, *E-Leung*, and the other high officers, against the slanderer *Kien-shing*, who reported that *Chin* cut his throat in despair at his incompetency for the great trust reposed in him. We, therefore, consider that the report of the military board is a further condemnation of *Kien-shing*, and lessens his chance of escape from the doom already passed upon him by the emperor. Probably a few more days may relieve our anxiety as to the fate of this Chinese *Talleyrand*.

The tone of the late edict is certainly not so truculent as those which breathed nothing but extermination of the English barbarians, or the downfall of one of the mighty empires, China or Great Britain: it is, then, the task of the British expedition to fulfil the ambiguous Delphian oracle—

*A mighty empire to dissolve—*

It must be remarked that the alteration in the tone of the emperor's edict is the result of the gratifying but false report of *Yang-fang*—that he is suppressing our rebellion; and that we are to be managed and tranquillized, provided we become respectful and obedient; as to the attacking us, when they consider themselves equal to the task, there cannot be a doubt that the time of readiness will be postponed *sine die*; and *Yang-fang* will again retain the dejected words *too fee* (*vide*, last week's register), than adopt as a motto expressive of his warlike alacrity against the English rebels, the words—*emper pugnatus*?

But the tone of the dragon emperor is less haughty, so and criminatory of his great officers in 1841 than it was in 1834, when the *Imagines* and *Andromache* passed the *Bogue*; then the imperial displeasure was sent down in such terms as the following:—

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships: it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that outside barbarians regard them slightly."

But now the edicts run in a tone of whining complaint: it is, I believe, because the English barbarians have attacked and laid in ruins the forts of *Sa-ko* and *Tu-ko* and the *tigra gate*!

The emperor's praise of *Yang-fang* is unbounded—and he well deserves the emperor's praise; for he has preserved the seat of his government, he has granted to the English to trade as usual, by which intercourse he is fast filling the provincial coffers: his assuming credit to himself for maintaining the city, recalls to mind the boast of h. m.'s superintendent, that he had sent home 30,000,000 lbs. of tea in the season 1839-40: both assertions are equally true, and if we may judge from events, both assertions have been equally successful in the desired results: *Yang-fang* is saturated with the dew of imperial favour and h. m.'s superintendent has been pushed up to the post of plenipotentiary.

But with reference to the temporary renewal of the English trade, under a sort of armed truce, we beg to subjoin the following scale of prices for imports and exports, and then to ask on which side the balance of trade will be!

## IMPORTS.

Bombay Cotton	Tails 82 to 10.
Bengal & Do. Jolone and Banda	" 10.2 th 10.5
Mydas Do.	" 14.7
Long cloths, fair quality, white and grey	\$3.25
Cotton yarn, Nos. 18 & 40	\$2 a 33
Long silk	\$7 a 8
Spanish stripes	\$1.25 a 1.40
Iron rods	\$4 a 4½
Bar	\$2½ a 2½
Lead	\$8

## EXPORTS.

Congo-middling	Tails 26 a 30
" fine	" 32 a 40
Southern fine	" 50
Lower grades, not under	" 25
Twankay	" 36 a 34
Gunpowder and Imperial	" 45 a 65
Hyson	" 40 a 70
Young-Hyson	" 33 a 50

With these prices inwards and outwards, was the renewal of the British trade, under a derogatory system, in any way desirable?—will there be cause for exultation in the final outcome?

But we must warn our distant readers against any fatal facility in believing the emperor's edicts or other official reports. The trade in Canton, such as it is, will most probably be interrupted immediately h. m.'s ships commence the contemplated movement to the northward; which, it is said, will be in about a month—and then the struggle must be, if not for empire at least for the imposition of our own terms on the Chinese emperor; namely: the establishment of political and unrestricted commercial relations with the whole empire. Let the English manufacturers contemplate the demand of nearly 400,000,000 customers, whose temperament fits them to be the most desirable as well as the most numerous customers in the world; or rather, *China freed*, will be much more to England in the 19th than the discovery of America was to Europe in the 15th century. In the continent of north and south America a new world was discovered; but it was a world but thinly peopled by savages and half-civilized communities; but in *China freed* we shall discover 400,000,000 of the most ancient, the most industrious, the most self-enjoying race in the world; without prejudices of religion or caste; the various climates requiring clothing of all descriptions, from the warm fur to the finest cambric; an immense extent of country, where the art of mining is but partially known, and where but few mines are worked, and, consequently, where the skill of the artificers in brass and iron must be but mediocre.

*China freed*, at a time when the old continent and the two Americas are trying their utmost, by commercial leagues and enterprising, skilful competition to impede and to destroy the demand for all English manufactures—*China freed* will be a new world to England; but to free China as it ought to be freed is a mighty task; yet until that task is accomplished, there cannot be any sound safe, stable commerce with the country.

Before the expedition sailed from England, lord Palmerston told the deputation of merchants—"that no prudent merchant would, under the then circumstances, send goods to China."

But this cautious warning has been forgotten; and latterly its small still voice has been utterly drowned in the roar of fallacious hopes which was poured into the greedy, listening ears of England and India by the official despatches sent by the *Cruiser* and *Enterprise*.

May we now be allowed to repeat the warning? and if we be, we would say most emphatically—consign not to China, until the terms of peace are dictated in Peking, and promulgated to the empire by the emperor's vermilion pencil: nothing short of such consummation should be now granted to the emperor; nothing but this can enable us to recover our lost face in the China question; nothing but this will appease the people of England, or acquit h. m.'s ministers of having trifled most wantonly and exclusively with the best interests of the British empire: nothing but this will ever be a sufficient security for the property and lives of foreigners in China: wanting this, the old, cheating, tricky, oppressive system would be again re-established in fearful vigour and power; imposed first by imperceptible degrees, silently, tortuously, but with the most certain and fatal effect; and what will be the inevitable results? constant anxiety and quarrels; ever-recurring losses; and fresh wars—or rather communications: shall the present opportunities again be trifled with and lost? shall the result of the expedition to China be matter for one of the most disgraceful pages in our national history. For, hitherto we have been completely foiled; at present all is doubt: we are trusting to the chapter of accidents for the future, instead of controlling events by our valour and wisdom:—

*Nullum in pace, si sit prudentia.*

## TRANSLATIONS.

### Imperial Edicts.

3rd moon 10th day (7 April) the following imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked *Yohobow* and *Chung* the *Au-ai* of the province of the three rivers (*Kiangnan*, *Kiangsoo* and *Gaukway*), *Chin Lee-shing* and his son *Chin Kueing*, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board, that the strongest marks of respect and compassion should be shown (to their memory); to day the said board have reported as follows:—

"The said *Chin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers, according to law; seven hundred taels of silver should be bestowed (on his family), and the hereditary rank of a *gun* he was to be conferred. His son, *Chin Kueing*, should have fifty taels of silver bestowed on him: such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said *Chin*, when a soldier, with determined devotion risked his life in the service of his country; and his son, *Chin Kueing*, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in their country's cause observing an undeviating adherence to the line of their duty: this is indeed a willed manifestation of fidelity (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (in the son to his parent). It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them like abundant waters, to illustrate my high commendation. *Chin-Lien-Shing* and his son, *Chin Kueing*, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple dedicated to faithful ministers, by which their faithful spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a like degree of self-devotion.

I order the district officers to enquire whether the said *Chin* has left any sons or grandsons, and to make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received.

It is authenticated that *Yang-fang* has reported, saying, that "as to the rebellious barbarian's disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my hope (ear) of *Ho-yung*—*is Yang-fang*—who alone has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost); and has proved himself a worthy King or minister, who has achieved the most



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1841.**

**NO. 18.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE CHARLES FORGES, Captain**  
WILLS, will have quick despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

**A**T a meeting of the Committee of the Canton Insurance Office held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising for the season's Tea going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to sea after the 30th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows.

To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. cent.	
United States of America	do 3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do 34 "
Spain or Portugal	do 34 "
Ports in the River St. Laurence	do 34 "
Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do 3 "
Australian Colonies	do 3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only for the present.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON 1841-43.**

**T**HE following will be the rates of premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
United States of America	do	3 "
Holland or Hamburg	do	34 "
Spain or Portugal	do	34 "
Ports in the river St. Laurence	do	34 "
Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the undersigned in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they commence their lading.

**DENT & Co.**

Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**

**T**HE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rates.

**MATVICAR & Co.**

Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.

**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Between the 10th and 16th Inst. JNO. SMITH will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, and sell to the highest bidder:—1300 cases of Gin, 2 Hhds, & 3 puncheons of Brandy—10 kegs of Tobacco—Pilot Brand in Hhds and barrels, Flor in 100lb barrels, large quantity of B. and Pork, Lisbon wine in 3 down cases, Manila our Rope, a quantity of damaged Cotton, Lona Cloth and American Drill, Cherry Brandy, in 2 down cases, a few pairs of Blankets, quantity of market Flints, a quantity of Fine Tea, and white Sugar.

Macao, 3rd May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Rough square Spars, of 30 feet and under, just landed at Ann McKim. Apply to

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

- PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
- " Bengal Club Chutnee
- " Ess-ence of Chillies
- " Curry paste
- " Curry powder
- " Tapp's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish
- " Milk punch
- " Lime-juice
- " Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
- " Chilli vinegar, in pints
- " Plain vinegar, in quarts
- " Beef Soup in 1/2 lb and 1 lb canisters
- " Veal Broth do do
- " Mutton do do do
- " Dried herbs
- " Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
- " Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
- " Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canisters packed tin hoglard

Apply to  
**HOKKERA LANE, Macao**  
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841

**FOR SALE.**

**BY EDWARD BONTEIN,**

Just arrived at Ann McKim.

- Mess Beef in half and quarter barrels
- Smoked Beef
- Ke's of Tongues
- HAMS
- Berkley and Pine Cheeses
- A quantity of ALMONDS
- do. RAISINS
- FILBERTS
- MUSTARD
- AMERICAN CIGARETTES
- Sparkling Champagne
- Champagne Cider in one dozen cases
- Kids of SALMON
- do. MACKAREL
- SWORDS and TONGUES
- Smoked red HERRINGS in tin and wooden cases
- AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs
- A quantity of Cavedish Tobacco
- Tins of TROUT
- PICKLES of different sorts
- SAUCES
- CAPERS
- Cayenne PEPPER
- Pickled OYSTERS in 1/2 lb. tins
- SEDLITZ POWDERS
- Bengal TOWELS
- do. HOOFS and SHOES
- BOTTLED FRUITS
- French CLARET, St. Julien &c.

Also a Patent WEIGHING MACHINE, by MEDDWAY, Denmark Street, London.

**SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a barrel, deliverable in the roads. Muster may be seen at  
**INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—A few casks of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars 4th superior. Gray drillings, striped. Whangoes. Apply to  
Macao, 26th April, 1841. **G. GONZAGA.**

**NOTICE.**—Some time in the first week of next month, (of which due notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH, has been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without limit or reserve:

- 100 cases Holland Gin
- 20 three down cases of Superior Brown SHERRY
- 30 " " of English BRANDY
- 100 one " " of French do
- 06 dozens (in cases of 1, 2, & 34 dozens) French CLARET: "Lafite," "Lecour," "Loyville," and "St. Julien."
- 18 baskets of ANNISSETTE
- 30 kegs of English OX TONGUES
- A few cases of PICKLES
- 20 (three down cases) of London bottled PORTER
- 56 barrels of Prime BEEF
- 20 " " Pork
- 41 HAMS
- 21 SWORDS of FISH
- 40 bolts of CANVAS Nos. 1 & 6

Any portion of the above may be had on application at the average of the sale, or parties may send others with limits.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:**

- SUPERIOR** London bottled BRANDY.
- Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
- Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
- CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality.
- Holland Gin.
- French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.
- Brown and Pale SHERRY.
- Superior PORT WINE.
- ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.
- Superior old HOCK.
- Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
- CIDER, in one dozen cases.
- Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.
- London bottled PALE ALE.
- Ditto PORTER.
- Old JAMAICA RUM.
- Manila RUM.
- CORNS.
- GLASS and CROCKERY WARE:
- One DINNER SERVICE.
- On-BREAKFAST do.
- Superior Eau de COLOGNE.
- Manila and Havana SUGARS.
- OTOMAN'S STORES.
- MARINE STORES.
- TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete.
- BLAVER HATS.
- PERFUMERY.
- STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.
- Pump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost).
- A few KEES of TONGUES.
- Patent Self Acting TAPS MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.
- ELASTIC BRACES.
- AMERICAN BUTTER, in small KEES.
- Do SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.
- Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
- Do. FLOUR.
- Do. BEER and PORK, in barrels.
- BERKLEY and PINE CHEESE, &c. &c.

These are fresh, & will be sold uncommonly cheap, to close an account.  
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:  
Fresh JAMS and JELLIES.  
Hosiery: Ladies STOCKINGS; Gentleman's cotton and linen thread/Socks.  
One case of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, in frames: "Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Shepherd's Grave," "The 'Young Wife' and 'Young Husband,'" "Peasant Girl," "White Mouse," "The Queen," "The Promise," "Prayer of Innocence," "Little red Riding Hood," "Sea Shore," "Loiterer," "Hide and Seek," and "Madonna and child."  
Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**  
First N. E. house on the Praga Grande.  
Macao, 24th April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—SCOTT & Co's. Bengal Directory, & Register for 1841. Apply to  
Macao, 23rd April, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs. HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

**HOOKER & LANE.**

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Falcon Hodgson's BEER in Wood.

- ELLIOT and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.
- do. do. STOUT " 25 " do.
- PORT WINE " 8 to 10 per dozen.
- SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.
- CLARET " 9 " do.
- BUCKLE " 8 " do.
- PALM BRANDY " 10 " do.
- CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$p. drs. 16 per dozen.
- MARINE CHAIRS in Boxes and half Boxes \$t. and 4s.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila cordage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Sewer, Smith anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841. **ANTONIO J. de ROCHA.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nail. Felter. Lead in Sheet. Manila. Rope of different sizes. Manila Cables 48 Superior. Apply to **IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA**, at J. V. Jurga, Esq.'s Office. Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—The Godowns of the underrigned; the following stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Falstone*.

9 cases BRICK CHERRES contg. 8 dozen each.  
20 do. CNEEDER do. do 8 : boxes each.  
4 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 sides each.  
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
2 do. TIERES HAMS.  
100 KEGS BUTTER do. 25 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of SAUCES, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, N. & P. MATELLATE SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CORNETT, FINE SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts in Corks. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The underramed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6  
27 do. White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails, 1  
27 do. do. 7  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5  
White Duck.  
White Drill.

# **PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Captain William Caine, of her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending her majesty's further pleasure, and all persons repairing thither are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT,**  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

(True copy) **J. Robt. Morrison,**  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

## **WARRANT.**

By **CHARLES ELLIOT**, esquire, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c. &c., charged with the government of the Island of Hongkong.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine, esquire, captain in her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorize and require you, to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of life and property, over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbors thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall involve punishments and penalties exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the government for the time being.

Scale:—Imprisonment, with, or without, hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding 400 dollars.

Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes.  
Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you, to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the mutiny act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace, on shore or in the harbors of this island, or breaches, of any regulation to be issued from time to time by this government, according to the customs and usages of British law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish such offender, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons, subject to the mutiny act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you, to detain in safe custody any person whatever, found committing crimes and offences within the government of Hongkong, amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year 1841.

(Signed) **Charles Elliot.**

## **PUBLIC NOTICE AND DECLARATION.**

Arrangements having been made for the permanent occupation of the island of Hongkong, it has become necessary to declare the principles and conditions, upon which allotments of land will be made, pending her majesty's further pleasure.

With a view to the reservation to the crown of as extensive a control over the lands as may be compatible with the immediate progress of the establishment, it is now declared, that the num-

ber of allotments to be disposed of, from time to time, will be regulated with due regard to the actual public wants.

It will be a condition of each title, that a building, of a certain value, hereafter to be fixed, must be erected, within a reasonable period of time, on the allotments; and there will be a general reservation of all her majesty's rights.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, the lands will be allotted according to the principles and practice of British law, upon the tenure of quit-rent to the crown.

Each allotment to be put up at public auction, at a certain up-set rate of quit-rent, and to be disposed of to the highest bidder. But it is engaged, upon the part of her majesty's government, that persons taking land upon these terms shall have the privilege of purchasing in freehold (if that tenure shall hereafter be offered by her majesty's government), or of continuing to hold upon the original quit-rent, if that condition be better liked.

All arrangements with natives for the cession of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, to be made only through an officer deputed by the government of the island; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, unless the person claiming shall hold under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry must be made in the government office.

It is distinctly to be understood, that all natives, in the actual occupancy of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, will be constrained to establish their rights, to the satisfaction of the land officer and to take out titles, and have the same duly registered.

In order to accelerate the establishment, notice is hereby given that a sale of town allotments, having a water frontage of yards, and running back yards, will take place at Macao on the instant, by which time, it is hoped, plans, exhibiting the water front of the town, will be prepared.

Persons purchasing town lots will be entitled to purchase suburban or country lots, of square acres each, and will be permitted, for the present, to choose their own sites, subject to the approval of the government of the island.

No run of water to be diverted from its course without permission of the government.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT.**

(True Copy) **J. ROBT. MORRISON.**  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

## **CHINA.**

The year 1840-41 must be always remembered as the birth-time of a strange revolution in the status of our intercourse with China. Two years have not elapsed since Englishmen were only allowed to make known their wants by presenting humble petitions through the hong-merchants; we were barbarians only permitted to tabernacle within a restricted space at Canton, and even there were "cribbed, confined" and starved when it pleased the mandarins to consider us contemptuous; and finally after being insulted, bullied and imprisoned, our representative and merchants were banished from the celestial shores and our trade declared to be extinguished "for ever." Now after hattering down their fortifications at Macao, Amoy, Canton, and the Bogue;—after taking possession of part of their territory; blockading the whole coast; forcing our way to within sixty miles of Peking, where European troops never were before seen; after annihilating their trade, whilst our own merchants poured in their goods at a greater profit than before—after doing all this, instead of being treated with greater indignity, and our banishment being more rigorously enforced, we find that future negotiation—future official intercourse—is to proceed in the course pursued by civilized countries; millions of dollars are to be paid to us as an indemnity for past losses, and an island at the mouth of their chief commercial port is ceded to the British crown!

This is about as total a bouleversement in the relationship existing between two countries, as we ever remember to have occurred in a period so brief; and the end of the change has not yet arrived we opine. The treaty of peace provides that in future "direct official intercourse between the two countries (is to be) upon an equal footing." How can this be effected but by means of an English Ambassador at Peking, and by a Chinese ambassador at London? We think it must come to that shortly, if not at once, and we think our government at home think so too, for in a work just published there, entitled *Review of the trade with China*, and which is praised by more than one ministerial journal, there is this passage:—"They (the Chinese) refused Lord Napier with his limited powers; they must now receive another more fully invested. We have placed residents in India, and must now fix one in China. A 'tarpan' will serve our turn no longer. Whoever may be sent, and whatever

*Export cargoes of teas since the re-opening of the trade.*

Date.	Ship's name.	Destination.	Bottom.	Cargo.	Captn.	Souchong.	H. Mury.	Pakee.	Orange Pekoe.	Anko.	Twankay.	Hysen.	Yong.	Flan.	Imperial.	Black.	Green.	Tea.
April 29th	21 Herald	London	Leith	683519	90000	37705		16434	22728	9157	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	26 Westbrook	Liverpool	Leith	283041	30000				4800		32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	21 Scotland	Glasgow	Leith	86408	40200	13285	7540	21345	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	24 Melish	London	Leith	16440	38000	3287	16082	18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	30 Clifford	London	Leith	588-119	1270	30007		18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	27 Dartmouth	Dublin [en]	Leith	67082	6400			18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	29 Kingston	London	Leith	27082	7801	51434		18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
	29 Duke of Clarence	London	Leith	60540	5561			18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
May 30th	31 Orion	London	Leith	60540	11200	75848		18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
May 27th	31 Orion	London	Leith	60540	11200	75848		18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
May 1st	Mary Catherine	London	Leith	440211	1224			18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135
May 1st	Ann Lang	London	Leith	440211	1224			18701	21225	4800	32301		1142	3717	2219	60000	36700	27135



his life—commissioner, chargé d'affaires, or ambassador—the widest discretion should be left him consistent with prudence, and the point of his destination be Peking. After the demonstration about to be made on their coast, we may safely reckon upon his being seriously received. Lord Amherst had not so many runners before or followed in his train, and had no fixed line of policy in view. It is not to be expected that he will remain at some eligible station (either possession of for that or other purpose), until our presence on their shores may become inconvenient to them, and induce them to make this primary condition a *force majeure*. Every thing has been beginning, and the time appears to have arrived for the first step towards breaking up the exclusive system they have adopted towards the rest of the world. The people themselves are in no way interested in preserving this line of demarcation for they have no hostile feeling towards foreigners, if left to their own impulses, and no objection to visit other countries, as is proved by the many thousands that sail their way annually to Borneo, Java, and the British settlements in the straits of Malacca. They are highly commercial, and require only encouragement to make them enterprising."—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 17.

"It is with very sincere regret and sympathy that we record the death of John Forbes, Esq., the eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and a director of the East India Company; although at the period of his decease he was out of office for a year, and under the operation of the usual rule of rotation. Mr. Forbes was born at Bombay; and it is his highest praise that in public and private life he walked in the footsteps of his benevolent father, and did not forget his countrymen, the natives of India, but was forward to defend them from aspersions, to claim redress for their grievances, and to promote measures for their improvement. His minute as a director, in the case of the raja of Sattara, contained in the volume of papers relating to that prince, is the last act of his public life known to us; and it will be a permanent memorial of his sound judgment, honorable feeling, and his independent character. Among the colleagues whom he has left behind him in the direction, we in vain look for one entitled to his same confidence as this disinterested friend of India."—*Feb. 27*.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Malta Times, Jan. 11.)

THE QUEEN is to reinforce the Levant S-1 in the Spring. The *Phoenix* is refitting for the Mediterranean.—The *Atholl* and *Apollis* troop ships are immediately to bring troops to the Mediterranean.—It is rumored that the *St. Vincent*, 120, is to be the flag ship of Portsmouth.—The sad suspicions respecting the fate of the *Feivy* have been realized. This brig is lost, 'with all hands'. Great blame is thrown upon the admiralty for continuing to use these inefficient vessels, which have been nicknamed *coffins*. (From the *London papers*.)

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following are some of the promotions of the Levant fleet. The *United Service Gazette* complains that these honors are lavished in comparison with the tardy 1851-m adopted towards the other branch of the service. Commanders.—To be captains, by commission, dated 4th November, 1849:—Wm. Luckraft, of the *Bellerophon*; Thomas Henderson, of the *Vesuvius*, steamer; Francis Decimus Hastings, of the *Edinburgh*; Geo. Hathorn, of the *Bowen*; Lewis Tobias Jones, of the *Princess Charlotte*; Francis Lardet, of the *Powerful*; Sackett Hope, of the *Revenge*; Robt. F. Stopford, of the *Phoenix*, steamer.—To be captains, by commissions dated 5th November, 1849:—Henry John Worth, of the *Hastings*; Robert Spencer Robinson, of the *Hydra*, steamer.—The undermentioned commanders are specially noted for promotion to captains, when they shall have completed the time required by regulation.—Thomas Lake Nassie, of the *Thunderer*; Woodford John Williams, of the *Stromboli*, steamer; the hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, of the *Hazard*.

Lieutenants.—To be commanders, by commissions dated 4th Nov., 1849:—William Clark, first of the *Edinburgh*; Henry Hope Bingham, of the *Princess Charlotte*; Charles Cornwall Bickett, of the *Bellerophon*; Gower Lowe, of the *Revenge*; William Hayhurst Hall, of the *Thunderer*; Joseph Batt, of the *Vesuvius*, steamer; William Maitland, of the *Bowen*; William Fanshawe Claville, flag lieutenant, of the *Princess Charlotte*; Robert Hilley Elliot, first of the *Powerful*; Thomas Stuart, do of the *Hazard*; Douglas Curry, do of the *Pique*; Francis Thomas Brown do of the *Gorgon*, steamer; John Falford, do of the *Talbot*; John Russell of (b) the *Stromboli*, steamer; George Nathaniel Brooke, of the *Wasp*; William Knighton Stephens, of the *Caryfort*; Charles George Edward Patry, of the *Cantor*. To be commanders by commissions dated 5th Nov., 1849:—Charles Thompson, first of the *Hastings*; Sidney Grenfell and George Giffard, of the *Cyclops*; Edward Phillips Charleswood, of the *Bowen*. The undermentioned is specially noted for promotion to commander, when his regular time is completed:—James Samuel Akid Dennis, first lieutenant, of the *Phoenix*.

Matros.—E. H. Chasner, to the *Endymion*; W. C. Wille, to the *Albert*; F. Robinson, to the *Cyclops*; F. Martin, of the *Phoenix*, to the *Perret*; C. G. Hoffmeister, to the *Imperieuse*. To be lieutenants by commission, dated 4th November, 1849:—George Wyke, Charles O'Brien, George J. B. Snow, John A. Sherris, Richard Williams, George Johnson, Ashley La Touche, Thomas Hard, Edwin Wm. Sanders, Thomas C. O'D. Whipple, George Edwin Patry, Robert D. Soper, Henry Warren, Lindsay, Peter Barrall, John Sanderson, Charles John Walton, Charles Ross Norman, Arthur Forscher, William J. Lohr, Arthur Wellington Wood Martin, S. Kirke, George H. C. Ashland, Ross M. Fland, Henry Stewart, John Blackmore, James Michael Baker, Norman H. Roddy, William C. Chamberlain. To be

lieutenants by commissions dated 5th November, 1849:—Douglas Reid; William T. Disney, Richard Bopp, Samuel P. Short, John Danterville, John All-a (b), Francis Henry Stanfill, J. M'D. Smith, W. W. Prichard, R. D. White, Charles Bullock, James H. Cockburn, Wm. Botley. The two best foreign mentions in the "Gazette".

Assistant Surgeons.—R. W. Dalton, from the *Serpent*, to the *Leard*; W. M'Dermott, M. D., additional, to the *Col-de-la-Joy*, from the *Sydney*, to the *Phoenix*. To be surgeons, by warrant dated 4th November, 1849:—William Houshoun, Peter Niddrie, M. D., Joseph Pimms, Henry Baker, Alfred Baker, Catchall.

Clerk.—W. Stasway, from the *Spitfire*, in charge, to the *Lizard*, vice Bateman, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Master's Assistant.—C. E. Maitland, of the *Atholl*, to the *Phoenix*.

Boatsman.—C. Bely, to the *Atholl*, vice Covey, to the *Victory*.

Carpenter.—J. Watson, of the *Ariadne*, to the first class.

Volunteer Lieutenant.—W. Brighton, to the *Indus*.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased to 25 (twenty five) ships of the line.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

MAY 4TH, 1849.

## LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jan.	Singapore	5th April
U. States	12th Dec.	Java	3rd March
Calcutta	13th March	Manila	8th April
Bombay	27th Feb.	Austral-Asia	9th Jan.

## ARRIVED FROM

28, *RESOLUCAN*, (Port.) *Ramos*, Lisbon, Rio and Batavia.

## SAILED FOR

27, *DARTMOUTH*, *Jacob*, London.  
— *PREMIER*, *Werre*, do.  
25, *KINGSTON*, *Maclean*, Dublin and Liverpool.  
29, *ST. GEORGE*, *Wright*, London.  
— *CLIFFORD*, *Sharpe*, do.  
— *ARGYLE*, (U. S.) *Codman*, Baltimore.  
— *DUCHESS OF CLARENCE*, *Birch*, Liverpool.  
30, *EMPERANZA*, (Sp.) *Marceida*, Manila.

## May.

1, *ANNE LAING*, *Hudson*, London.  
2, *MINEIRA*, (Dut.) *Lange*, Singapore.  
3, *POPPY*, *Cole*, Singapore and Calcutta.  
3, *ORLEANS*, *Corneval*, London.  
4, *MARY CATHERINE*, *Galloway*, London.  
— *ISABELLA II*, (Sp.) —, Manila.  
— *CORNWALLIS*, *Clark*, Bombay.  
— *COWARREE FAMILY*, *Durham*, Sing. & Calcutta.  
PASSENGERS.—Per Dartmouth, E. Elmslie, and P. Dudgeon. Per Cowarree Family, M. Larulota, esq.

## VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS.

For London.—*Amity*.  
For Bombay.—*Charles Forbes*, *Augusta*, *Ardascer*, *Sir H. Compton*.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—*Transports*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, *Barretto Junior*, with bread and provisions, *Greyhound*, *Albion*.  
From Liverpool.—*Cheetah*, *Fatima*, *Penang*, *Gemini*.  
From Calcutta.—*Severa*, *Sea Queen*, *Forfarshire*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Moulmain*, *Harlequin*, *Sir E. Ryan*, *City of Derry*, *Isabella Watson*, *City of Palaces*, *Medon*.  
From Bombay.—*Myram*, *Dyram*, *Sovereign*, *Brigand*, *Atlet*, *Roboman*, *Bombay Castle*, *Mary Gordon*.

From do via Manila.—*Sultans*.

From Madras.—*Apolline*.

From Singapore.—*Elizabeth*, *Lucar*, *Lintin*, *Simplicia* (Port.) *Amizade* (Port.) *Harbingers*.

From Lisbon.—*Vinjanite*, (Port.)

## List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

			senior officer &c.
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Seshoung
Wellesley	74	captain	T. Maitland.
Blonde	44	captain	F. Bouchier.
Druid	44	captain	H. Macdon.
Alligator	26	captain	A. J. Kuper. (atg.)
Calliope	26	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	C. D. Bethune.
Herald	26	captain	J. Nias.
Nimrod	30	commander	C. Barlow.
Hyacinth	30	commander	W. Warren.
Moderate	18	commander	H. Eyles.
Pylos	18	commander	T. V. Abner.
Cruis-r	16	commander	H. W. Giffard.
Columbus	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason, commandg.
Sulphur	6	commander	E. Bricher.
Starling sh.	6	lieut.	H. Kiltett, commandg.
Hebe sh.	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, commandg.
Louisa cut.	—	brut.	T. Carmichael, do.
Rattlesnake (Troop Ship)	—	—	Mr. Brodie. (commandg.)
			H. C.'s armed steamers.
Atalanta capt.	Rogers, I. N.	Nemesis, capt.	W. H. Hall.

## List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

BRITISH.			
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Agents.
*Amazon	383	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charles Forbes	909	Wills	"
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	"
James Ewing	265	Maitland	"
*Julius Caesar	610	Michell	"
*Nimrod	—	Moore	"
*Aden	—	Ponsonby	Dent & Co.
*Amity	369	Bell	"
*Ann Gale	303	Ellis	"
*Recovery	494	Johnson	"
*Lowjee Family	225	Ayres	"
Augusta	360	Vaulking	Macvicar & Co.
*Castle Huntly	1356	Kiddie	"
*Francis Smith	651	Edmond	"
Hope	273	Simpson	"
Emma	378	Mann	"
*Chebar	400	Renner	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria (ter)	—	Penwick	"
Duke of Lancaster	—	Hargreaves	"
Susan	—	Mullem	"
*Scaley Castle	1274	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
Charlotte	69	Pickett	Dirom & Co.
Sanderson	280	H. Shy	"
Laidmans	260	Scott	" [Co.
Ivanhoe	374	Simsen	W & T Gemmell & Co.
Hannah	471	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
Coromandel	662	Ryan	Forx Rawson & Co.
*Minerva	327	Brown	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
*Bell Marina	554	Wickham	Bell & Co. [Co.
*Eliza	692	Woorthy	Lindsay & Co.
*Monarch	400	Robertson	R. Webster.
Jane	235	Woodberry	"
Hygeia	378	Hannah	" [Co.
Frankie Cowas	1000	Graham	D & M Rustomjee & Co.
Soondrapovey	—	Silverthorne	J. A. Mercer.
AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackim	—	Vasner	J. Matheson & Co.
*Eben Preble	—	Hallet	Russell & Co.
*Lowell	—	Remmonds	"
*Narragansett	—	Crocker	"
*Lema	—	Endicott	"
*Hamilton	—	Kilham	"
*Argyle	—	Codman	Wetmore & Co.
*Suzanna	—	Silver	"
*Onaida	430	Swift	G. Nye, Jr.
*Florida	380	Falcand	"
Joseph Peabody	—	Dommes	J. P. Sturgis.
*Splendid	—	—	A. A. Ritchie.
DANISH.			
Syden	—	Milbye	J. Matheson & Co.
*Danish Oak	—	Rabe	Russell & Co.
FRENCH.			
*La Lydie	—	Menheck	J. Stevens.
SPANISH.			
Ensayo	200	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
* At Whampoa.	—	—	Co.

The only arrival since last Tuesday is the Portuguese vessel *Resolucan*, *Ramos*, from Lisbon, Rio, and Batavia. She has made a long passage, and does not bring any news.

To the tribute to the memory of the late Mr. John Forbes, of the East India direction, we would willingly add by recalling to the remembrance of our readers his manly and generous dissent from the report of the court of directors on the scale of compensation to be awarded to the maritime officers of the E. I. company. *Vide*, sup. to C. R. March 1, 1836.

Our readers will observe that Mr. Morrison, Chinese secretary and interpreter, has succeeded to the office, during Mr. Elmslie's absence on sick leave, of secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

This office has hitherto been a mere clerkship; but we suppose Mr. Morrison will be expected to be treated with that confidence by h. m.'s plenipotentiary which is so much his due both on account of the confidential office he now fills and his own merits.

The inconsistencies of h. m.'s ministers are most singular and altogether irreconcilable. They, in their places in parliament,

patronize and encourage the opium trade; yet here we have in China, a plenipotentiary opposed, tooth and nail, both on moral and religious grounds to the trade, and a secretary whose sentiments on the subject are well known from his own declarations: this is a *mistake*: what good end can such incongruous machinery work out?

The public notices and declaration printed on our second page we received only yesterday; and they embrace matters of too great interest and importance to pass without a careful analysis; which want of time and space obliges us to postpone until our next number.

We shall only remark, firstly; that to retain *Hongkong*, capture and retain *Amoy*, recapture and retain *Chusan*, for encampments for our troops, and shelter for h. m.'s ships and merchantmen, would be measures, the utility and propriety of which no one would dispute; but to put up an acre of the lands to public auction on account of the crown, seems to us to be a premature and undigested measure; and is probably considered— if any confidence is to be placed in *Yang's* proclamation, in reply to h. m.'s plenipotentiary's communication, "requiring the trade to be allowed as usual," in which he acceded to h. m.'s plenipotentiary's request,—is probably considered by the Chinese as a breach of faith:—and secondly:—that the clause which states that the natives will be constrained to establish their rights to lands in cultivation, or substantially built upon, appears to us to be unusually and unjustifiably harsh. Why, their rights are evident in the cultivation or in the substantial buildings; in their payment of the grain-tax. But by what means are they to produce the Chinese records to the foreign barbarian government of *Hongkong*? It is well known that on leasing new lands in England, there is always a clause in the lease that the lessor's title shall not be enquired into: but for this proviso the right to crown grants &c. would be constantly disputed, and occasion endless litigation:

#### TRANSLATIONS.

##### Imperial Edicts.

3rd moon 16th day (7 April) the (following) imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked *Tyokotow* and *Chuenpe* the *hee-tai*\*, of the province of the three rivers (*Keangnan*, *Keingoo* and *Ganhway*), *Chin Leenshing* and his son *Chin Keuping*, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board, that the strongest marks of respect and compassion should be shown (to their memory); to day the said board have reported as follows:—

"The said *Chin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers, according to law; seven hundred taels of silver should be bestowed (on his family), and the hereditary rank of a *gan ke wei*,† be conferred. His son, *Chin Keuping*, should have fifty taels of silver bestowed on him: such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said *Chin*, when a soldier, with determined devotion risked his life in the service of his country; and his son, *Chin Keuping*, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in their country's cause observing an undeviating adherence to the line of their duty: this is indeed an united manifestation of fidelity (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (in the son to his parent). It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them like abundant waters, to illustrate my high commendation. *Chin-Leen-Shing* and his son, *Chin Keuping*, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple dedicated to faithful ministers, by which their faithful spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a like degree of self-devotion.

I order the district officers to enquire whether the said *Chin* has left any sons or grandsons, and to make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received. It is authenticated that *Yangfang* has reported, saying, that "as to the rebellious barbarians' disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my *how* (earl) of *Ko-yung*—ie *Yang-fang*—who alone has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost); and has proved himself a worthy King or minister, who has achieved the most extraordinary and greatest merit.

I order in the first place that plans be consulted upon and matured; and if the result be that you are able to attack the English—then attack them; but if you are only able to maintain the city, then restrict yourselves to maintaining it only. And if the said barbarians can indeed be respectfully obedient, then it is right that you should all fleet in consultation to devise means means of managing and tranquillizing them. *Respect this.* By J. S. ED. C. R.

Our readers will observe that the distinguished posthumous honours showered upon *Chin-Leen-shing* and his devoted son, in the foregoing edict, are the strongest possible, indications of the emperor's belief in the accusations of the lieutenant governor, *E Leang*, and the other high officers, against the slanderer *Ke-shen*, who reported that *Chin* cut his throat in despair at his incompetency for the great trust reposed in him. We, therefore, consider that the report of the military board is a further condemnation of *Ke-shen*, and lessens his chance of escape from the doom already passed upon him by the emperor. Probably a few more days may relieve our anxiety as to the fate of this Chinese *Talleyrand*.

The tone of the last edict is certainly not so truculent as those which but lately breathed nothing but extermination of the English barbarians, or the downfall of one of the mighty empires, China or Great Britain: is it, then, the task of the British expedition to fulfil the ambiguous Delphian oracle—

A mighty empire to dissolve—

It must be remarked that the alteration in the tone of the emperor's edict is the result of the gratifying but false report of *Yangfang*—that he is suppressing our rebellion; and that we are to be managed and tranquillized, provided we become respectful and obedient; as to the attacking us, when they consider themselves equal to the task,—there cannot be a doubt that the time of readiness will be postponed *sine die*; and *Yangfang* will sooner retain the desecrated words *too foo* (vide, last week's register), than adopt as a motto, expressive of his warlike alacrity against the English rebels, the words—*semper paratus*?

But the tone of the dragon emperor is less haughty to and less criminatory of his great officers in 1841 than it was in 1834, when the *Imogene* and *Andromache* passed the *Bogue*: then the imperial displeasure was sent down in such terms as the following:—

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain: they cannot beat back two barbarian ships: it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that outside barbarians regard them slightly."

But now the edicts are written in a tone of whining complaint: it is, "because the English barbarians have attacked and laid in ruins the forts of *Shikoo* and *Taken* and the *tigers gate*!"

The emperor's praise of *Yangfang* is unbounded—and he well deserves the emperor's laudatory gratitude; for he has preserved the seat of his government, he has granted to the English to trade as usual, by which intercourse he is fast filling the provincial coffers.

But with reference to the temporary renewal of the English trade, under a sort of armed truce, we beg to subjoin the following scale of all but nominal prices for imports, but of actual money prices for exports, and then to ask on which side the balance of the trade will be?

#### IMPORTS.

Bombay Cotton	Taels 8.2 to 10.
Bingul Do. Jalone and Banda	" 10.2 th 10.5
Madras Do.	" 10.7
Long cloths, fair quality, white and grey	\$ 3.25
Cotton yarn, No. 18 a 40	\$ 33 a 33
Long elis	\$ 7 a 8
Spanish stripes	\$ 1.25 a 1.40
Iron rods	\$ 4 a 4 1/2
Bar	\$ 2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Lead	\$ 8

#### EXPORTS.

Congo middling	Taels 26 a 30
" fine	" 32 a 40
Souchong fine	" 50
Lower grades, not under	" 25
Twankay	" 26 a 34
Gunpowder and Imperial	" 45 a 6 5
Hyson	" 40 a 70
Young Hyson	" 33 a 50
Raw Silk, Tangle, fair to good	\$ 480 a 510

At these prices about 900 bales have been bought.

And to show at one view, the disadvantages of rates and charges under which the British trade is now suffering, we republish from last week's Register, the

Consou charges &c., last year and this.

#### IMPORTS.

White Longcloths - N <sup>o</sup> . 1	\$ 1 per piece.
Grey do.	" 2 " 1
Cotton - "	" 40 cents, before 15
" Yarn - "	tael 1.7m. a 1.8.
Long Ells - "	\$ 4 per pecul.
Spanish stripes and all woollens.	2.50 piece.
Lead - "	34 a 35 cents, per yard.
Iron - "	\$ 1.25 pecul.
Tin - "	" .75 "
	" 3. "

#### EXPORTS.

Silk, Nankin - "	\$ 37 a 38 per pecul.
" Canton - "	Taels 18 "
Teas - "	" 8 "
Sugar Candy - "	mace 12 "
Rhubarb - "	\$ 2 "
Camphor - "	" 2 "
Vermillion - "	" 3 "

With these prices inwards and outwards, was the renewal of the British trade, under a derogatory system, in any way desirable?—will there be cause for exultation in the final outcome?

But we would warn our distant readers against any fatal facility in believing the emperor's edicts or other official reports. The trade in Canton, such as it is, will most probably be interrupted immediately h. m.'s ships commence the contemplated movement to the northward; which, it is said, will be in about a month—and then the struggle must be, if not for empire at least for the imposition of our own terms on the Chinese emperor; namely: the establishment of political & unrestricted commercial relations with the whole empire. Let the English manufacturers contemplate the demand of nearly 400,000,000 customers, whose temperament fits them to be the most desirable as well as the most numerous customers in the world: or rather, *China freed*, will be much more to England in the 19th than the discovery of America was to Europe in the 15th century. In the continent of north and south America a new world was discovered; but it was a world but thinly peopled by savages and half-civilized communities; but in *China freed* we shall discover 400,000,000 of the most ancient, the most industrious the most self-enjoying race in the world; without prejudices of religion or caste; the various climates requiring clothing of all descriptions, from the warm and costly fur to the finest cambric; an immense extent of country, where the art of mining is but partially known, and where but few mines are worked, and, consequently, where the skill of the artificers in brass and iron must be but mediocre.

\* A military title.

† An order of nobility.



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1841.

**China freed.**—At a time when the old continent and the two Americas are trying their utmost, by commercial leagues and enterprising, skilful competition, to impede and to destroy the demand for all English manufactures—China freed will be a new world to England; but to free China, as it ought to be freed, is a mighty task; yet until that task is accomplished, there cannot be any sound, safe, stable commerce with the country.

But the unaccountable delays that have been conspicuous in the movements of h. m.'s plenipotentiary since the arrival of the admiral in June last, have, doubtless, been improved by the active industry of the Chinese to their own advantage; the ready hands of obedient millions unwearied in labour may ere this have constructed new channels of transit to the capital, and even the possession of the great canal this summer may not be so severe a blow to the empire as it would have been if earlier struck; the granaries here, it is not probable, will be filled from *Formosa* so in every way and at every point the country will be better prepared for defence than ever it was before; and be it remarked, what is of all things the most important—after this intermixture of trade and slaughter, after this peace in war—this wire-drawn protraction of existing difficulties and the creation of new—this bothering of a plain question—for the case was clear—the imprisonment of a public officer and a number of British subjects, the forcible spoliation of 20,000 chests of opium; the foul tragedy of the *Black Joke*, since repeated—and was as clearly explained by h. m.'s majesty's ministers, the objects of the expedition were, in the first place, to obtain reparation for insults and injuries; in the second, an indemnification for the spoiled property—and in the last place, to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained on a proper footing. We ask, has any one of these objects been attained?

But how has h. m.'s plenipotentiary acted to attain these desired objects? This question will be more satisfactorily answered when h. e.'s instructions from h. m.'s ministers and his correspondence with *Keshen* &c. are laid before the house of commons; and until then, we can only draw conclusions from what we know and from what we have seen; and of all possible events the least likely to happen in this present age of the world,—such as the pope proposing the canonization of *Luther* and *John Knox*, or the convocation of Oxford divines proposing the removal of all disqualifications from the dissenters and their unrestrained admission to the university,—we should much sooner hope that both pope and doctors should thus forget their canning, than that the Chinese government should give way to our demands through the *'bit-by bit'* war which has been carried on in a manner so desultory.

Leaving out of the question that the Chinese government thinks itself to be in the right in this matter, let any unprejudiced person ask himself—what have we done that we should except the emperor should bow down to our terms?—and why should the great emperor succumb to a nation represented as England has been since December 1839? It must be apparent to

all Chinese statesmen that in England's case, the national honour and interests have been sacrificed to personal vanity and individual profit; the very anxiety to regain the trade is sufficient proof of this conclusion; the willing submission to the gross exactions and the selfishness of the hong-merchants is a spiritless abandonment even of the true mercantile spirit in the superintendant of the trade. Our conduct has only aroused two passions generally supposed to be incompatible: *fear and contempt*! the Chinese fear our military power, but they despise us for the use we make of it; they scorn us, they laugh at us, as do all the world; even the reverend editor of the *Repository* cannot restrain a sarcastic sneer.

"This last month's movements of the expedition seemed to have stopped at the right point. It must have been hard, when at the gates of the defenceless metropolis, the hosts in its rear covered with troops, to stop short of actual possession. Such possession however, would most assuredly have looked to place the provincial government, and through the whole of this part of the empire into anarchy—a state of things so much to be deprecated by the foreigners as the natives." *Chinese Repository* for April.

'Hard,' was it thought to be?—not hard at all: not the slightest breath of ardour was checked: possession of the provincial capital by a *coup de main* is far too vigorous a measure for those who venerate the celestial emperor: it is of the earth earthy:—we always differ with regret from the *Repository*; but we cannot agree with the reverend editor in his prognostics of what would follow the occupation of Canton by the English; merely military possession would have been held of the province and capital—the district magistrates, and probably even the superior officers, might have been retained in the exercise of their duties: our administration of the affairs of the two *Kwang* provinces, under the military commander in chief, would have been vigorous and just: the imperial tariff would have been the commercial code, the consou fund and the hong-monopoly would have been swept away, and the people, freed from the exactions of the officers, would have been contented and quiet; industry would not be impeded by anxiety or oppression: life and property would be secure from legal cruelty and spoliation:—to us it seems a far more likely result that anarchy will reign in the province of Canton in consequence of the distraction attending on two opposing governments, for h. m.'s plenipotentiary claimed to be a part of the government when he told h. m.'s subjects that Canton river, from its mouth to above the city, was in the possession of h. m.'s forces; anarchy may ensue in many provinces of the empire, but it will be the consequence of our timid rashness, our *saas timidity*!

Before the expedition sailed from England, lord Palmerston told the deputations of merchants—*that no prudent merchant would, under the then circumstances, send goods to China.*

But this cautious warning has been forgotten; and latterly its small still voice has been utterly drowned in the roar of fallacious hopes which was poured into the greedy, listening ears of England and India by the official despatches sent by the *Cruiser* and *Ederprise*.

May we now be allowed to repeat the warning? and if we be, we would say most emphatically—consign not to China, until the terms of peace are dictated in Peking, and pronounced to the empire by the emperor's vermilion pencil; nothing short of such consummation should be now granted to the empire; nothing but this can enable us to recover our lost face in the

China question; nothing but this will appease the people of England, or acquit h. m.'s ministers of having trifled most wantonly and collusively with the best interests of the British empire; nothing but this will ever be a sufficient security for the property and lives of foreigners in China; wanting this, the old, cheating, tricky, oppressive system would be again re-established in fearful vigour and power; imposed first by imperceptible degrees, silently, tortuously, but with the most certain and fatal effect; and what will be the inevitable result? constant anxiety and quarrels; ever-recurring losses; and great wars—or rather *communications*; shall the present opportunities again be trifled with and lost? shall the result of the expedition to China be matter for one of the most disgraceful pages in our national history? For hitherto we have been completely foiled; at present all is doubt; we are trusting to the chapter of accidents for the future, instead of controlling events by our valour and wisdom:—

*Nullum in verba, sed sit prudentia.*

Except that the interests at issue are too important to be lightly regarded,—they being no less than the honour, the political good faith, and the immense trade of the U. K. and India, with China,—the triumphant exultation of the *Calcutta Courier* would simply excite a smile; but when that paper, in its worship of the powers that be, circulates statements which the editor must know to be false, it is the duty of every other editor to disabuse the public. To do this in the present instance is so easy, that without saying a word of our own in refutation of, we only request our local readers to peruse the fallacious prevarications and out-of-date, and out of time *Jo pax* of the *Calcutta Courier* of February 17, in a preceding column.

Letters were received on Sunday evening and Monday morning from Canton, conveying the unpleasant intelligence that the foreigners there began to feel anxious, uneasy; there was a disquietude felt, but no one hardly knew why; the Chinese evinced a sudden, an unusual eagerness, to sell and a disinclination to buy; these symptoms of alarm occurred about Friday, the 30th ult. One letter says that great numbers of troops were in & around the city, which assembling caused great excitement among the natives, and this agitation, consequently, reacted on the foreigners, & thus caused their anxiety. However, letters of the 1st instant say that the disturbing symptoms have subsided, although there is a report that some of the foreigners have left Canton for the ships in *Whampoa* reach. Yesterday, in consequence of a communication from h. m.'s plenipotentiary, sir Hugh Gough and sir H. B. Fleming Senhouse, came to Macao from Hongkong, and returned thither last evening. These tantalizing reports had also reached Hongkong by the *Atalanta*, steamer.

As in some degree explanatory of the above described state of affairs in Canton, we can state that *Yangfang* has written an unofficial note to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, stating that his colleagues, *Yikshun* and *Lungwan*, are highly dissatisfied with the present conventional state of things, and that it is with some difficulty he succeeds in prevailing upon them to observe the terms of the truce, of from attacking the English; and he therefore invites h. m.'s plenipotentiary to Can-

lon: when he says matters may possibly be arranged if trade is all he, h. m.'s plenipotentiary, wants: but to secure that great desideratum the men of war must leave the river, and Wangtung, Hongkong &c. be restored to the Chinese government. Of course this unofficial note is but a feeler, and as such, we presume h. m.'s plenipotentiary will not notice it; but we would, notwithstanding all the professions of the commissioners in Canton, very respectfully endeavour to impress on h. e.'s mind a due caution for the safety of his person, which we in Canton think will be safer on his own charger, attended by a mounted guard, than boxed up in a Chinese sedan; which mode of moving his person is adopting the custom of Chinese civil officers, and in doing which h. e. must appear to the natives as one foreigner on whom at last the beneficial effects of regeneration through Chinese manners is apparent: for if he were once seized, we will not dwell on his probable fate!

The letters from Canton state that near 30,000 troops are in and around the city; yet the emperor, in his last edict, says the number does not amount to 3000! We believe in the greatest number.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the statistics of the capture of *St. Jean d'Acres*; and we cannot introduce them with a better preface than the following article from the *Morning Herald*; previously stating that the ministers were first aroused from their unaccountable apathy to the state of the navy by the letter of a flag officer to the duke of Wellington, which was published in the *Times* of the 10 and 11 January, 1840.

#### THE ENGLISH NAVY.

[From the *Morning Herald*, December 1.]

The fall of *St. Jean d'Acres* is an event of no ordinary moment.

In the first place, the feelings which that brilliant achievement is fitted to call forth, differ from the mere effervescence of national vanity. The military renown of a great nation is a portion—and but a considerable portion—of its wealth and power. The fame of our Nelsons and Wellingtons is, in itself, equivalent to the possession of fleets and armies. In this sense, England has gained much by the capture of *St. Jean d'Acres*. England has proved to the world that the breed of her heroic seamen is not worn out—that she yet possesses naval commanders, who are no unworthy successors to him who conquered at the Nile and at Trafalgar—and that while the spirit of her navy has not degenerated, the proficiency of her seamen in the arts of offensive warfare have wonderfully increased. The efficiency with which our guns were "served," at *St. Jean d'Acres*, has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of naval warfare.

The recent exhibition of England's prowess has been made at an unreasonable time. We, amongst others, have long marked with grief and dismay, the neglect which our navy has, for many years, been treated while France and Russia have been silently calling formidable fleets into existence, the navy of England has been sustained, less by the rate of government, than by the historical recollections with which the English navy is identified. We make this statement, in no spirit of party; and our assertion is proved to be correct, by the fact, that thirty thousand of the very best of our seamen have been for many years serving in the ships of foreign powers. They have left the fleet of England, because England has refused to pay for their services at so high a rate as foreign governments have been willing to do. The impolicy of such a course on the part of the English government is obvious enough:—its injustice is equally manifest. It is the policy of England to engage in her service the best seamen whom the world can supply:—it is consequently, her policy also to permit such seamen, the offspring of the soil of England, to transfer their services to rival powers. It is unjust, moreover, for England to refuse to such seamen, higher wages than any other country can afford to pay—unjust, because England is the richest country in the world, and can, better than any other country, pay a high price for seamen of the first class.

That the navy has been for many years past neglected, is proved moreover by the circumstance, that at the present moment, the government is making great and praiseworthy efforts to impart increased efficiency to our fleet. If, however, there had been no previous neglect of the true source of England's strength and security, there is no doubt that it is now apparent in all her majesty's dockyards would have been unnecessary.

The decay—or the impaired decay—in the naval strength of England was gradually generating in this country a sense of insecurity. The sense of insecurity on our part was accompanied by the exhibition, on the part of foreigners, of a spirit displayed to be aggressive.

The facilities that would attend an invasion of England were familiarly discussed in Paris. They were no less frequently, they are supposed, discussed in St. Petersburg. Our coasts were endangered. Our dockyards were exposed to attack. Our ships were rotting in ordinary, or were employed on service of doubtful policy in remote quarters of the globe. England, in short, stood weak and to seem weak is too often in such cases, to prove weak.

As the exhibition of weakness was dangerous to England, so the recent demonstration that the navy of England is still the same navy with which Nelson achieved his destined triumphs, is calculated to add to the solid powers of this country. As the insults offered to the British flag—offered and timely submitted to—in the Black Sea, and on the coast of Mexico, tended to bring about collisions with our most formidable opponents, so the storming of *St. Jean d'Acres* must tend to inspire our seamen with a stronger desire than some of them have recently manifested, to cultivate the relations of peace with this country.

So far, we think it impossible to regard the recent achievements of our navy with other than feelings of unmitigated satisfaction. Whatever may be thought of the eastern policy of Lord Palmerston, his leadership is entitled, at all events, to the praise that may never be withheld from immediate success. Had the English fleet been repulsed, or destroyed, at *St. Jean d'Acres*, the secretary for foreign affairs would have been held responsible for that disastrous result. The English fleet having "covered it off with glory," it were unjust to deny to his lordship some portion of the reflected lustre of the great exploit.

#### STATISTICS OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE

##### OF SAINT JEAN D'ACRES.

##### 1.—Naval forces engaged.

*Princess Charlotte*, 104, (flag-ship of the Admiral the Honorable Sir Robert Stopford, commander in chief) captain Vaneboe.  
*Powerful*, 84, (broad pennant) Commodore Napier.  
*Thunderer*, 84, captain Berkeley.  
*Bellerophon*, 80, captain Austen.  
*Ramage*, 76, captain Walker.  
*Braden*, 72, captain Macart.  
*Edinburgh*, 72, captain Henderson.  
*Center*, frigate, 36, captain Collier.  
*Pique*, frigate, 36, captain Hozer.  
*Cory*, frigate, 30, captain Martin.  
*Talbot*, frigate, 28, captain Codrington.  
*Harard*, ship, 18, comm. J. Elliot.  
*Wasp*, brig, 16, comm. Maunuel.  
*Geyser*, steam-frigate, 9, captain Henderson.  
*Phoenix*, steam frigate, 4, comm. R. Stopford.  
*Stromboli*, steam-frigate, 6, comm. W. Williams.  
*Venusius*, steam-frigate, 6, comm. Henderson.

Turkish flag-ship, 84, rear admiral Walker.  
 Small Cutter, (capt. of F.S.)

*Model*, Austrian flag ship, 60, admiral T. Mandera.  
*Gloriosa*, Austrian frigate, 46, h. e. b. Arch Duke Frederick.  
 Corvette, 20.

##### 2.—The action.

The action took place on the 3rd November, 1840.  
 The firing commenced at 2½ hours p. m.  
 The action was general at 3 hours p. m.  
 The maximas exploded at 4 hours p. m.—and 1700 men.  
 50 cannons, 30 camels, 12 mules, and some horses, killed.  
 The firing of the south division ceased at 5 hours p. m.  
 and that of north division at 5 hours 1 p. m.  
 The town was evacuated during the night, and at 3 hours a. m. the troops of the allies were landed.

##### 3.—The total loss.

The British and Allies, 16 killed and 42 wounded.  
 1,300 by the explosion of the magazine, and  
 200 on the ramparts killed.  
 Wounded unknown.  
 3,000 prisoners.  
 4.—The booty.

On the walls of Acres, 121 mounted guns and 42 not mounted—20 mortars.  
 In store and ready, 97 large 5-11 pi-cas and 97 mortars.  
 Ammunition.  
 Shot.  
 Shell.  
 Stores of all kinds.  
 Military chest, supposed to contain £. 5,000.  
 Hospital stores.

In addition to the above interesting details, we have to add that on November 6 another explosion occurred in the arsenal by which some English seamen were blown up, amongst whom was captain Collier, of the *Castor*, whose leg was broken, and he was also severely cut and bruised. The *Worcester Journal* has the following note respecting this officer.

\* Captain Collier, who commanded the *Castor* at the late siege of Acres, and who displayed so much gallantry on that occasion, is a magistrate of this county. When at home he resides at Blockley, and is well known in Lord Segrave's hunt as a first-top sportsman.

The *Princess Charlotte* fired 4100 shot—which is a fraction more than 24 every minute; the *Bellerophon*, in the 24 hours fired away 100 barrels of powder and 28 tons of iron shot.

Admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford, k. c. b. has been appointed governor of Greenwich hospital; and it is thought the peerage must be offered to him by the ministers.

Commodore sir Charles Napier has been made a k. c. b.

Mr. Gennys, mate of the *Carysfort*, was promoted into the *Talbot*, vice lieutenant *Le Messier*, who died of his wounds the day following the action.

The broadsides of the whole fleet may be reckoned to have been discharged nearly twice in a minute: and when the physical force is calculated that could endure to fire these tremendous discharges from the heated, smoky decks for three hours and upwards, with a precision in the aim never before equalled—for after practice proved that shots were unerringly thrown from the ships into a hole in a castle wall not more than four feet in diameter—it may confidently be said, without any boasting, that no 25 foreign ships of equal force would stand longer before the 25 sail of the line now bearing the British pennant in the Mediterranean, than did the *impregnable*—but no so to a British force—of *St. Jean d'Acres*.

The latest reports from Canton are that *Lia* has received commands to go to this province of *Chekiang*, there to wait for orders communicating the imperial will.

Kekung, on the 28th ulto., received an imperial edict to investigate charges against the *Kuonshoufoo*, who is accused of being a traitor to his country.

The superior officers have given secret orders to the *Puanyu*, and *Nankai* magistrates; with an intimation that of they suffer the orders to leak out, it will be required of them.

It is said the triumvirate of commissioners, the lieutenant governor, generals &c. have sacrificed to their banners: this ceremony is supposed to be preparatory to an onslaught—but the banners are not Roman eagles.

Under the lowering aspect of affairs in Canton, we do not think the squadron will sail to the northward so soon as it was intended; orders, as we have been told, having been given to the ships to prepare for sea in ten days.

The emperor's younger brother has not yet arrived; these high tariff officers linger on the road as long as possible, in order to fleece the officers and squeeze the people of the provinces through which they pass: the officers disgorge their ill-gotten gains in order to stifle enquiry into their malversation, and again prepare to reimburse themselves by additional exactions from the people.

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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1841.**

**NO. 19.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 **THE** fine Ship **EARL OF CLARE**,  
910 tons, Captain **Jas. Scott**, having  
the greatest part of her cargo engaged,  
will receive freight at Whampoa, whence she will be  
dispatched on the 15th May.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
 **THE** Portuguese Brig "**AMIZADE**,"  
captain **L. de ESCABAGAN**, will not  
be dispatched for the above port until the  
end of the present month. For freight apply to  
**PEREIRA & Co.**  
Macao, 9th May, 1841.

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 **THE** **CHARLES FORBES**, Captain  
**Willis**, will have quick dispatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**  
**THE** undersigned will continue to grant policies in  
this office at the usual rates.  
**MACVICAR & Co.**  
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. **THOMPSON DICKSONS** and **ROBERT**  
**THOMAS**, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted  
partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has always on hand for  
sale  
Superior **Waxes** and **Lacquers**, and articles of every  
description for Table use, &c., which may be had on the  
shortest notice, on moderate terms.  
**JNO. SMITH.**  
First N. E. house on the **Praya Grande**.  
Macao, 4th May, 1841.

**SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.**  
One plate chest containing, one Tea service, Coffee  
urn, Canteen, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup, Sugar  
tongs, Egg stand, Forks of silver, Spoons of do., Ladles  
of do., &c. &c. all of modern patterns, and one  
English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, encased  
with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other  
valuable furniture, for sale on favourable terms by  
**F. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rue de Baram para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**FACTORY AND SHIP STORES.**  
Color Ropes; Hambro Pork; Paints, white lead in  
keros, black do. in do., green in do.; Linseed paint oil in  
jugs; Spirits of Turpentine in tins; Sherry Wine in cases  
three dozen bottles each; Base's, Alop's and Hodgson's  
Beers in cases six dozen bottles each; Havana Cigars in half  
and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for  
lamps; Sandwich Island nut oil, for sale at the godowns of  
**F. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rue de Baram para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
demurrage on moderate terms. The anchorage  
until June being in Macao Roads—in the Typhoon  
months at Hongkong.  
For particulars enquire of Captain **HACKETT** on board  
the British Brig "**ADVENTURE**," or of Capt. **San Juan**  
on board the Spanish Brig "**ENAYO**," or of  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Some time during this month (of which  
day notice will be given), **HOOKER & LANE**,  
have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by  
Public Auction, without reserve.  
40 Barrels Salt Beef.  
2000 lbs Ship Biscuit.  
3000 do Soap.  
30 Jars Manila Crabs.  
30 do Chocolate.  
50 Tea Spanish do.  
130 Cases of Gin.  
5 Casks do.  
200 Dozen of Brandy.  
20 Casks do.

18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.  
10 do. Manila Rum.  
50 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.  
50 Superior Sherry.  
30 Madeira.  
50 do.  
130 Portwine.  
18 Jars Hog Lard.  
Hains, Glassware, iron pipes, and various other  
articles.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Between the 10th and 16th Inst. **JNO.**  
**SMITH** will put up for Sale by **PUBLIC**  
**AUCTION**, and sell to the highest bidder:  
300 cases of Gin, 2 Hhds. & 2 bunches of Brandy—  
10 kegs of Tobacco. First Brand in Hhds and barrels,  
Florin in 180lbs barrels, large quantity of Red and  
Lobster wine in 3 dozen cases, Manila four Ropes, a quan-  
tity of damaged Co. ton, Long Cloth and American Drill,  
Cherry Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, a few pairs of Blankets,  
quantity of market Flints, a quantity of Fine Tea, and  
white Sugar.  
Macao, 3rd May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels  
Rough spruce Spans, of 36 feet and under, just  
landed ex **Ann McKim**. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the  
Table, made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**  
& **Co.** Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the  
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
**PAYNE & Co's** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
Bengal Club Chutney  
Essence of Chillies  
Curry paste  
Curry powder  
Tapi's sauce for meats, made, dishes and fish  
Milk quack  
Lime juice  
Lemon syrup, for **Lemonade**  
Child vinegar, in pints  
Plain vinegar, in quarts  
Red Soup in 1/2 and 1 lb cisterns  
Veal Broth do do  
Mutton do do  
Dried herbs  
Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of  
3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs  
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin cisterns  
packed tin bagged  
&c. &c.  
Apply to **HOOKER & LANE**, Macao  
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY**, Hongkong.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**BY EDWARD BONTAIN,**  
Just arrived ex **Ann McKim**.  
Meat Beef in half and quarter barrels  
Smoked Beef  
Kings of Tongues  
Hams  
Berkley and Pies Canned  
A quantity of **ALMONS**  
do. **RAISINS**  
**FILBERTS**  
**MUSTARD**  
**AMERICAN CRACKERS**  
**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE**  
**CHAMPAGNE CYDER** in one dozen cases  
**KIDS OF SALMON**  
do. **MACARONI**  
**SOXES** and **TONGUES**  
Smoked red **HAMSTERS** in tin and wooden cases  
American **BUTTER** in large and small kegs  
A quantity of **Cavendish Tobacco**  
**TIES OF TROUT**  
**PICKLES** of different sorts  
**SAUCES**  
**CAPERS**  
**CAYENNE PEPPER**  
**Pickled ONIONS** in 1 lb. tins  
**SEALTS POWDERS**  
**Bengal TOWELS**  
do. **SOOTS** and **SUNES**  
**Bottled FRUITS**  
**French CLEARY**, St. Julien &c.  
Also a **Valent WINDING MACHINE**, by **MEDRUSSE**,  
Demark-Street, London.

**SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quan-  
tity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a barrel,  
deliverable in the roads. Master may be seen at  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—A few casks of English Brandy. Sage  
(Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior.  
Gray drillings, striped, Whangoo. Apply to  
Macao, 20th April, 1841. **G. GONZAGA.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. **THOMAS WAGHORN** having appointed  
**Messrs. HOOKER & LANE** his Agents in China, the  
latter beg to inform the public that they will receive  
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt  
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of  
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sica Ropes  
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 3 Sica  
Ropes weight, and so on in proportion to the weight  
of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters  
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.  
**HOOKER & LANE.**  
Macao, 9th April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—**SCOTT & Co's** Bengal Directory, &  
Register for 1841. Apply to  
Macao, 22nd April, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED:**  
Calcutta Beer in bottles 64 per dozen, ex **Falcon**  
Hodgson's Beers in Wood.  
Elliot's and Taylor's **PALM ALE** \$ 30 per Hhd.  
Port Wine do. Stout do. 25 do.  
do. \$ 5 to 10 per dozen.  
**SHERRY** do. \$ 5 to 14 do.  
**CLARET** do. \$ 2 do.  
**BURGUNDY** do. \$ 2 do.  
**PALM BRANDY** do. \$ 2 do.  
**CHAMPAGNE** one dozen cases Spectra. 15 per dozen.  
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 50 and 25  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars  
a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin,  
Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila  
cordage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small  
anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841. **ANTONIO J. de ROCHA.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nail-  
Felter. Lead in Sheets Manila. Ropes of different  
sizes. Manila Cheroots 4th Superior. Apply to  
**IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.'s Office.  
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following**  
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex  
**Falcons.**  
20 cases **BRUCE CHAMPAGNE** costing 8 dollars each.  
30 do. **CHAMPAGNE** do. do. 8 dollars each.  
4 do. extra dried **BACON** do. 4 dollars each.  
6 do. Spiced **BACON** do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
2 do. **TURKEY HAMS**.  
100 **KANS BUTTER** do. 20 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of **SAUCES**, consisting of **Duke of**  
**Gloster's**, **Nonpareil**, **MATELOT'S**, **SHILLAN**, **RAIGET**,  
**CONDIMENT**, **STEAK SAUCE**, &c. &c., in quantities not  
less than one dozen.  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of **Bear's Pale Ale** in  
Hogheads and Strong Butts in Casks. Apply  
to **DIROM & Co.**  
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned goods are  
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
**CANVAS.**—24 in. Blended Canvas, Nos. 1 & 2  
27 " White Duck Light  
Canvas for paper sails, 1  
27 " do. do. 1  
Superior White Duck Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Drill.







foreign countries. As for the students—*La Jeune France*—Bonaparte would have regarded their extravagance with infinite contempt. He had no predilection for mysticism, or exaggeration, such as these young men delight in. He would, in all probability, have given them another new direction, by drafting them into the ranks of his army.

Amongst all the classes which we have enumerated—the republicans, the socialists, the bourgeois, the journalists, and the students—there existed little else, than the affection of reverence for Bonaparte's memory. Yet these classes have been chiefly instrumental in getting up the recent demonstration. The republicans—the soldiers for the divine right of the old line of monarchs—could not, of course, be expected to regard a procession in honour of Napoleon, with especial favour. Let the classes, however, which we have specified, be deducted from the numerical strength of the procession, which so recently excited Paris, and need we wonder at the failure of that procession to produce those results, which some persons expected from it?

The truth is, that the Bonapartists are a feeble party in France. Circumstances have utterly changed within the last quarter of a century. Society has assumed new forms, and is acted on by new sentiments, or, if by old sentiments, yet by them in new modes of operation; the schemes of policy, therefore, which were more or less suitable to the emergencies of forty years ago, are unsuitable to existing necessities and relations. If, besides, the political system of Bonaparte might, fairly, be deemed the very epitome of wisdom, still the energy and the genius of Bonaparte would be required to sustain it in operation. France will, however, find it more easy to produce another revolution, than another Napoleon.

The great procession was, in short, an utter failure; the causes of which it is not difficult to distinguish.

## CHINA.

H. M. S. *Wellsey*,  
off Amoy, 21st Jan. 1841.

The commander in chief having received a communication from his excellency, H. M.'s plenipotentiary appointing him that a treaty, of peace has been entered into between the Chinese, several commissioners and himself, hastens to make the same known to the fleet and force.

The commander in chief avails himself of the occasion to report, that his best thanks are due to the captain and commanders, and to the officers, together with the officers here, composing every arm of the force, for the ability in general, and alacrity which they have displayed during the period of the operations.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,  
Commodore of the fleet and commander in chief.  
*Malacca Register*, 11 Feb.

Hangkong is to be given up to us immediately, but Keshen has told captain Elliot that he cannot make over to him in a formal manner that part of the main land opposite the harbour of Hangkong, as we wish him to do; but he says that we may go over and take it, which will prevent the necessity of his having to inform the emperor that he had given up any part of the main land. Ibid.

JOHN KNOX ACCUSED TO THE MURDER OF  
DAVID HENRI.

Mr. Tyler, in the 11th volume just published, of his history of Scotland, throws new light on the conspiracy which terminated in this savage act, and involves several parties in it not previously implicated. He not only shows that Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, Cecil and Leicester, were made aware of the plot against the life of the poor Italian and approved of it, but that it was known to and sanctioned by John Knox—in other words, that the great Scottish reformer was an accessory before the fact to a murder! The first movers of the conspiracy were Hamley himself and his father the Earl of Lennox; but its execution was organised by the famous Earl of Morton, afterwards regent of Scotland; and it was he that succeeded in securing the countenance and support of Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, and of the leading protestant divines in Edinburgh. 'They,' says Mr. Tyler, 'were in the deepest alarm at this moment. It was known that Mary had signed the papal league; it was believed that some measures for the restoration of the Roman catholic religion were in preparation, and only waited for the parliament to be carried into execution. Having these gloomy prospects before their eyes, Knox, and Craig, the ministers of Edinburgh, were made acquainted with the conspiracy; Bellenden, the Justice Clerk; Mearns, the clerk-register, the lords of Session, Calder and Glenlivet, and other leading men of that party, were at the same time admitted into the secret.' Of this fact, now stated for the first time, the evidence brought forward by Mr. Tyler leaves no doubt. That Knox was prompted, entirely by religious zeal, unmingled with the worldly and selfish motives of those who must be called his confederates in this transaction, cannot be questioned; but it affords a melancholy picture of the age, that a christian, pious, of austere genius, exalted virtue, and sincere piety—a man whose name his country will never cease to revere—should have shared in a dark intrigue and an atrocious crime, his detected participation in which has cast an indelible stain on his memory.—*Globe*.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.  
MAY 11TH, 1841.

## LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jan.	Singapore	12th April
U. States	12th Dec.	Java	2nd March
Calcutta	12th March	Manila	9th April
Bombay	27th Feb.	Australasia	9th May

## ARRIVED FROM

6. THOMAS LOWRY, Graham, Sydney.
7. AMERSON, (Port), Encarnacion, Singapore.
8. CANNABAR, Miller, Bombay.
9. SALVADORA, (Port), Rio de Janeiro, Manila.
10. ISLAND QUEEN, Bells, Manila and Sydney.

## SAILED FOR

1. ORRIDA, (U. S.) Swift, New York.

## May.

1. EREN PABLO, (U. S.) Hall, New York.
3. SPENCER, (U. S.) ———, New York.
3. DANISH OAK, (Dan.) Rades, Copenhagen.
7. HOPE, Simpson, Australia.
9. MINERYA, Brown, Clyde.
10. JAMES EDWIN, Melville, Cork and the Clyde.
10. NIMROD, Moore, Australia.

## UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Julius Caesar, Recovery, Eliza.

For Bombay.—Anderson, Sir Herbert Compton.

## VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For London.—Amity.

For Bombay.—Charles Forbes, Augusta, Ardaser, Sir H. Compton.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

- From London.—Transports, Palmyra, Prince George, Barretto Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
- From Liverpool.—Chastah, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.
- From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Fortshire, Thomas Grenville, Moulin, Harlequin, Sir E. Ryan, City of Derry, Isabella, Watson, City of Palaces, Melus.

From Bombay.—Myram Dyanam, Sovereign, Brigand, Ariel, Robman, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon.

From de via Manila.

From Madras.—Apollonia.

From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Lascar, Linton, Simplicita (Port), Harbinger.

From Lisbon.—Vijante, (Port).

## List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

		Senior officer &c.
Blenheim	74	captain Sir H. F. Senhouse
Wellsey	74	captain T. Maitland
Blonde	44	captain F. Bouchier
Druid	44	captain H. Smith
Alligator	28	captain A. J. Kuper. (actg.)
Calliope	28	captain T. Herbert
Conway	28	captain C. D. Bethune
Ward	28	captain J. Niles
Hyacinth	18	commander W. Warren
Modeste	18	commander H. Eyles
Pylades	18	commander T. V. Anson
Cruise	16	commander H. W. Giffard
Columbine	16	commander T. J. Clarke
Aleutine	16	commander T. S. Mason, commandg.
Sulphur	6	lieut. E. Holcher
Starling sch.	6	lieut. H. Killett, commandg.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut. R. R. Quinn, commandg.
Louisa cut.	—	lieut. T. Carmichael, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) Mr. Brodie, (commandg.)

H. C.'s armed steamers.

Atlanta capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

## List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Agents.
*Amazon	383	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson
Charles Forbes	909	Wills	" & Co.
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	"
*Julius Caesar	610	Mitchell	"
*Aden	—	Pennony	Dent & Co.
Amity	300	Bell	"
*Ann Gale	300	Giles	"
*Recovery	404	Johnson	"
*Lowie Family	925	Ayres	"
Thomas Soury	—	Graham	"
Augusta	280	Vaulking	Macvicar & Co.
*Castle Hantly	1353	Redden	"
*Francis Smith	561	Edmond	"
*Emma	578	Mann	"
*Candahar	—	Miller	"
*Cherub	400	Rensser	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria [ter	—	Fenwick	"
Duke of Lancas	—	Hargreaves	"
Hannah	—	Mullen	"
*Scarbey Castle	1274	Johnston	H. Rantonjohn
Charlotte	92	Pockett	Dixon & Co.
Standeron	290	H. abby	"
Laidmans	2000	Scott	"
Irishale	371	Simon	"
Hannah	471	Gardyne	W & T Gamble & Co.
*Cocosmudel	602	Ryan	Russell & Co.
*Bella Maria	504	Wickham	Full, Rawson & Co.
*Ella	622	Macarthy	Ball & Co.
*Monarch	400	Robinson	Lindley & Co.
June	235	Woodbury	R. Webster
Hyacin [m	372	Hannah	G. Nye, Jr.
Francis Comas	1000	Graham	Dr. M. Rantonjohn
Seamaster	—	silvesthorne	J. A. Barker.

AMERICAN.	AMERICAN.	AMERICAN.
Ann Mackin	Yankee	J. Matheson & Co.
*Lowell	Yankee	Russell & Co.
*Narraganset	Yankee	"
*Lena	Yankee	"
*Hamilton	Yankee	"
*Argyle	Yankee	Wetmore & Co.
*Thomson	Yankee	"
*Florida	Yankee	G. Nye, Jr.
Joseph Peabody	Yankee	J. P. Sturgis.
Syden	Yankee	J. Matheson & Co.
*La Lydie	Yankee	J. Stevens.
Ensayo	Yankee	J. Stevens.
* At Whampoa.	Yankee	J. Stevens.

The only papers that have been delivered to us during the week are the *New York Journals* of September, October, and November; and one of the 12th of December, which contains the president's message; but as we only received the papers yesterday, we cannot in our present number pretend to discuss the merits of this most important document.

By the latest accounts up to noon of yesterday the greatest uneasiness prevailed among the British community in Canton, from undefined apprehensions originated by continued arrivals of troops, of whom at least 3000 were seen to pass on the river in front of the factories on Saturday, more military looking and better appointed than any who had been previously seen; the *Algerine* has in consequence been moved up in sight of the factories, and two armed guard boats are stationed every night alongside h. m.'s cutter *Louisa*, in front of the factories, and the guard of marines has also been increased from 12 to 20; with these precautions it is hardly possible to suppose the Chinese authorities will be so infatuated as to recommence hostilities or commit any treacherous act, and, in justification of the expression of these hopes, they have also been formally warned by h. m.'s plenipotentiary that orders have been given to the commanding officer to retaliate such acts by the immediate destruction of the entire city of Canton.

There is a singular report that *Keshen* is ordered back to Canton, but in a few days we hope to inform our readers more certainly on this point.

Teas have increased in price three taels—and shipments of tea and silk are going on with great activity. The *Sovereign*, which vessel has a great part of the January overland letters on board, was at Singapore by the last accounts.

Captain Elliot left Macao for Canton yesterday afternoon in the *Nemesis*.

The Chinese have a report that *Yang-fang* will stop the trade five days hence.

We have much pleasure in relating the very proper behaviour of Mr. A. R. Johnston, the deputy-superintendent, to the *Kwangchowfoo*, on a late occasion, when the latter exhibited the usual insolence of Chinese officers.

The *Kwangchowfoo* had sent a message to Mr. Johnston, saying that he wished to see the deputy-superintendent, and would call for that purpose on such a day at two o'clock. The messenger was told the visit would be received, and on the day appointed Mr. Johnston remained at home from 2 till 4 o'clock; when he went out to fulfil an engagement to dinner. Very shortly after Mr. Johnston had left his residence, the *Kwangchowfoo* arrived there, and sent one of the linguists to require Mr. Johnston's attendance. Mr. Johnston desired the linguist to tell the *Kwangchowfoo* that he had waited for his worship from 2 to 4 o'clock, that he was now at dinner, and could not see the *Kwangchowfoo* until he had dined at his leisure. By and by the sergeant of marines came with a similar message as the linguist had brought from the



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 11th MAY, 1841.

**Kwangchowfoe:** Mr. Johnston asked the sergeant if he had made the guard present arms when the *Kwangchowfoe* arrived; the sergeant replied—yes. "Very well," said Mr. Johnston, "observed the same ceremony when he goes away."

After Mr. Johnston had barely dined, he returned to his residence, where the *Kwangchowfoe* had been waiting for him, when they held their high debate.

It should never be forgotten that the whole demeanour of Chinese officers towards foreigners, every word, look, and action, is intended to express their superiority and the foreigner's inferiority: it is their incessant study to place foreigners in a ridiculous position—such as will excite laughter and contempt. Politeness—until exacted—they never think of observing, and their barbarous behaviour is easily accounted for: they are the porcelain and all foreigners are the pottery of the human race; they are the cream and regard the skimmed milk of the world, with unutterable contempt; to mislead into awkward blunders and be guilty of *coartems*,—and too often and too fatally have they succeeded—is their delight, and ever will be, until they are brought down to their proper level.

We have no doubt that the circumstance, as related above, was an *affaire arrange*—and that immediately Mr. Johnston left his residence, his movements were communicated to the *Kwangchowfoe*, who then so timed his visit that he might prove to his co-rascals the abject docility of the English barbarian rebels, whose officer would leave the table of his host at his, the *Kwangchowfoe's* summons: but, for once and once only, he was treated as he and all of his order deserve.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the *Bank of Asa*, of which the most prosperous and liberal private foreign merchant, that ever left the shores of China is the chairman of the direction.

We have republished from "the Bombay Monthly Magazine of selections from the British periodicals," a review of Thom's translation of the Chinese tale, "The lasting resentment of miss Wangkashouan."

We have no doubt that the industrious translator, who rejoices in the well-chosen sobriquet of *Stolt*,—the simplicity of which has been so fully proved by the translation in question, and *Esop's fables*, published last year, will be pleased with the reviewer's notice, and never slight the amusements of his leisure moments.

Mr. Thom's knowledge of the Chinese written language and vernacular dialects, has, we are happy to add, led to his appointment as an assistant translator and interpreter to h. m.'s commission in China. The appointment was offered to him when he was in *Tinghai*; and we think we have noticed it before: but it is always a grateful task to dwell on the encouragement and rewards earned by and granted to praiseworthy exertions.

With reference to captain Elliot's warrant to captain Caine, constituting that officer chief civil magistrate of *Hongkong*, we can only conclude that the said warrant has been issued in conformity to the 5th paragraph of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation dated the 29th of January.

In the supplement to the Register of the 22d of February, we expressed our opinion that the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction alluded to in that paragraph did not exist in China; and we still doubt h. m.'s plenipotentiary's authority to found a civil government in *Hongkong* and to sell the land: no one can yet say whether h. m.'s government will retain the island; and if the final adjustment of our difficulties with China is managed as it ought to be—when all the ports of the empire and even the interior of the country,

an improved and enlarged basis of the legal trade; and all islands and towns taken will, we presume, as were the French and Dutch colonies, be restored at the conclusion of the war.

Now should h. m.'s plenipotentiary's warrant to captain Caine not be strictly legal, will not that officer be involved in grave responsibilities? h. m.'s plenipotentiary secures captain Caine, but who will secure h. m.'s plenipotentiary?

But we have yet to learn that h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamations possess the force of English law: yet if even so, what becomes of the rights of freemen, what of the boasted liberties of British subjects.

In short, we are altogether in a most inexplicably mysterious and anomalous state, occasioned by the management of an unparalleled case by previous analogous practice.

We were lately surprised to receive a number of the *Hongkong government gazette*—a publication of unknown parentage, having been brought into the world without any ostensible parents—neither father nor mother own the bantling, which, it is said, was turned out from a hospital. Its *imprimatur* contains not either the names of the editors or printers; the government of *Hongkong* owns the proprietary.

It has been established for the purpose of giving publicity to the general orders, and will be issued at half monthly periods; we are glad to see this hapless stranger, and give it a hearty welcome; but how are the natives to inform themselves of its contents?—should it not be printed in Chinese, the E. I. company's Chinese types being in the charge of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, who is also the company's agent?—we have been lately thinking that the publication of a newspaper in the Chinese language, under the control of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, would be a felicitous stroke of policy; and as no less than four interpreters are now attached to h. m.'s commission in China, the task could not be very difficult.

Vast numbers of natives are now employed at an extremely high rate of wages, in making roads in *Hongkong*; we have heard their numbers and exertions described as follows:—  
Quaint and awkward work per force and seduced  
Except sub voce labor—  
Perpetuate

It is said that even a *slap-bang* shop has been opened, where, at the sign of the government arms, swinging in glory to the breeze, which are *argent*, (sad emblem of our state) a Chinese pencil and a goosequill quattered party per pale, crest, a ball of *Patna* opium, supporters, a shroff and an armed clipper, motto, *per fas et nefas*—may be seen the following bland invitation, to be chanted to the tune of *Rich and rare*:

Victory's banners rich and good,  
Prince Albert's shock-puddings, an excellent food.

A few days ago the cargo boats were stopped in Canton through some misapprehension in the happe's office: in about three hours 700 troops made their appearance under the orders of captain Herbert, and the mistake was immediately rectified by the Canton authorities and the boats allowed again to run.

There is still a great degree of uneasiness felt by the English in Canton; and their anxiety to ship off their property is evinced by the high rate of freight which has advanced to £9 a ton.

Any justification of the system under which the trade has been removed is beyond our humble powers; it should not be forgotten that sir Gordon Bremer, in his public notice, dated March 21, told the

at the time; we thought we had here a superintendent for the protection and promotion of the English trade!

The Canton authorities begged h. m.'s plenipotentiary to spare the city, and the city was spared, but on what conditions? that the trade should be carried on as usual! three easy terms are highly disinterested and magnanimous on our part; but would not the interests of England have been better and as easily protected if the following conditions had been imposed:—the trade to be at once removed to *Hongkong*; or if continued in Canton, the hong monopoly to be abolished, and the consular tax to be repealed: no goods to be warehoused or delivered to the Chinese until export cargo of equal value had been shipped off; the trade to be a barter trade, which would only be in accordance with numberless imperial edicts; the duties to be paid only those established by the imperial tariff. There is nothing overbearing or harsh in these terms to a conquered foe: they are barely just to the English merchant. But, in aid of the Chinese police, our passage-boats are subjected to search—unjustifiably and illegally in our opinion—by h. m.'s ships, while the Chinese smuggling-boats laden with opium are allowed to traverse the river unmolested.

Had the trade not been resumed either in Canton or *Hongkong*, we are confident that the same quantity of teas and raw silk would have been smuggled out of the river by the Chinese themselves, at a much more favorable rate to the English merchants, while at the same time they would have obtained better prices for their cotton.

Much sickness has lately occurred amongst the English in Canton, several having suffered from bilious fever and cholera, partly induced no doubt by mental anxiety and apprehension and the ruinous system of the trade.

The transports *Thetis* and *Stalkart* are to be discharged; the *Franchise*, *Cowwagee* has been taken up by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, without any public notice for tenders having been issued.

The emperor is fortifying *Teentsin*; the proclamation of the imperial commissioners, though not of recent date, has been industriously circulated lately amongst the Chinese in *Macao*. From the imperial edicts in a following column it would appear that the emperor is preparing for the inevitable future struggle for empire.

It is said the British force will proceed to *Amoy* on or about the 12th instant.

The engineer's estimate for fortifying *Hongkong* against all enemies amounts to £500,000. It is to be hoped that the fears of *Epsilon* as to the unhealthiness of the site of the intended town of *Hongkong*, will be proved to be unfounded.

We have republished from the *Malacca Register*, sir Gordon Bremer's announcement to the fleet and force of the treaty of peace entered into between the Chinese imperial commissioner and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, which has not been published in the Register: as well as an extract of a private letter, describing the little arrangement of *Kashen* to put us in possession of the neck of the mainland opposite *Hongkong*.

Be shaken as we are, or won with ease,  
Find we a thorn for thorned pricks to meet,  
And breathe the short-urled breath of new truths  
To be consumed to stinks and stinks.

The article on *Nippon* is a most interesting

will be to intermingling in la grande ronde.

The following French officers went out in the *Belle Poule* and *Favorite* to St. Helena, to receive Napoleon's remains: *lieut. general comd. Bertrand*; *lieut. general comd. Gourgaud*; *baron E. de Cassas*; *comd. Rouan de Chabot*; *M. Arthur Bertrand*; *M. de St. Armand*; *Archambault*; *Noverrat*; *Pieron*; and *Marchand*.

The steamer *Queen*, with *sir Gordon Bremer* on board, arrived at Singapore on the 9th ult. having made a passage of 9 days. The *Madagascar*, steamer, had sailed the previous day for Calcutta. We believe *sir G. Bremer* is expected back about the end of this month.

This morning h. m.'s ship *Columbine*, commander T. J. Clarke, arrived from Ningpo. It has been ascertained that *capt. T. P. Swad*, the captain of the transport *Portogee Boatwre*, who held a lieutenant's commission in the navy, was murdered by the Chinese at Ningpo (vide C. R. March 30 and April 6) on the 20th of March; it is said he was strangled to death.

The Chinese officers at Ningpo would not receive h. m.'s plenipotentiary's letter on any terms.

The *Columbine* made the passage up in 15 and down in 6 days.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

*Wookanhen*, a naval officer from Fokien, has been ordered by the military board to succeed the late admiral *Kwan*.

*Suyuan*, the *Chieftain of Tsingpu*, has been drowned in *Sankowheen*; *Chin Kinglat* is appointed to succeed him.

#### Imperial Edicts.

Report from the *Proqua* of Shantung begging for supplies.

It is known that as regards the defensive measures against the English rebels, last year in the province of Shantung, of which I have already made a lucid report. After consultation I took from the provincial treasury 29000 taels, which the provincial treasurer disbursed, for the use of the different *chow* and *keen* districts. I have ordered the different officers to report each item of expenditure, but the facts have not yet been ascertained & reported; but about 10000 taels more will be required to cover the whole expenditure; yet it is not excessive. I have consulted with the treasury that all the officers throughout the province should, to meet this expenditure, return their *Yang* salaries to the treasury; and if every one lifts his hand it will be easily managed and there will be no necessity to open the imperial treasury.

If what is required to repair the walls of the city to increase the number of the village militia to keep watch and guard against the English rebels, and to hold possession of the city, is again borrowed from the people's resources, as the people are lean and the land sterile, in the whole of Shantung and its dependencies, I fear their strength will not be equal to it; and disturbances and confusion may occur.

Last year the expenditure from the treasury was all raised from the people; but now the treasury is empty—there are no available funds, and to provide for defence against the rebellious barbarians will require large sums.

I dare not in the smallest affairs be biologically obstinate, which would impede future operations. I have again and fourth time brooded on the matter, and can only look up and entreat the imperial favour to grant that 50000 taels be advanced from the treasury, when we shall have time to carry on our preparations of defence without hurry; & when this affair of the English rebels is over and finished, the different items of expenditure shall be revised; & should there be an overplus, it shall be returned into the treasury to increase the country's resources.

On this subject I have made this duly prepared report. The imperial will has been received. —It is recorded.

#### Proclamations

from the imperial commissioners.  
Yia, pacificator of the rebels and generalis-

mutually dependent on they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The province of Canton has always been reported as a rich and extensive department, a district famous for learned and wealthy men.

Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black-haired people) for more than two hundred years and have kept the empire in peace and tranquility for a long period, and the people have never seen a red cloth; and so, if one person acts disgracefully and opposes the laws, the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the storm—thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to preserve his people from their difficulties, orders his officers to lead forth their troops.

When I (Yuhuan) first sailed myself in my chariot, I heard that since the rebellious barbarians first boiled into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order; therefore, ye traders, you must rest in tranquillity without any apprehensions, and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these rapid orders. After this proclamation is issued, let those who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed must forthwith return, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corp of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village wells.

Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their holds and commence trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and trouble, the people are permitted to collar and carry them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And ye people be not dilatory nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29 day (April 20.)

The (following) imperial edict has been received.

At the present time the military affairs of the provinces of *Kwangtung* and *Chikang* are matters of the greatest importance; and it is absolutely necessary that all the public despatches be forwarded at the rate per day written on the envelope; in this rate of speed not a moment is to be lost. I direct that the governors and lieut. governors of all the provinces issue strict orders throughout all the *chow* and *keen* districts, that all important military despatches be forwarded with flying speed. If, on examination, there is any delay or deception, the name (of the offending officer) is to be immediately indicated, he is to be dismissed, and his crime punished with the greatest severity. Respect this.

As artillery is now being conveyed to *Tientsin*, I order that the keepers of the hair cloth (or felt) store houses immediately prepare 160 pieces of felt for covers for the guns. I further order the too magistrate of *Shantung* to send officers and men with ropes to lift the guns into the carts. Let all the said officers obey accordingly, without the least delay. Respect this. BY J. S. EN. C. R.

DEAR MR. EDITOR OF REGISTER.—I call to your classic recollections that the ancients used to offer many sacrifices to avert the destructive powers of the goddess "Nemesis."

It appears to me that if our steamer *Nemesis* proceeds in her course as she has begun, you will have the Chinese in their temples offering myriads of crackers, and sacrificing low paper as incense, beyond bounds, to avert the destructive powers of the steamer "Nemesis," and which vessel in her destructive capacity as far as regards Chinese, seems perfectly to warrant her descent from the celestial goddess. Macao, 10th May, 1841. E. WILSON.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Those who know Hong-kong, know its merit exists as being the south-

passage in all China. Besides, this passage, contains within itself, one of the most perfect harbours for size and safety in the world, even against typhoons. Yet, by much the most convenient portion of the passage, either for anchorage of ships or for building on the shore approximating to them is on the northern continental side. That that will be the British anchorage, is quite certain; as these things follow wealth and power, but it certainly would be desirable that this splendid anchorage in the right opposite Hongkong, should not be occupied in the midst of our shipping, by millions of low as Chinese, driven from all other places, so the renegades of the earth. No China police—no English police. This is one objection to the plan at present. The following one is of a graver nature. England has been proverbial in all her settlements for a total disregard of health—she sends out her bravest, and best soldiers—she raises ramparts around them without regard to money, more than if it had been of no worth; but she forgets that by placing these brave men in the neighbourhood of some marsh, or in the focus of some burning glass, she brings above their heads the pestilence which no ramparts can protect against and no courage stand. The practical way to arrive at a healthy position, is no doubt difficult and it is generally got at by high medical skill, or by the local knowledge of the inhabitants of the country. I should doubt if these have been well consulted in the present proposed site at Hongkong city. In the first place, the natives evidently avoid it, and any settlement of them is numbers, is upon the continental side of the passage—and following forth the analogy, any considerable numbers of natives who do exist on Hongkong, live on the southern, not the northern shores of the island.—Any one accustomed to pass the hot months of July, August, and September, must have noticed that the breeze coming from the sea, and giving life to all nature, struck in the night before described, and on the land behind it, in the hottest days as early as 10 to 11 o'clock—whereas on the site of the proposed city, it was 3, 4, and 5 o'clock before a breath of wind was available. No doubt h. m.'s plenipotentiary's medical advisers, have looked at the site, and considered it healthy—that is, it may be very healthy from January till April, yet it may be very unhealthy from May till December—let them try both seasons before they tie down unfortunate men, to die under their verdict. As to the British settler, having money in his pocket to build for himself, give him protection on both sides of the water and then the chance be on his own head. With respect to the right of possession, it is clearly one of conquest, and it is one of the few conquests that can be justified by the law of God, and by the usage of men as one of self protection.—The local authorities of Canton have broken all faith both as to person and as to property, and the seizure of a secure residence, without attempt to acquire territorial possession, is strictly an act of self preservation; but in doing this act, as a wise man should make it complete, and complete and useful it cannot be, without the possession of at least three miles of the continental shore; and I can conceive no difference in point of justice, in seizing the one and seizing the other.

I have been informed that a military survey of the point and light in question, has been made, and the engineers declare that the making it effectually defensible, would cost a sum far beyond the worth of affairs at issue. I am ready to grant this, although I know nothing about the matter—still, until the Americans or French come out to cope with us, in an attempt to ruin our trade in the east, I hold that a well chosen site of a battery, protecting water, and with a free glacis, 12 well found guns inside; 300 Europeans, and communication with our shipping, is just as impracticable to the whole force of China, as Gibraltar is. Why not give us one of those at each end of the debatable land, and when English shipping get down there, let me tell you, mr. editor, they will do something to protect themselves.

An announcement of laws is given out with regard to this settlement—men have tried law making since the days of Moses, and before him, and they generally have turned out very short-sighted in their provisions. In the present case, it is all well that is unchallenged; I myself should doubt the legality of most of them, but no one can deny their humane tone; and that is at least a saving feature.

E. WILSON.

Macao, 10th May 1841.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1841.**

**NO. 20.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** British Barque "SULTAN,"  
227 Tons Register, daily expected.  
Apply to  
**INNEN, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 16th May, 1841.



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** British Barque "CLARINDA,"  
240 Tons Register, daily expected.  
Apply to  
**INNEN, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 16th May, 1841.



**FOR SALE.**  
**PRE-GHT, OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** new fast sailing Spanish Schooner  
"JOVEN COBANA," of 140 Tons.  
Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 17th May 1841.



**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
**THE** Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE,"  
captain L. DE ENCARNACAO, will not  
be dispatched for the above port until the  
end of the present month. For freight apply to  
**PEREIRA & Co.**  
Macao, 8th May, 1841.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE** CHARLES FORBES, Captain  
WILLS, will have quick despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The interest, and responsibility of Tines  
For, &c. in our establishment ceased this day.  
**STRACHAN & Co.**  
Manila, 1st May, 1841.

**BILLS FOR SALE.**  
**THE** Calcutta Union Bank's promissory notes, payable  
in 1000 Rupees at 30 days sight, bearing interest from  
11th January until paid at 4 per cent per annum, in 1000  
of Company's Rupees 1000 to C. Rs. 25,000, apply to  
**CHARLES DEANIE.**  
Macao, 17th May, 1841.

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
**THE** undersigned will continue to grant policies in  
this office at the usual rate.  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. THOMAS DICKENS and ROBERT  
THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted  
partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per Hindolam, Lisbon  
wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and  
Butter, Seltzer Water, Mock, Currants, Raisins, Apply to  
**BERNARDINO DE LEMUS,** at Gambon,  
or D. MASTOS, —Ponta Roda.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
On THURSDAY NEXT, THE 20th INSTANT.  
**JNO. SMITH.**  
will sell, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve,  
IN THE GOVERNOR'S J. P. STATION, Ess  
Praya Manduco.

A large quantity of Damaged Ceylon Cinnamon,  
50 boxes of Damaged Bengali Cotton,  
A few half pieces of LARK, &c.  
Also  
300 cases of Gin, 2 1/2 lbs. & 3 pounds of Brandy—  
10 bags of Tobacco—Pilot Brand in tins and barrels,  
Flour in 100 lb barrels, large quantity of Beef & Pork,  
Lisbon wine in 2 do. casks, a quantity of Port wine  
and Madeira Cider, Cherry Brandy, in 2 dozen cases,  
a few jars of Blackberry, quantity of market Plums,  
a quantity of Pine Tins, and white Sugar; 100 boxes of  
Ceylon Cinnamon; Fancy Biscuits, in tins; a quantity of  
Pine Apples, &c. &c. a few bags of Bonito, Hamper,  
and Brandy, —do. P. &c. &c.  
The Sale will commence at 11 A. M.  
Thurs. Inst.  
Macao, 16th May, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has always on hand for  
sale.  
Superior Wines and Liquors, and articles of every  
description for Table use, &c., which may be had on the  
shortest notice, on moderate terms.  
**JNO. SMITH.**  
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.  
Macao, 4th May, 1841.

**SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.**  
One plate chest containing, one Tea service, Coffee  
service, Castors, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup Sugar  
tongs, Egg stand, Forks of silver, Spoons of do., Ladles  
of do., &c. &c. &c. all of modern patterns, also one  
English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, encased  
with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other  
valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by  
**P. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rua de Batam para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**FACTORY AND SHIP STORES.**  
Cair Soap; Hamper Pork; Paints, white lead in  
kegs, black do. in do., green in do.; Linseed oil in  
tubs; Spirits of Turpentine in tins; Sherry Wine in cases  
three dozen bottles each; Bass's, Abbot's and Hodgsons  
Beer in cases six do. bottles each; Havana Cigars in half  
and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for  
lamps; Sandwich Island nut oil, for sale at the godowns of  
**P. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rua de Batam para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
D. mortgage on moderate terms. The anchorage  
until June bring in Macao Roads.—In the Typhoon  
months at Hongkong.  
For particulars enquire of Captain HACKETT on board  
the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or of Capt. SAN JUAN  
on board the Spanish Brig "ELEVADO," or of  
**INNEN, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Some time during this month (of which  
no notice will be given,) **HOOKER & LANE,**  
have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by  
Public Auction, without reserve.  
48 Barrels Salt Beef.  
50,000 lbs Ship Biscuits.  
2000 " Soap.  
36 Jars Manila Crackers.  
20 " do. Chocolate.  
20 Tins Spanish do.  
120 Cases of Gin.  
5 Casks " do.  
800 Dozen of Brandy.  
20 Casks " do.  
18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.  
10 Do. Manila Rum.  
20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.  
50 " Superior Sherry.  
50 " Mad.ira.  
50 " Port.  
126 " Port.  
16 Jars Hog Lard.  
Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other  
articles.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels  
Rotten Spruce Shaves, of 36 feet and under, just  
landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare collection of delicacies for the  
Table, made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**  
& Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the  
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
**PAYNE & Co's.** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
" Bengali Club Chutney  
" Essence of Chillies  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Tappa sauce, for meats, made of choice and fish  
" Milk punch  
" Lime Juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Child vinegar, in pint  
" Pickle vinegar, in quart  
" Hot Sauce in 1/2 lb and 1 lb containers  
" Vest Syrup do do  
" Netton do do do  
" Bird's Berbe  
" Delicious pickled ox tongue in bags of  
2 dozen and 1 dozen each  
Do. Pick Brandy, in large

**Do Spiced-collared Beef, in tin containers  
packed tin bagged  
do. do. do.  
Apply to  
HOORE & LANE, Macao,  
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**BY EDWARD BOSTEN,**  
Just arrived ex Ann McKim.  
Mesa Beef in half and quarter barrels.  
Smoked Beef  
K. g's of Tongues  
HAMS  
Herkley and Pice Cakes  
A quantity of ALMONDS  
do. RAISINS  
FILBERTS  
MUSTARD  
AMERICAN CRACKERS  
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE  
Champagne Cider in one dozen cases  
Kids of SALMON  
do. MACARONI  
Sourdo and Tongues  
Smoked red HERRINGS in tin and wooden cases  
AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs  
A quantity of CAVENDISH SMOKE  
Tins of TEA  
PICKLES of different sorts  
SAUCES  
CAPERS  
Cayenne PEPPER  
Pickled Onions in 1 lb. tins  
SEDLITZ POWDER  
Bengal POWERS  
do. Hops and Snobs  
Bottled PEACHES  
French CLARET, St. Julien &c.  
Also a Patent WASHING MACHINE, by MESSRS.  
Dennis Street, London.

**SHIPS HEAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quantity  
of fine biscuit in bags of about half a peck, de-  
liverable in the roads. Muster may be seen at  
**INNEN, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—A few casks of English Brandy. Sage  
(Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars 4th superior.  
Gray drillings, striped, Whangoes. Apply to  
Macao, 20th April, 1841. **G. GONZAGA.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed  
Messrs. **HOOKER & LANE** his Agents in China, the  
latter beg to inform the public that they will receive  
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt  
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of  
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sixteen Rupees  
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sixteen  
Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight  
of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters  
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.  
**HOOKER & LANE.**  
Macao, 9th April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
Calcutta BEER in bottle 6d per dozen, ex Felton  
Hodgson's BEER in Wood.  
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 6d 50 per Hhd.  
do. do. STOUT 25 " do.  
PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per doz. c.  
SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.  
CHERRY " 5 " do.  
BUCCELLAS " 8 " do.  
PALE BRANDY " 8 " do.  
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases 8p. do. 16 per dozen.  
Manila Cigars in boxes and half boxes 5s. and 6s.  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars  
a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin,  
Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila  
corkage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small  
anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841. **ANTONIO J. de ROCHA.**

**FOR SALE.**—Smoking Copper, and Copper nails,  
Felted. Lead in Sheets Manila. Hops of different  
sizes. Manila Cinnamon do Superior. Apply to  
**BERNARDINO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.'s Office.  
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,** the following  
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex  
Felton.

3 cases Black Chinese coats, Solomon each.  
 30 do. CYCLES do. 50 Scherer each.  
 4 do. extra dried RACON do. 4 sides each.  
 4 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 sides each.  
 3 do. THREE HANK do. 25 lbs. each.  
 100 Koss BUTTER do. 25 lbs. each.  
 A large assortment of SADDLES, consisting of Duke of  
 Gloucester's, Newcastle, Mellowell, SELLIAN, RAGOUT,  
 COMBET, STYAC SAUCE, &c. &c. in quantities not  
 less than one doz.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

March, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in  
 Hopsheads and Strong Burton in Casks. Apply  
 to **DIXON & Co.**

March, 1st March, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The under-named goods are  
 now in the Roads, and for sale apply to  
**JAMES WATCHEE & Co.**  
**CANVAS.**—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6  
 27 in. White Duck Light  
 (Canvas for upper sails, 1  
 27 in. do. do. 1  
 27 in. do. do. 1  
**Superior White Duck Cloth.** Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
 White Duck.  
 White Drill.

## LATE EUROPE NEWS.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Extra, March 23)

The Overland express arrived at 7 o'clock this morning,  
 and has brought a few copies of our *London* extra of the  
 4th February. We have extracted the most interesting  
 items, which we subjoin:—

## COURT.

The queen and prince Albert, with the princess royal,  
 arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor, on the  
 23rd January.

Her majesty opened parliament on the 26th January,  
 and was most enthusiastically received in her progress  
 to and from the House of Lords.

Several foreigners of high distinction, who will be  
 present at the royal christening on the 18th, will return  
 to Windsor with her majesty to participate in the intended  
 festivities. The king of the Belgians (who, with the  
 duke of Saxe Coburg and the duke of Sussex, will do the  
 godfather of the princess royal) is expected to arrive at  
 Buckingham Palace about the 7th or 8th. The god-  
 mothers will be her majesty, the queen dowager, her  
 royal highness the duchess of Kent, and it is believed,  
 the duchess of Gloucester. It may be pretty confidently  
 asserted, that the names selected for the infant prince will be  
 Adelaide (after the queen dowager), Victoria (after the  
 duchess of Kent), and it is believed, Emma (after the  
 queen of the Belgians). It is rumored very generally,  
 that although the honors which will be dispensed by her  
 majesty immediately upon the christening of the prince, as  
 viceregent, will be very extensive, and that an  
 English baronet will be conferred upon Lord Palmerston.  
 It will be remembered, that about five or six  
 months ago, it was stated that her majesty was then  
 about to present to Lord Albion a splendid piece of  
 plate of the value of 1000 guineas, in testimony of the  
 high respect and esteem in which the noble premier was  
 held by the sovereign. It is rumored, that the presenta-  
 tion of the plate will not be deferred beyond the 10th.

The princess Sophie is under the affliction of total  
 blindness. The only surviving one of her six sisters,  
 the duchess of Gloucester, is under the attendance of  
 Sir H. Halliday, to prevent a recurrence of complaints  
 which have afflicted her late years, of a singular tendency.

It is said that when the earl of Cardigan had an audience  
 with prince Albert at Windsor, some weeks ago,  
 arrangements were made during the time, that the  
 retirement at a nod and a wink of his lordship from the  
 lieutenant colonel of the 15th hussars; and it is rumored  
 that, when the ceremony shall have been completed, it is  
 the wish of the prince that prince George of Cambridge  
 should receive the appointment.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**FRY & Co.**—Colonel Sir J. Bryant and son, Robertson are  
 candidates for the present vacancies in the direction in  
 the East India Company.

We are sorry to say that very great doubts are en-  
 tertained as to the success of the measures submitted to  
 parliament by government, for an equalization of duty  
 on rum. This, in some degree, arises from the immense  
 influence of the West India interest in this house; but  
 it is chiefly to be attributed to the jealousy which exists  
 with respect to what is so ignorantly termed "slavery in  
 India."

A memorial from manufacturers and planters, to we  
 believe, in the course of signature, most distinctly de-  
 clares the employment of slave labour in the production of  
 any of the great staples of India; but we much fear it  
 will not have the effect of at once dissuading the public  
 mind.

The East India and China Association have presented  
 petitions to both houses of parliament for equalization of  
 duties on E. L. produce.

The sugar, Indian, and silk, planters and producers,  
 residing in England, have petitioned the parliament, and  
 we guess their prayer, which we think admirable. After  
 all, our taxation will be effected, beyond opening the  
 markets to East India produce.

That the government have mentioned, of which a more  
 detailed notice will be given, operate not merely to the  
 prejudice of particular articles of commerce, but to  
 the detriment of the cultivation of land in India (which  
 as they realize in many cases a return of 100 per cent)  
 and prevent the wholesome reaction of  
 the kind of industry upon another.

"That your petitioners desire a fiscal protection which  
 least enjoyed by the best, and the most valuable, and  
 they pray your honorable house, that henceforward  
 British India may be placed, considered and treated as a  
 British possession; that all duties levied at present  
 operating to her disadvantage be repealed; that she be  
 allowed to reciprocate freely with the other parts of the  
 empire the free exchange of the products of soil, stock,  
 skill, capital and industry, and has to be admitted to an  
 equal share at once in the enjoyment and diffusion of the  
 blessings of commerce among a great and united people."  
 Our foreign news is not of the best interest.

## EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail of the 31st Dec., via  
 Marseille, reached London in the afternoon of the  
 8th Jan., with intelligence to the following  
 dates:—

China - 1st October. Madras 24th Nov.  
 Singapore 25th ditto. Ceylon 18th ditto.  
 Calcutta - 26th Nov. Bombay 1st Dec.

The portion of the mail via Patna reached  
 town on the 12th January.

The steamer *Great Liverpool*, which has  
 sailed with the mail of the 30th Jan., for  
 Alexandria, under last voyage from Malta, was  
 compelled to put into Lisbon, having experienced  
 a heavy gale off Cape St. Vincent.

A second vacancy has occurred in the direction  
 of the East India Company by the death of Mr.  
 Thornhill.

We are sorry to announce that captain A.  
 Grant, of Carnarvon, formerly of the country  
 service, committed suicide a few days since, in  
 consequence, some accounts say, of domestic  
 afflictions; others, of failure in his speculations.

There is a report that the *Belle Poule* will  
 shortly sail to the China sea, under command  
 of the Prince de Joinville.

H. M. ship *Edgmont*, 35, captain the hon.  
 W. E. Grey, is to proceed to India, there to be  
 at the disposal of the earl of Auckland, should  
 his lordship return to his country via the Cape.

The queen has been pleased to appoint air  
 Henry Roper, now a puisne judge of the supreme  
 court of judicature, at Bombay, to be the chief  
 justice of that court, on the resignation of air  
 John Awdry; and Erskine Perry, esq., to be a  
 puisne judge, on the promotion of air Henry  
 Roper.

The earl of Eglinton will shortly lead to the  
 altar the young and beautiful widow of captain  
 R. H. Cockerell, a. s., who died at Calcutta  
 some time since. This lady is understood to be  
 in possession of an annual income of £6,000 or  
 7,000, which at her death devolved to her three  
 children, the issue of captain Cockerell.

Mr. Labouchere's bill for the equalization of  
 the duties of east and west India rum will be  
 introduced into the house of commons on the 8th.  
 It will be seen from our parliamentary report  
 that it does not propose to assimilate the import  
 duty on east India tobacco, manufactured, to  
 that from other British dependencies.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated in Dec.,  
 says "Lieut. Shakespeare, Bengal artillery, has  
 lately arrived here with the remainder of the  
 Russian prisoners 400 in number, from Khiva,  
 and intends returning immediately to Herat via  
 Khiva. Lieut. Shakespeare was formally pre-  
 sented to the empress on the 29th of November."

The Glasgow East India and China associa-  
 tion, have addressed her majesty's government  
 upon the manner to which the Dutch East India  
 trade is conducted, bringing forward facts which  
 call for national relief and reno.

It is said that 1200 chests of tea, that portion  
 of the cargo of the *Westminster* lately on shore  
 off Margate, which was damaged by salt water,  
 has been worked and dried, by permission of the  
 lords of the treasury and advertised for public sale.

The following advertisement has appeared in  
 several papers:—A splendid and powerful  
 steam-ship, belonging to the eastern steam  
 navigation company, burden per register 1,500  
 tons, with engines of 300 horse power, com-  
 manded by captain Henry Thompson, will be  
 despatched from Southampton in August, touch-  
 ing at Madeira, St. Helena, Cape, Mauritius,  
 Ceylon, & Madras. This vessel is built expressly  
 for carrying passengers between Calcutta  
 and Suez, and is elegantly fitted up with every  
 regard to comfort and safety.

Mr. A. Graham, of Glasgow, has published a  
 pamphlet in which he submits the following sug-  
 gestions to her majesty's government on the basis of our  
 arrangements with China. 1. Admission of the

right of British subjects, with protection of person  
 and property, to reside and trade at Amoy, Can-  
 ton, Ningpo, and other leading ports. 2. The  
 abolition of all taxes, with liberty to trade with  
 all persons. 3. The abolition of the consoli-  
 dated, and the reestablishment of British import  
 duties. 4. The recognition of consuls at different  
 ports; and 5. The permanent residence of a  
 recognized British ambassador at Peking.

A very able article, from the pen of R. D.  
 Mangles, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, ap-  
 peared in the last number of the *Edinburgh  
 Review*, entitled "wrongs and claims of Indian  
 commerce." Notwithstanding the great length  
 at which this subject has been recently discussed in  
 the *Times*, *Edinburgh*, *Indian News*, and else-  
 where, Mr. Mangles has contrived to put forward  
 some new views, and, better still, he has placed  
 many of the arguments already advanced in a  
 clearer and more popular form. Independently  
 of the circulation of the *Review* this article  
 will be very extensively read, as several thousand  
 copies of it have been purchased and distributed  
 throughout the country by an enterprising  
 gentleman long resident in Calcutta.

**PARIS.**—London, Jan. 3, 1841. — A report  
 prevails in military circles that lord Hill is about  
 to retire from the guards, and that the post of  
 commander-in-chief will be put in commission.  
 Recent circumstances, which have become  
 matters of public notoriety, and for which lord  
 Hill has been severely censured, have been  
 mentioned as grounds of the report. *The Stan-  
 dard*, alluding to this rumour, doubts whether  
 there is any real foundation for it; but adds,  
 significantly,—"If anything should induce his  
 lordship to resign the post which he has filled  
 with so much honour and benefit to the country,  
 it will be the state of his health, which has,  
 we regret to learn, been indifferent for some time  
 past."

Jan. 11. — The debts and liabilities of Messrs.  
 Wright & Co., appear to be about one million.  
 — The great north of England railway was  
 opened a few days since.

A letter from Marseilles says,—"On Napier's  
 arrival, he was received with cheers from the  
 ships, that echoed through the mountains far and  
 wide. He led the stirring party at Sidon in a  
 round hat, round jacket, trousers much too short  
 for him, with a cudgel in his hand, and ac-  
 companied by his inseparable companion—a  
 dog, between the bull-dog and terrier breeds,  
 called 'Pow,' in honor of the ship."

## PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on the 26th Jan., by  
 her majesty in person, with the following speech  
 from the throne:—

"My lords and gentlemen,  
 "I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign  
 powers assurances of their friendly disposition,  
 and of their earnest desire to maintain peace."

"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long  
 been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger  
 to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert  
 the evils which a continuance of that state of  
 things was calculated to occasion, I concluded  
 with the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia,  
 the emperor of Russia, and the sultan, a con-  
 vention intended to effect a pacification of the  
 Levant; to maintain the integrity and indepen-  
 dence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to  
 afford additional security to the peace of Europe."

"I have given directions that this convention  
 shall be laid before you."

"I rejoice to be able to inform you that the  
 measures which have been adopted in execution of  
 these engagements have been attended with  
 signal success; and I trust that the objects which  
 the contracting parties had in view are on the  
 eve of being completely accomplished."

"In the course of this transaction my naval  
 forces have co-operated with those of the em-  
 peror of Austria, and with the land and sea  
 forces of the sultan, and have displayed upon  
 all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill."

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the  
 east of China a naval and military force to  
 demand reparation and redress for injuries  
 inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers  
 of the emperor of China, and for indignities offered  
 to an agent of my crown, I at the same time  
 appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these



matters with the Chinese government.

"The preliminaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement."

Serious differences have arisen between Spain & Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by these powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted may mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, which I have directed to be laid before you."

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you."

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principle of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service."

"My lords and gentlemen."

"Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which will have for their objects the more speedy and efficient administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most anxious consideration."

"The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community."

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and humbly implore of divine providence that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The speech throughout was delivered with much distinct intonation, that not a syllable was lost in the most remote corner of the house, even when her majesty, with peculiar feeling alluded to the gratification it would afford her, should our negotiations with China result in an amicable arrangement.

In the subsequent proceedings of both houses, the state of affairs in India and China was scarcely alluded to; the overwhelming importance of the Turco-Egyptian question throwing all other matters, whether of domestic or foreign policy, completely in the shade.

In the peers the address was moved by Lord Deira, who, in the course of his speech said, that the feelings of peace, he believed, would be speedily realised in us; and he must say that, in his opinion, they would owe that happy result to the heads that had planned and the arms that had effected the capture of Chusan. He had every reason to hope and believe that our differences with China would be brought speedily to an end; although perfectly aware of the distant nature of the Chinese, he hoped that the occupation of the island of Chusan would act as a spur upon their diplomacy. In India there was every prospect that the late important events would operate most beneficially, and tend to establish far more firmly our power in that country, while they secured its tranquillity.

Lord Lonsdale, in seconding the address, said that he had approved from the very first the policy of the British expedition to the coast of China. It was impossible that the many injuries which the queen's subjects had endured could be longer submitted to. It was impossible that further forbearance could be shown when so many aggravated wrongs were inflicted. The British were then a party to the war, and those wrongs, even now, was not entirely left. An expedition having such objects in view had in its favour the general opinion of the British nation; and it was no accident that in the favour of the expedition the greatest mass of the ever lived. He did think that the moderation and the for-

bearance that had accompanied these armaments were worthy alike of notice and commendation. They saw even temper in their demands, when they might have enforced any that they chose to impose against a defenceless people and a defenceless coast. He distrust, however, now that they were embarked in this matter, that their demands would be equal to the injuries that had been inflicted; he trusted, too, that they would meet with a prompt and efficient execution. He would not for one moment believe that the treaty with the emperor of China would be a more patchwork one, and left to execute itself. He was convinced that the execution of that treaty would be insured by some sufficient pledge; and he expressed not only his own opinion, but the opinion of the British commercial public, that they never should let go their hold of some substantial, permanent, abiding guarantee in the great commercial intercourse towards the north of China. If, having secured a position there, they slackened their grasp of it, they would find that everything they had done was as good as not done at all, and all their high expectations would be miserably defeated and disappointed.

COMMENTS.—In the commons the address was moved by Lord Brassey, who having expressed a hope that the new heir to the throne might possess all the mother's graces and virtues, said that he turned from the many pleasing reflections the subject he had adverted to professed, to a subject calculated to raise up feelings of honest pride and exultation in the heart of every Englishman; he alluded to the glorious achievements which had been accomplished, not only at Acre, but on the banks of the Indus and at China. The latter triumph might not be so glorious as that of Acre or on the banks of the Indus, but it was still one likely to prove highly important in its results. It was a further matter of congratulation to consider that these achievements had not been undertaken for the purpose of territorial aggrandisement, but, in the first instance, for the establishment of the independence of the Ottoman empire; in the second, for the better government of India; and in the third, to vindicate the national honour, and place the commerce of this country with China upon a surer and safer footing. It was pleasing to reflect that in all these undertakings her majesty's efforts had been either crowned with success, or were upon the eve of being so.

Mr. G. Berkeley, as seconder of the address, congratulated the country on the foreign and domestic policy of ministers, and alluded with satisfaction to what had taken place in Asia. He said, I am fain to believe that there exists not a man in England, Ireland, or Scotland, whose heart has been dead to the news brought by every Indian mail of the triumph of British arms throughout the length and breadth of the continent of Asia. I congratulate the country and the government on the Chinese war, which has every probability of terminating in a manner as advantageous to the most important interests of this country. "And here, in passing, let me remind the house that among the angry discussions of last session, ministers were nearly on the verge of losing the reins of government, because they had not counselled submission to the indignities heaped by commissioners Lin upon the British flag, and the injuries inflicted on English merchants. But though I remember this, though I remind the house of it, though the right honourable baronet the member for Farnborough hears me, and was intimately connected with the opposition to which I refer, still I feel confident that right honourable baronet is too noble, too generous a politician, and by far too enlightened a statesman, not to join with me and with the house in congratulation to the crown, so far as we have extended England's triumphant situation."

FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the friendly assurance which it is understood France has given both to England and the continental powers, the warlike attitude which she continues to assume gives occasion to some anxiety, and must in effect postpone a return to those friendly relations, the suspension of which, even for a single hour, is matter of deep regret. With the immense project of fortifying Paris, England has no concern, but when we find that the annual recruitment shall be fixed at 80,000, the present supply being only 40,000, and that the marine shall be raised to 45,000 men, with a reserve of 20,000 within a few months, we are bound to be on our guard. The intention of governments are discovered by acts, not by words; therefore when this huge military augmentation is made, there is a "one page error" does not accord with our straightforward notions, we must therefore regard every movement of France with watchfulness; for though M. Guizot may be in reality what he professes, the advocate of peace "over the world and for ever," we find there is a power in France is present to M. Guizot and the king together, to which, in all probability, may be referred the extensive armaments just noticed.

The omission of all mention of France in the queen's speech, has been noticed with much anxiety by the Paris journals, except the *Journal des Debats*, which is silent on the subject. *La Presse*, the other court journal, observes that, for its part, it does not deprecate the want of courtesy evinced by the British cabinet towards France, in omitting her name in that document, because the French government would now be cured of its illusion respecting the English alliance, and the necessity of contracting another and a more desirable one.

The *Constitutionnel* considers the silence of the British government to be a cruel lesson for the cabinet of the 25th of October, which, it says, was entitled to the "insignificant politeness of a paragraph in the queen's speech, in return for its concession and sacrifices." The *Courier Francoise* and *Univers* both assert that the English ministry had inserted in the original draught of the speech a friendly paragraph towards France, which had been struck out a few hours before the opening of the parliament, on account, it was believed, of the two projects of law presented to the chamber of deputies; the one calling for a levy of 60,000 recruits, and the other providing for the organisation of an army of reserve.

Parisian speculators in the funds had pigeons prepared in London to transmit lithographed copies of the queen's speech.

A peace has been arranged between France and Buenos Ayres. The convocation stipulates—1. The recognition of the indemnities due to French citizens.—2. The raising of the blockade and the evacuation of the island of Martin Garcia.—3. An amnesty in favour of the proscribed citizens of the Argentine Republic.—4. The confirmation of the absolute independence of the eastern Republic of Uruguay.—5. The treatment of the natives of France in Buenos Ayres on the footing of the most favoured nations."

The terms of the treaty between France and Holland are now known. France receives colonial produce from Holland by the Rhine, which is favourable to the manufactures of Alsace, as well as to the consumers of coffee and sugar, but very injurious to Havre. The duties on Dutch cheese are also diminished. Holland in turn diminishes by one-half her duties on French porcelain, paper, hangings, calico, muslin, lace, and silks. The duties on French wines and brandies are taken off. This is the most important concession.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain scarcely ever now present us with anything of interest.

Letters from Rome, of the 30th December, announce that Queen Christina was received on that day by the pope. Her majesty remained half an hour with his holiness; and (unusually) after the audience, was visited by a number of members of the diplomatic body.

The settlement of the Douro question has been referred to England—so warlike preparations are at an end; but the official gazette contains addresses of congratulation from various municipalities for the firm conduct of the Regency.

M. Gambon has actually made arrangements to pay dividends upon what is called the Spanish indemnity bonds, not only as they fall due in future (which would be two dividends a year), but that he will pay four dividends annually, until the arrears are liquidated. The British government, it is understood, has already received an intimation to this effect.

The payment of the second instalment due to the late British legion has been also provided for, and serious efforts are making to resume the regular payment of the dividends on the consolidated debt.

The government have commenced the new year by putting down the Papal court in Spain called the *Tribunal de la Rota Romana*, and banishing its principal agent Ramires Arellano, a man long distinguished by his opposition to the liberal institutions of the country.

PORTUGAL.—England having interfered as mediator with Spain preparations for hostilities have ceased, and the government are proceeding to carry out in the cortes the pacific policy which it had already been intimated it was their intention to adopt. From the manner in which the discussion on the Douro question has already proceeded, there is every reason to anticipate a speedy and friendly settlement.

Mr. Thomas Stanton, the brother of Mr. Vincent Stanton, prisoner in China, gives the following account of him:—"It is now about three years since, while he was a student of St. John's college, Cambridge, that his attention was first directed to the benighted condition of the millions of China. His more immediate friends felt it their duty to repress, at any rate for a time, the missionary flame which burnt so bright within him. But it was all in vain. He soon offered his services to the church missionary society, but not being in a condition to extend their operations in that quarter of the globe, his services were obligingly declined. At that critical moment he was offered the charge of two sons of the late Mr. R. Turner, a British merchant at Canton; and feeling, as I know he did, that it was an evident call from God, he accepted the offer, and accompanied his pupils to China. Soon after his arrival there, Mr. Turner died, and it was his mournful duty to read the burial service over his remains. This melancholy event led to the return of his pupils. But, unwilling to be diverted from his missionary work, my brother remained behind, where since then he has been with singleness of heart devoting his little property to the furtherance of his heavenly master's work."

Captain Sproll, of the *Circassian*, arrived at Liverpool, is stated to have seen a sand-bank under water, but just visible in the hollow of the sea, in lat 1 E. long. 19 W., which makes it in the direct tract of vessels bound homewards from St. Helena, &c. Horsberg makes no mention in his directory of any bank having been seen here, and it is more than probable that vessels have sailed immediately over it; no coloured water has, that we are aware of, ever been seen near here; and if it were not for the difference of two degrees of longitude between this supposed bank and that of Vigla, it might be concluded that it must have been the latter. As there can, now, however, be but little doubt that, if the latitude and longitude given be correct, such a bank does exist, it is highly important that the government should take some steps in this matter, and that captains of vessels bound from the east Indies, should endeavour to corroborate it for the safety of all mariners.

A letter from Moscow, Dec. 14, points out the importance of that city as a place of intermediate trade for all those in Russia with China. Letters, it says, from Peking, arrive there in two months, whereas they take from four to five to

reach London via Calcutta. After alluding to the report of the English having taken Peking, it says that revolts are rumoured to have occurred in the interior of the empire on account of the English being desirous of overthrowing the Tartar dynasty of the Manchous. The English were further said to have captured a flotilla of forty-five junks, five of which were laden with tea. The price of tea had risen in Moscow on account of the affairs of China, and the importation of tea was expected to fall from 100,000 chests, the quantity imported last year to 40,000. Great quantities of Russian goods sent in exchange to China were remaining in warehouse at Kischta, to the no small injury of the merchants. The annual export of cloth to China from Moscow is stated to be 40,000 pieces.

Mr. Stikeman, the secretary of the east India and China association, has prepared a comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, entered into, and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the east India company's charter, in the years 1839 and 40. By this statement it appears that the tonnage inwards for 1839 was 246,759; and in 1840, 235,440, which shows a decrease of 11,319; and the ships were 640 for 1839, while they were 592 for 1840, giving a decrease of 48. In 1839, the ships entering the London port were 463, and in 1840 they were 404; this is a decrease of 59. The ships entering Liverpool show an increase of five, the number for 1839 being 195, and for 1840, 143. The tonnage outward for 1840 was 359,367, which, as compared with 1839, which was 279,323, gave an increase for the former period of 80,044. The number of ships entered outwards was 932 for 1840, and 708 for 1839, being an increase of 224.

Sir Colin Campbell is a passenger on board the *Great Liverpool*, for his government in Ceylon. Holding himself high rank in the army, he will assume the command of the troops in the island, and sir R. Arbuthnot will proceed to Penang. Mr. Mackenzie, the former governor, being a civilian, a military commander was required.

It is stated by the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that lord John Russell, in a personal interview with sir Colin Campbell, told him that although the former governor of Ceylon, being a civilian, received only a reduced salary of 7000*l.* per annum, he sir Colin, would have the same as former military governors, who were also commanders-in-chief, viz., 12,000*l.* When sir Colin waited on the secretary at war, in a conversation he had with Mr. Macaulay, that gentleman observed, that he supposed sir Colin was aware that the salary was aware that the salary was 7000*l.* per annum which had been settled by lord Hill himself, and the secretary for the Colonies; adding that several general officers, men of ability, of their own party, would gladly accept the appointment on those terms. Sir Colin replied that he was not aware of the reduction; that in regard to politics he was a soldier, and knew of no party; and that, in respect to others being found to accept it at the reduced rate, he had no doubt of that fact; and he also thought that men of equal, if not superior, abilities could be found who would undertake the office of secretary-at-war for half the salary Mr. Macaulay was receiving; on which Mr. Macaulay said he hoped sir Colin did not think he meant anything personal. In answer sir Colin replied certainly not, and hoped that Mr. Macaulay did not consider anything he had said as personal. However, sir Colin went immediately to lord John Russell, who told him that he had never heard of the agreement mentioned by Mr. Macaulay, and that the appointment should be as he had promised.

MILITARY.—Major-gen. Roome, of the Bombay service, expired on the 15th Jan.

Major-gen. T. H. Smith, Madras establishment, died on the 23rd Jan.

The death of gen. sir H. Worsley is announced.

An army augmentation of from ten to fifteen thousand men is to be proposed to parliament.

The detachments which were last month ordered to India are, in consequence of the

favourable intelligence received by last mail, not to embark till the usual period, May.

29th Jan.—Capt. Maule and Ens de Montmorency have joined the depot.

40th.—In the court of Queen's bench, a rule for a criminal information which had been granted against Mr. Alaric Watts for a libel in the *United Service Gazette*, on lieut. Hart, was discharged with costs. Lord Denman condemned the article complained of; but he said there had been aggravating circumstances on the part of lieut. Hart, which had been suppressed when the application for a rule was made. It was requisite the court should show that they would not submit to have applications for criminal information made in a garbled and suppressed statement; and if that were done, it must be at the hazard of the party making it. The court would expect to have all the knowledge which the prosecutor himself possessed as to the circumstances of which he complained.

JAN. 7.—The death of rear-admiral Sir P. A. Vere, who commanded the *Shannon* in the memorable engagement with the American frigate *Chesapeake* is announced.

General Sir F. Maclean, bart. has been appointed colonel of the 15th regim-nt. vacant by the death of lieut.-gen. Sir William Henry Pringle. Lieut.-gen. Sir Loftus W. Oway succeeds Sir F. Maclean in the colonelcy of the 84th regiment.

The Russian government has conferred the order of St. George of the second class on admiral Stopier.

Among the measures now in progress for the education of the people, the importance of music as a branch of public instruction has not been overlooked. A paper has just been printed and circulated under the authority of the committee of the privy council on education, announcing the establishment of a singing school in London for schoolmasters, and containing an account of the manner in which it is to be conducted.

JAN. 20.—Mr. Edmund Atrobus, son of Sir Edmund Atrobus, is the conservative candidate for the representation of East Surrey, vacant by the death of captain Alsager.

The Niger expedition consists of the *Albert*, capt. H. Dundas Trotter, lieuts. E. G. Fishbourne, H. C. Harston; master, G. B. Harvey; surg., J. O. McWilliam, M. D.; assist.-surg., James Woodhouse; purser, William Bowden; mates, W. C. Willie, M. Leod, B. Cockcroft, J. W. Fairholme; second master, W. H. T. Green; clerk, W. R. Bush; clerk's assistant, J. Moffat; gunner, W. Merriman; engineers, John Langley, James Brown. The *Wilderforce*, commander, W. Allen; lieut. James N. Strange; master, W. Foster; surgeon, M. Pritchett, M. D.; assist.-surg. T. R. H. Thomson; purser, C. Wakeham; mates, H. C. Toby, H. F. N. Rolf; clerk, J. H. R. Webb; engineers, William Johnstone, G. Garratt. The *Soodan*, commander B. Allen; master, John Belam; surg., W. B. Marshall; assist.-surg., H. Colman; clerk, in charge, N. Waters; mates F. W. Sidney, A. B. Davies, W. R. Webb; engineers, G. V. Gustaffson, W. Johnson. The rev. T. O. Muller will, it is thought, be chaplain to the expedition.

JAN. 23.—Sidney Smith's last joke. He says,—"we understand that the Chinese affair is all picking (Pekin) and choosing (Assam)."

FEB. 1.—The following is her majesty's reply to both the houses of parliament:—

"I have received with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address. I thank you for your congratulation on the increase of my domestic happiness. I shall not cease to direct my most earnest attention to every measure which may be calculated to promote the public welfare, and the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

The queen has received a letter of felicitation from the sultan. It is quite a gem of oriental rhetoric, three feet in length by four of five inches in width.

The earl of Cardigan is to be brought to trial at the bar of the house of peers on the 16th.

FEB. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has been returned for Walsall by a majority of 38 over Mr. Smith. The hon. Mr. Smythe has been returned for Canterbury by a majority of 163 over Mr. Wilson.



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1841.

**America.**—Our accounts from New York are to 8th January.

The shares of the bank of the United States had fallen 12 per cent., and there was consequently a panic in the share-market.

The packet-ship *Garrick* was lost; crew and passengers supposed safe.

The census of the United States was nearly completed. The population would reach, if it did not exceed, 17,000,000.

The new, or Harrison administration, was, at last account, nearly formed. Mr. Webster would take the department of state, Mr. Crittenden the attorney-generalship, general Ewing the postmaster-generalship, and Mr. Granger the navy department.

Hostilities against the unfortunate Indian tribes, who have been for so many years the victims of a savage persecution, are to be again immediately resumed, as the season affords additional advantages to the regular troops. The bloodhounds hitherto employed to hunt down the fugitives, having proved in many instances inefficient, another species of hound, similar to those formerly used for the same purpose in St. Domingo, is to be imported from Cuba, which it is expected will answer every anticipation.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Monte Video, 9th Nov.:—"We think we can advise, with certainty, the death, on the 20th Sept. last, of the dictator Francia of Paraguay. That extraordinary man has been so often reported to have died, that we took no notice of an article in one of the newspapers the other day reporting his death; but were yesterday informed, through a channel which we think worthy of credit, confirming his death, as before mentioned."

**British America.**—Our accounts from Boston are to the 2d January.

The Canada union act was to be proclaimed early in the month.

Preparations for the general election occupied politicians throughout upper Canada. The reformers anticipated a decided majority. Candidates also began to multiply in the lower Province. Several well-known anti-unionists promised to give the union a fair trial if elected.

**WAR OFFICE, JAN. 26.**

49th.—Lieut. James Patrick Meik to be captain, without pay, v. v. Stean, deceased; Ensign Walter Tyler Bartley to be lieutenant, v. Meik; gentleman cadet John Gray Bolton, from the royal military college, to be ensign, v. Bartley.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE**

Indigo, Manila      s. d.      s. d.  
2 11 to 4 9

Raw Silk has continued in much the same state as during the previous month with but little variation in prices. The arrivals have been of Bengal 435 bales, and of Chinas 415 bales. The deliveries both of Chinas and Bengals have materially increased upon those of last month. Good Bengals are very scarce and in demand; the proportion of low quality is very large and more difficult of sale.

TEA has continued in a depressed state and subject to sudden variations since the arrival of the last mail. Bohea, Canton is

3d to 1s 4d; Fokien is 4d. Congo, ordinary and mixed leaf kind 1s 5d to 1s 6d; blackish mixt leaf 1s 6d; blackish leaf and strong 1s 7d to 1s 10d; P-ko kind and flavor 2s to 2s 4d; blackish leaf, but burnt flavor 1s 6d. Souchong, ordinary tea 1s 5d; fair 1s 8d to 2s; fine to finest 2s 6d to 3s. Flowery P-ko, good to fine 2s 6d to 4s. Blk. Leaf P-ko 1s 6d to 2s. Orange P-ko, fr. to fine 1s 9d to 2s 6d; fine scent. 2s to 3s; Twankay, yellowish leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 6d; good, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; superior and brightish old. W. 1s 2d to 1s 10d. Hyson Skin, yellowish leaf, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; brightish leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; middling, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; good mid. brightish leaf, fresh, 3s to 3s 4d; extra fine, 4s to 6s. Young Hyson T-ankay, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d; Hyson, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. Imperial, 2s. 6d. to 3s. Gunpowder, 2s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.

**Drugs.**—256 cases of Camphor, partly sold, at £11 to £11 5s. 428 bags Turmeric, fair Bengal, 28s.; Java 14s. 25 chests Dragon's Blood, ord., to fair, £7 to £15 per cwt. 160 chests Rosharb, first, flat 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; second 5s. to 5s. 9d.; third 4s. 6d. to 5s.; first, round, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; second 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; unassorted 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. 99 cases China preserved Ginger 1s. 8d. per lb. Gum Anini, Olibanum, Benjamin, Star Aniseeds, Musk, Galia, and fine Epatic Aloes, are worthy of attention.

Cassia Ligna continues in good demand.

Sugar—the sugar market opened at the commencement of the year with more firmness than characterized its close in 1840, and a good demand took place at 5d to 1s advance; subsequently this advance has been largely maintained, though the market is still firm. The public sales of Mauritius and Bengal have been large—of the former 27,000 bags, and of the latter 17,000 were offered, the greater part of which found buyers at our quotations. Siam, Manila and Java remain steady; but as the shipping season has not yet commenced little business has been transacted.

Tortoiseshell in moderate demand—China Vermilion, none here.

Hemp, Jute, &c. have been in very little request since our last, and prices lower than our quotations have been accepted by private sale for most descriptions.

Our reduced stock and low rates of Mother of Pearl Shells have attracted attention; the last sales of Manila went off at better prices.

Rattans in good demand. 25,000 partridge sold at 6d to 6d, good size Bamboo wanted.

Rice has been in brisk request the whole of the month; good white Bengal, which previously sold at 13s 6d to 14s is now 14s 6d to 15s. Java: 7,700 bags, in public sale, partly sold at former rates.

Safflower 220 bales Safflower, have been offered, the few fine samples fetched full prices; middling and inferior 10s lower.

Saltpetre, there has been a good demand for saltpetre since our last at 1s 6d to 2s advance. 13,000 bags have been offered, and partly sold as follows: refraction 1½ to 2½; 27s 6d to 29s; refraction 7½ to 9, 27s 6d to 27s per cwt.

**MESSAGE**

of the  
President of the United States,

TRANSMITTED TO

Both Houses of Congress,

DECEMBER 9, 1840.

**BOUNDARY QUESTION.**

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy

between the United States & Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as possible. In my last annual message, you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey, proposed by Great Britain, had been received, and that a counter-proposal, including, also, a provision for a certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British government for its consideration. The answer of that government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister, in 1839, since your separation. These were, I am compelled to say, such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States, and of the State of Maine, concerned in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the secretary of state to Mr. Fox. That minister, on feeling him self sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own government for its further decision. Having now seen for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undisputed disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. These commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of congress, under the act of the last session, providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces, they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere, prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of like Superior to the most northern point of the lake of the woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British government to this proposition.

**FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

With Austria, France—Prussia, Russia, & the remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium a treaty of commerce and navigation based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, were, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of the tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington in August last, the papers in the possession of the government relating to these claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the respective governments into which it has been divided.

The chargé d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his government not to probate the treaty of 1828, it will seem to be obligatory upon either party to

The 15th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of China has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the *Macdonald*, for American property seized in 1819, and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our Commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

#### SLAVE TRADE.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the most decided attention of the government. The brig *Delphin* and schooner *Grampus* have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was sold to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising for three months along the coast most assiduously to suppress the slave-trade, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously looking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water casks, merchandises, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the efforts of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up these dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

We this day announce the promotion of the two senior gunnery lieutenants in the Mediterranean Squadron—commissioned dated 4th of November; and we are happy to find that four out of the eight gunnery mates have been also promoted. It is excellent policy to advance those officers who are at the pains of perfecting themselves in the scientific departments of the service, as the example cannot fail to stimulate others. We hope the same measure may be extended to the surveying service, which, although not the most brilliant, is perhaps the most arduous of any, and requires the greatest skill and intelligence.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

COMMANDER SIR JAMES PEARL.—It is our painful duty to record the death of commander Sir James Pearl, a. m., knight, and knight of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, in the 50th year of his age, which melancholy circumstance took place suddenly on Monday morning last, 15th January, 1840, at his residence, Mount Pearl, near St. John's, Newfoundland. He had been 39 years in the service. He commanded the poop of the *Neptune* of 50 guns in the battle of Trafalgar; and was one of those brave men who volunteered to break the enemy's protecting line in *Albatross*, which caused the destruction of the French fleet. Upon the latter occasion he steered the *Mediator* frigate ship, and was severely wounded in the head. During the expedition to Walcheren he commanded the boats of the advanced squadron which destroyed the enemy's flotilla off *Batavia*; and finished his career in the East India, where he received the repeated thanks of the government of Bengal for his great services during the Burmese war. In this last service he commanded thirty sail of transport ships and 500 transport boats, and during the war he took an active part in the storming of Mangrove Padoa, Mahatte Hamre, and the capital of Arracan. It may also be mentioned, that at great personal risk Sir James Pearl saved nearly 700 British prisoners from among schools and breakers after which, besides the danger of life, involved a very great pecuniary sacrifice. To the above we will add, that Sir James Pearl was promoted with a sword of 50 guineas value by the patriotic fund, for his gallant conduct at Mangrove Padoa. A gold medal of great value was given

him by the king of the Netherlands, for his humanity in saving the persons eluded to above, in the *Albatross*; and lastly, the British merchants at Canton subscribed a hundred-one guineas to purchase him a piece of plate, from the circumstance, as stated by them, that he had by his conduct exalted the British character among the Chinese.

#### A LEGEND OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

A regular "Jonathan," and no mistake.

All lovers of old England's fame know how the Yankee

Chesapeake

Was persecuted by our Shannon, whence they bear us  
"Yes, 'I guess,' a pirate;  
But listen, for a naval fight I'm now about to handle,  
To which that famed engagement is 'not fit to hold the  
case-11."

Last war a Yankee cruiser once, amid the "darkness  
visible,"

Of a hazy winter morning's dawn, when scarce to see  
one's ship,

"Mad as a hatter" upon his larboard bow, an object which he  
"reckoned" on

To be an English man-of-war, and "bare down" in a  
second cut

He fired a gun, he hailed her once, and several times  
successively,

But scarce an answer could he get, though nearing her  
progressively,

On which the Yankee skipper, one of Boston's cute and  
witty sons,

Waxed wrathful at this insult on "our free, enlightened  
citizen's!"

Says he, "confound their impudence, we'll speak a little  
louder than!"

So 'bear a hand,' my gallant lads, get ready shot and  
powder then;

'I guess' we'll mend their manners, though they are so  
"naughty" shabby boys,

'The British can whip all the world, but we can whip the  
British boys!'

A shot or two he forthwith fired, to try if that would  
"bring her to;"

The unknown sent back her compliments, and shot away a  
wing or two.

This set the Yankee's "dander" up, who into rage was  
furnaced now,

So he dropp'd his anchor, for'd his sails, and banged away  
in earnest now.

Though three long hours the combat raged with wonder-  
ful ferocity,

The off-ative all on one side lay, like Irish reciprocity;  
For the stranger, somehow, never fired till after the  
Americans.

But then she knocked his "sticks" about his ears like any  
horricane!

A length, when all his masts were gone, and half his  
crew disabled,

Bold Jonathan "to come to time" no longer was enabled;  
"It's put my foot in it, that's a fact," says he, "and though  
enough,

Our glorious enemy must come down, and now not worth  
a shilling more!"

He struck his flag, and hail'd the foe, to tell her he had  
had enough,

But still no officer there came to take him—this was bad  
enough;

And when the morning breeze sprung up, and blew the  
fog and smoke away,

I scarce dare tell you what he saw, lest at him "fun you  
poke away."

A mighty iceberg met his view, in most imposing attitude,  
A sight, as navigators tell, quite common in that latitude,

'Gainst which, at every gun he'd fired, his own shot had  
rebounded,

And swept off every mast he had, and filled his decks  
with wounded!

Our Yankee, who'd commenced the fight, and rather to  
be foolish man,

"Bumquashed" felt (as well he might!) with genuine  
astonishment;

And when, by aid of jury-masts, he reached his native  
city,

If he did not look "larcation streaked" and foolish, "it's  
a pity!"

#### MORAL.

"Qui capis ille facit"

This tale a warning may afford to gentlemen polemical,  
Who love to plunge "in medias res" in contests academical,

Not knowing more the question, he's in ethics or theo-  
logy,

Then a cow does of acoustics, or a jackass of astrology.

Let us, happily, after wasting time in penning tones volu-  
minal,

To disprove what our wiser sages, with logic most  
cumbersome,

They find that, like our hero, by mistake they're "caught a  
 Tartar,"

And mid the laughter of the world, be fain to cry for  
quarter.

A. R. W.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

#### CHINA.

MAY 18TH, 1841.

#### LATEST DATE.

England 4th Feb'y. Singapore 22nd April  
U. States 18th Dec. Java 1st April

Calcutta 13th March. Manila 3rd May.  
Bombay 10th March. Austral-Asia 10th Jan'y.

#### ARRIVED FROM

- 10. HURTHUR (U. S.) *Lovell*, Sydney.
- 11. H. M. S. *COLUMBIA*, 16. T. L. Clarke, Esq. Commander, Chum.
- 11. *HELEN*, *Hicks*, Sing. and Bombay.
- 11. *REINA*, *Paolo*, Sing. and Calcutta.
- 12. *SOVEREIGN*, *Hardy*, Sing. and Bombay.
- 12. *MAYANAM DAYARAN*, *Young*, Sing. & Bomb.
- 13. *SIR EDWARD RYAN*, *Pobus*, Sing. & W. Coast.
- 14. *CITY OF DENRY*, *Roberts*, Sing. and Calcutta.
- 14. *BENCOOLEN*, *Caldbeck*, Sing. and Liverpool.
- 15. *ISABELLA WATSON*, *Mardonald*, Sing. and Cal.
- 16. *PRINCE GEORGE*, *Chilcott*, Singapore.
- 16. *JOHN CORINA*, *Sp*, *Escomer*, Manila.
- 17. *MORRISON*, *U. S.*, *Benson*, Sing. and Bomb.

PASSENGER.—Per *Mayanar Dayaran*, John Middleton, esq.

#### SAILED FOR

- 11. *MONARCH*, *Robertson*, Leith.
- 11. *RECOVERY*, *Johnson*, London.
- 11. *JULIUS CESAR*, *Mitchell*, London.
- 11. *HAMILTON*, *U. S.*, *Kilham*, New York.
- 11. *ELIZA*, *MacCarthy*, London.
- 11. *ARDUOSER*, *MacCarthy*, Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per *Arduosar*, Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, h. m. s. service.

#### UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay.—Sir Herbert Compton, Charles Forbes.  
For Calcutta.—Clown and Regina.

For Australia.—Ann Gales.

#### VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For London.—Amity.  
For Bombay.—Charles Forbes, Augusta, Arduosar, Sir H. Compton.

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—*Transports*, *Palmira*, *Barretto Jr.*, with bread and provisions, *Greyhound*, *Albion*.

From Liverpool.—*Cheetah*, *Fatima*, *Penang*, *Gemini*.

From Calcutta.—*Severn*, *Sea Queen*, *Forlanshire*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Moulmain*, *Harlequin*, *City of Palcos*, *Melua*.

From Bombay.—*Brigand*, *Atlet Rohoman*, *Bombay Castle*, *Mary Gordon*, *Tweed*.

From do via Manila.—  
From Madras.—*Apolline*, *George Armstrong*.

From Singapore.—*Elizabeth*, *Lescaur*, *Lotin Simplicia* (Port.) *Sultan*, *James Laing*, *Penang*.

From Lisbon.—*Vinjanter*, (Port.)

#### List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Blenheim	74	captain	(hon. senior officer &c
Well-slay	74	captain	Sir H. le Fleming Sea
Rhonda	44	captain	T. Maitland.
Druid	44	captain	V. Bourchier.
Aligator	26	captain	H. Smith.
Calliope	26	captain	A. J. Kaper. (actg.)
Conway	26	captain	T. Herbert.
Herald	26	captain	C. D. Hebburn.
Hycinth	18	commander	J. Nias.
Monteate	18	commander	W. Warren.
Pyrites	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Cruiz r	16	commander	T. V. Anson.
Columbine	16	commander	H. W. Giffard.
Alciner	10	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Sulphur	6	lieut.	T. B. Mason, commandg.
Starling sch.	6	commander	E. Blicher.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut.	H. Klett, commandg.
Louisa cut	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, c. m. magd.
			T. Carmichael, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) Mr. B. de la, (commandg.)  
H. G's armed steamers.

Atlanta capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

#### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

#### BRITISH.

Vessels	Tonnage	Captains	Agents
* <i>Amazon</i>	353	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson
* <i>Charles Forbes</i>	909	Wills	" & Co.
* <i>Earl of Clare</i>	910	Scott	"
* <i>Fort William</i>	1214	Hogg	"
* <i>Sovereign</i>	243	Chards	"
* <i>M. Dayarm</i>	Young	"	"
* <i>Bencoelen</i>	Caldbeck	"	"
* <i>Aden</i>	Ponsonby	Dent & Co.	"
* <i>Amity</i>	300	Bell	"
* <i>Ann Gales</i>	300	Giles	"
* <i>Lowjee Family</i>	925	Ayres	"
* <i>Thomas Lowry</i>	Graham	"	"
* <i>Augusta</i>	350	Vaulking	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Castle Hantly</i>	1350	Reddin	"
* <i>Francis Smith</i>	501	Edmond	"
* <i>Emma</i>	570	Mans	"
* <i>Candahar</i>	Miller	"	"



*Chlor	408	Renner	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria (the Duke of Lancaster)		Penwick	"
Bona		Hargreaves	"
Wesley Castle	1274	Malone	"
*Helen	821	Johnston	H. Rastomjoe.
Charlotte	69	Hicks	"
Sanderson	350	Pockett	Drom & Co.
*Laidane	360	Scott	"
*Ivanhoe	374	Simon	" [Co.
Isabella Watson	454	Macdonald	W & T Gemmell & Co.
Regina		Pool	" [ton & Co.
Hannah	471	Gardner	Ferguson Leigh Russell & Co.
*Commanche	693	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Bella Marina	564	Wickham	Bell & Co.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
Jane	235	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hyacin	378	Hannah	" [Co.
Helen	621	Hicks	D & M Rustomjee
AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackim		Vasmer	J. Matheson & Co.
*Lowell		Remond	Russell & Co.
*Narraganset		Crocker	"
L. ma		Endicott	"
*Jainilton		Kilham	"
*Sumatra		Silver	Wetmore & Co.
*Florida	380	Falcon	G. Nye, Jr.
Joseph Peabody		Dommes	J. P. Sturges.
Morrison (U. S.)		Beeson	Olyphant & Co.
DANISH.			
Syden		Mölybo	J. Matheson & Co.
FRENCH.			
*La Lydie		Monbeck	J. Stevens.
SPANISH.			
Enayo	200	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
At Whimpo.			

Two only papers that have been delivered to us by the arrivals of the week are the *Singapore Free Press* of the 15th and 22d April; that of the 8th is still missing; but by the kindness of friends we have been enabled to extract fully from the *London Mail* of Feb'y. 4.

Many of our local readers will hear with deep sorrow of the death of captain Alsager, m. p. for the eastern division of the county of Surrey; to whom that officer was well known as the commander of the hon. company's own ship, the *Waterloo*.

Captain Alsager was considered one of the most active and best officers in the company's maritime service.

We have extracted those parts of the late president of the U. S. message to congress as are most interesting to Englishmen; the paragraph detailing the exertions of the U. S. government to prevent the traffic in the images of God on the coast of Africa will be read with unfeigned and universal delight.

We have not heard how many government buildings have been commenced on *Hongkong*; but would it not have been as well to have transferred the fine slabs of granite, the wood, &c. of the demolished forts to that new and favoured possession of the English crown, instead of blowing them into the air?

We have translated the following despatch from the officer commanding at *Casa Branca* to the procurador of Macao; and publish it at the request of the latter functionary.

It is not improbable that these armed fishing boats may be intended to attack and capture the Chinese junks from Singapore, which always bring opium.

Translated from the *Portuguez na China*, 15th May.

Despatch from the officer of *Casa Branca* in reply to one from the procurador respecting the fishing boats which have entered the inner harbour in great numbers.

So, the officer at *Casa Branca*, hereby informs the procurador, that in consequence of his despatch to him in which he said that being responsible he is suspicious of the great number of fishing boats which are assembled in the inner harbour, which at this time exceed five hundred, and more suspicious that at the present crisis they are buying arms; and that he hopes that from the care of the said officer all cause of suspicion will be

examined, they have reported that the number of the boats which are in the inner harbour but slightly exceed the number of two hundred; and although it has never heretofore happened that they have been so numerous it is now in consequence of the usual scarcity of fish & shell-fish between the third and fourth moons that they have anchored in the inner harbour in such numbers, and from no other motive, &c. But as among such a number of assembled boats there must be both good and bad persons, who may provoke disorders, the said officer has distributed police runners to walk the rounds by night and day to keep watch over all of them, and has also ordered the headmen of the streets to keep a strict watch that none of the crews come on shore and cause disorders. Macao being a place where Chinese and foreigners live intermingled, and where there thousands of Chinese shops and houses, the said officer always gives his best attention to the tranquillity of the place, nor shall the slightest matter be on his part unattended to, in order that no cause of distrust may be produced. He therefore sends this despatch to the procurador for the purpose of being communicated to all foreigners, in order that they may all live in quietness as hitherto, and not have the least fear of disturbance.—Interval 3d moon, 10th day (May 9, 1841). Translated by J. R. Gonçalves.

Our local orders will be somewhat astonished at the allusion to English affairs in China, in the queen's speech; for as the despatches of h. m.'s brig *Cruizer* and the *Mor*, had arrived previous to the drafting of that always mysterious and unsatisfactory document by h. m.'s ministers, and as it is generally reported here that admiral Elliot had applied to be relieved by the *Cruizer*, still no allusion to such an event is made in the royal speech, nor in the speeches of h. m.'s ministers in either house of parliament; and what is more singular & unaccountable, although h. m. informs the legislature that h. m. had appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon the matters of DEMANDING reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of h. m.'s subjects by the officers of the emperor of China and for indignities offered (acted?) to an agent of h. m.'s crown, still the legislature are not informed who are the officers who are appointed to those high and now most awfully responsible duties, nor does one member the houses of either lords on commons seek to be informed on the important question—to whom are the interests and honour of the nation entrusted in these matters!

Now does to DEMAND redress and reparation consist with an amicable arrangement?—and when h. m. is made to say that h. m. hopes that the Chinese government's own sense of justice will bring these matters to the desired result; h. m.'s advisers should have remembered that that government appealed to h. m.'s own sense of justice in these matters through the high commissioner Lin, in that officer's celebrated letter to the queen in July 1839.

How woefully will h. m., her ministers, and the English people be surprised & disappointed when the real facts stand forth to public indignation in all their miserable imbecility—in all their loathsome hideousness! redress and reparation are to be hoped for in the same ratio as the Chinese government's own sense of justice. We were, indeed, preached to four months ago on 'oblivion of past and redressed injuries'—an injury is always necessarily past—but where is our redress? *Kashen* alone can give us an answer.

Lord Lurgan talks of the heads that planned and the arms that had effected the capture of Chusan; and Mr. G. Berkeley of England's triumphant situation!—O most lame and impotent conclusion! does not increase of empire bring increase of care? The capture of Chusan was palpable & obvious to the meanest capacity, & had been planned, in

her by a consow tax! Should not h. m.'s plenipotentiary insist that the consow accounts for the expenditure of every dollar of this tax; or, what would have been a proceeding far more becoming England's triumphant situation, why was it not paid into the queen's instead of the consow treasury?

The latest accounts from Canton describes the inhabitants as again rapidly leaving the city with their goods and chattels, and it is generally expected that the arrival of the emperor's brother will be the signal for stopping the trade and an attack on the English forces. H. M.'s ships *Modeste* and *Alligator* have been moved closer to the factories and troops have been detached up the river from the transports to be ready in case of emergency; we think it highly probable that the provincial city will be in our possession ere the fourth moon waxes old.

The ship *Framjee Cowasjee* was not taken up by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, as was erroneously stated in our last number, but by Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer in China.

In the following extract from a French paper we think the word *Keangse* is a misprint; for we have never heard that Mr. Gutzlaff has travelled in that province; and we much fear the reverend missionary has greatly overrated the number of protestant converts to the Chinese faith, as well as their zeal and exertions, and the result of those exertions.

THE REVEREND CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

Extract from the *Univers*—a French Journal, 19th of August 1840.

They write from London August 6, to the *Journal de Debat*, that a letter had just been received from the celebrated protestant Prussian missionary, *Gutzlaff*, who is now in China dated from *Hongkong* 10th of November, from which the following is an extract.

"The number of native christian missionaries who are at this moment running over this vast empire, is about two thousand. All evince the greatest zeal for the propagation of the doctrine of Christ. In the province of *Kouangse*, in which I travelled a long time, I found many christian disciples, who have been established and are directed by Chinese converts, and even in the localities of this province, where there are not any schools, a very great number of families have embraced christianity and worthily practice the evangelical maxim. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of *Chiao-tai*, situated on the south west frontier of this province, and who number about 2800, have become christians, and publicly broken their idols into pieces.

A Japanese, who has just been baptised, and who, in this act, took the name, *Makuton-Desi*,—words which signify 'true disciple,' has offered himself to traverse his country in order to preach and spread the gospel. We have accepted this offer with great eagerness: this will be the first Japanese who has filled a similar mission. To prepare himself he will shortly proceed to the United States, where he will study theology.

Thus far all has gone well enough for the missionary establishment in China; but unfortunately the misunderstanding which has unexpectedly arisen between this country and England, does us the greatest evil. In *Macao*, the irritation of the natives against the first christians is so strong that our great establishment in this city is paralysed in its action.

To place my wife, who resided there, in security, I sent her to Manila."

The editor of the *Debat*, makes the following reflections on this recital.

"We ourselves think that the celebrated protestant missionary, *Gutzlaff*, would not have been less worthy of belief, in assuming to himself the sole honour of all these admirable conversions. If anything could make us regret the quarrel between England and China, it would certainly be the interruption which the conflict has caused to the success of the brave and worthy M. Gutzlaff.

The Persians are said to be marching on Herat.

Imperial con missionaries' proclamation dated April 20, without acknowledging that he was indebted to our personal service for it. —We have observed that every translator of the Chinese language is fond of blazoning his name at the end of his translations, and we have hitherto followed the example; but we may now state that all translations of Chinese papers that have been published in the Register since we have been in charge of it are our own unless otherwise acknowledged; and as these translations cost us time, labour, and money, it is but just to us that when they are borrowed the borrower should acknowledge to whom he is indebted.

The notice and advertisement of the brig *Columbine* in the first number of the *Wangtung Argus* is absurd, and of course does not answer its object. It was both the duty and interest of her commander to afford every facility to English commerce and every protection to English property in his power.

Esti-bonus est odij ex re quilibet.

**CAUTION.**—The community are cautioned against cashing the following bill, which was lost this morning in the neighbourhood of the factories, and the party interested will feel greatly obliged by its being returned, if found, to Messrs. Hooker & Lane.

Navy Bill for £29. 12. 8.—First and second in favour of John D. Tweeddale, assist. surgeon h. m.'s ship *Pygades*, and blank endorsed—date 31st December, 1840.

Canton, 15th May, 1841.

The third instalment on Hing-tse's debts was paid on 1st May, leaving five still due.

#### CANTON COTTON REPORT.

	April 30th, 1841.	
	Sale.	Stock.
Bombay	9675	47925
Bengal	4792	13598
Madras	850	13750
Bales.	15307	75213

There is a report that upwards of ten Englishmen, either sailors or soldiers, have been seized by the Chinese near the first bar; and also that the trade will be stopped in two or three days.

The editor of the U. S. journal, in his strictures on sir J. Barrows' life of lord Howe, quotes the following statement of the man-of-war's-man's condition and prospects—a statement which, he observes, cannot be too wisely disseminated:—"we think so too, and therefore republish it, for it is of the first importance that English sailors should know their own good, and not waste their lives in the service of foreign nations; for on our man-of-war's-men depends not only the honour and safety of Great Britain but the civil and religious liberty of the world."

"Superiority of admiralty into been envious in their endeavours to better the condition of the seamen, which is now in fact superior to that of almost any class of men who must earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brow. A man-of-war's man is better fed, better lodged, better and cheaper clothed, and in sickness, better taken care of than any class of labouring men; and when he has completed twenty-one years' service, he may retire, if he wishes it, with a pension for life, from ten pence to fourteen pence a day; and if severely wounded, so that he cannot serve any more; or if discharged after fourteen years, or less, for sickness or disability contracted in the service, a pension of sixpence or nine pence a day. Fifty and one hundred of officers have increased pensions, according to the petty or first command time they may have served. To show the difference since the time of the mutiny, it may be observed that the number of these pensions at that period was about 1500; at the present time they are more than 15,000 to 20,000, and the average amount of the pension of each person is at least six or seven shillings."

"Again, when men are worn out by old age or infirmity, that noble system at Greenwich, unparalleled in the world, is open for the consideration of their claims."

The number at present therein is nearly 3000. As a further encouragement for good conduct, and a service of twenty-one years, gratuities are awarded to a certain number of seamen and marines, on the payment of each ship, which entitles them also to wear a silver medal of the size of half-a-crown, at the third birthday of their jubilee, having on one side of it the words—"For long service and good conduct," and on the other, an anchor and cross. Awarded to Greenwich hospital is a splendid building in the midst of a beautiful piece of ground, appropriated as a school for 300 boys and 200 girls, who receive an excellent education; many of the boys in the upper school attaining such progress in mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, as to make them sought after in the merchant service, where by good conduct they become masters and mates.

"To every ship in the navy, and to every man, the bible, and other books of religious instruction, and also of amusement, are allowed; and the general board of admiralty anxious to extend the advantages of education to the petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys of the fleet have recently authorized an additional rating of first class petty officers, in every ship, under the name of 'seamen's school master' whom all may attend, and all the boys are required to do so. They are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, trigonometry, and keeping a ship's reckoning at sea."

#### PEKING GAZETTE.

**KEENEN.**—Foreigners, being much interested in the fate of this statesman, will be sorry to hear that he has lost his seat in the cabinet as well as the governorship of Chihli. The punishment he has to suffer for high treason is not yet proclaimed, and we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence will be of a very harsh nature. The official papers contain various insinuations against his previous administration, and the utter abhorrence with which the whole court and ministry regard his late proceedings, augur a bad reception. Still there is one way of escape: his fame for misleading the enemies of the country is well established, and he may be kept in reserve to carry on the same game with greater address as soon as the imperial arms do not prove so successful as the emperor and his magnates anticipate. If he again becomes the great man, he will take good care to spin out negotiations to an indefinite period.

**YANORAW.**—Old Yang is a man of great courage, celebrated in the wars against the barbarians; as he triumphed over the savage tribes of the Hookwang mountains, he will, it is confidently expected, be as victorious over outside barbarians. The emperor puts an unlimited confidence in him, being already certain that he will exterminate the whole rebellious race of the English at Canton; nor have the late disasters dampened his sanguine expectations; the hero if so many battles must conquer, and should the enemy be at the very gates of the city, his very appearance—being that of a paralytic old man who stoops very low—will drive them away.

**TAOWANG.**—The old man appears to great advantage, and could his edicts alter the enemy, none would remain alive. That of a saving disposition he is ready to spend the last cash in the present struggle. The fortifications in the maritime provinces are being carried on with greater vigour than ever, and if matters go forward at the same rate as hitherto, not a cash will remain in the treasury, but all will be expended upon stone walls and cannon.

To stimulate the bravery of the military, the emperor has promised that those officers who have formerly committed themselves shall receive free pardon, if they repair to Canton and atone for their misdeeds by meritorious service against the English. Volunteers, who burn to signalize themselves in battle, are hastening to the provincial city; and whoever possesses military renown are gone to win fresh laurels in the swamps of Whampoa. This great galaxy of the bravest spirits of the empire, must now have reached the scene of their future glory, and the hour for obtaining immortal honours is perhaps not very distant. The emperor has promised to reward their patriotic names in *hodes*, and those who have already fallen enjoy there large emoluments and high promotion.

Since the execution of Chusan the courage of the son of heaven has been raised to the highest pitch. He is now perfectly persuaded that he can do every thing with the invading foe, and move both army and navy at his nod. Dire is his wrath against Elepee, for not having reconquered Chusan, and unbanded his detestation for the late lieutenant governor Woo, on account of his having received communications from the rebellious English; this veteran is likely to fall a victim to the depths of rage; but the heroes of Amoy, who fought the glorious battles with the Alligator and Blonde, have been promoted to higher rank and received the most marked proofs of approbation from their sovereign.

No language can describe the terror with which Taotwang wishes to overwhelm the faithless, recreant English race; this speech from the throne breathes mortal defiance, death, and destruction; and if the cruel old man is true to his word, he will not change his policy until the union jack waves on the walls of Peking.

\* An able seaman in the merchant service now has thirty-five shillings a calendar month, and all told. The man-of-war's man has thirty-four shillings per lunar month, with the drawback of about a half, besides the bounty, gratification attending medical attendance, regular work, and prospects of promotion and pensioning.

**YINSHAN.**—This statesman for declaring his full concurrence with the proposed line of policy, has received great tokens of the highest esteem on the part of his sovereign. He is permitted to ride on horseback in the imperial city: a privilege granted to the chosen few. Generalissimo of the largest army that the emperor has ever sent into the field, he has yet done nothing to justify the magnificent hopes that were held out on his arrival. The grand army remains on various pretences, now encamped under the walls of Canton, and if not beaten will disband itself as soon as pay and provisions fail. And this corps is Chinese lay hope; the elite of the army, the concentrated essence of all that is noble and brave in this vast empire. We do not believe that Yinshan has ever been in battle, but he will now have an excellent opportunity to serve his apprenticeship, much, we opine, to the cost of his master.

Judging from the many orders that are issued to hasten the movements of the army, the rumours about the formation of an extensive camp near Canton are by no means unfounded; still from all the information we can gather, the whole force does not exceed 20,000 men; the worst of the regiments have come from Shensi—the far west—and from even the frontiers of Tibet; as for the soldiers themselves, they are poor, miserable wretches, but their officers are picked men, the most valiant of whom are expected to ride in front of the ranks and bid mortal defiance to the English.

The barbarians, in first attacking the Hoonan detachment, were astonished at the summer's celestial throw; but the antics which they will behold this time will be of the most grotesque nature. When the barbed arrows encounter the flying grape shot, and the deafening peal of the 'gong' incites to the slaughter, how will the barbarians be able to abide the shock!

According to the report sent in by the Canton authorities to the emperor, the loss at the first bar amounted to 450 privates and 31 officers; this estimate, like all similar statements, is far below the real number. When a return of the strength of the army was made five weeks ago, the whole number of slain, wounded, missing, and deserters, from the battle of Chur-pu to the occupation of the river, was no less than 6000 men, the greater part of whom, however, were deserters. His imperial majesty praises the troops for their bravery; and is quite sure of the realization of his splendid visions of victory. A few months will probably decide whether he has chosen a wise alternative, or whether a humble and rational course of conduct would not have proved of greater avail than a hectoring bravado.

We deeply regret that the soldiers of the British army in China cannot join heart and voice in the following song: they, poor fellows, have had no fun—sickness and in glorious death have been their miserable lot,—but *Keeshen* has 'poked his fun at a pretty considerable."

#### A PENINSULAR SAYING PUT INTO SONG.

MR. EDITOR.—The following lines were written many years ago in the Peninsula. They will recall an expression, in common use there during the war, to the minds of those of your readers who live upon the recollections of the past, and who, thanks to the liberality of a grateful country, have little else to live upon.

To the Editor of the *Your very obedient servant,*  
United Service Journal. J. BORADIE, Capt.

Away with each quiet domestic enjoyment;  
And seek with your hard a more lively employment;  
Quit your house, quit your land, quit your wife, quit your  
Will find there's some fun going on at the army. [farm, ye  
Without bud, without food, without fire, without stable,  
Tis sure your own fault if you're not comfortable;  
Without spirits to cheer, or tobacco to calm ye,  
There's always some fun going on at the army.  
And then the bull beef that is served out as ration,  
Is as hard and so tough it defies mastication;  
You on biscuit to break with a hammer must arm ye,  
There's always some fun going on at the army.  
Your taste is fastidious, your temper not pliant,  
The women are hideous, the wine it is aint;  
Without wine to rally on, or women to charm ye,  
There's always some fun going on at the army.  
Your clock English horses are grown sorry backs,  
Your move once no sound have all got sore backs;  
Your clock's worn as this it no longer will warm ye,  
There's always some fun going on at the army.  
The rain falling hard all your baggage de-niches,  
You are sent without dinner to work in the trenches,  
Where shot and where shrapnel every moment alarm ye,  
There's always some fun going on at the army.  
And if by some chance, a benevolent bullet  
Should hit your breast through a hole in your gilet;  
Why, who's you are dead they can't stop to eulmize ye,  
Amidst all the fun going on at the army.

**DEATH.**—July 17. On Sunday, at his residence at Upper Tooting, deeply lamented, captain Richard Abagot, member of parliament for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, in the 60th year of his age.

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.



#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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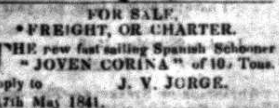
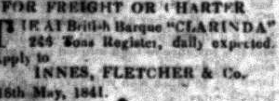
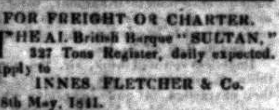
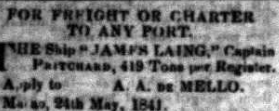
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Register, to	{	Subscribers.....	25	cents.
		Non-Subscribers.....	50	do.
Price Current, to	{	Subscribers for 25 copies	5	do.
		do. less than do.	10	do.
		Non-Subscribers.....	15	do.

THESE OF ADOLESCENTS

Vessels for freight &c.....	5.
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months.....	5.

**NO. 21.**



PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday, the 27th instant, JOHN SMITH beg-  
to intimate to the community of Macao, that he will sell  
(in the premises lately occupied by E. Eluslie Esq.)  
a small quantity of Household Furniture and Fittings  
up, Plate and Plated ware, a Bay Pony, with saddle  
and Bridle, Wines and Liquors, &c.  
Macao, 28th May, 1841.

## BILLS FOR SALE

**THE CALCUTTA UNION BANK'S** promissory notes, payable in Calcutta at 30 days sight, bearing interest from 11th January until paid at 4 per cent per annum, in aid of Compton's Ropes 1000 to 4½. Rs. 25,000 apply to  
**CHARLES DEARIE.**  
Macao, 17th May, 1841.

**BOMRAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**  
**THE** und-raised will continue to grant policies in  
 this office at the usual rat. s.  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
*Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society*

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. THOMPSON DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Mauoo, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per R. de Lugo, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Seize Water, Hock, Currants, Raisins. Apply to **BERNARDO de LEWIS**—at Gambou, or **D. BASTOS**—Ponta R. de.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has always on hand for sale  
Superior Wings and Lecons, and articles of every  
description for Table use, &c., which may be had on the  
shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.  
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.  
Macon, 4th May, 1811.

## SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE

**SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.**  
 chairs about containing one Tea service, full-  
 estate Salt cellar, Toast rack, Butter and Sugar  
 Egg stand, Forks of state, Spoons of do., Ladles  
 do. do. do., all of modern pattern, also one  
 China dinner service; one Piano Fork, mounted

with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other  
valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by  
P. P. DA SILVA.  
Rua de Baram para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 16th May, 1841.

## FACTORY AND SHIP STOKES

Cair Rope; Hambro Park; Paints, white lead in  
kags, Mack do, in do, green in do; Linco a paint oil in  
kags; Spirit of Turpentine in tin; Sundry Wine in cases  
three dozen bottles each; Blava's, Aloy's and Holgren's  
Beer in cases six do bottles each; Havana Cigars in half  
and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for  
lamps; Sandwich Island nut oil, for sale at the godowns  
of  
F. P. DA SILVA.  
Rua de Baram para praia Manduco,  
Macao, 10th May, 1:41.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
 Discharge on mail-rate terms. The anchorage  
 until June being in Macao Road.—In the Typhoon  
 months at Hongkong.  
 For particulars enquire of Captain HACKER on board  
 the British B.L. "ADVENTURE," or of Capt. SAN JUAN  
 on board the Spanish Brig "LENAJO," or of  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
 Macao, 7th April, 1811.

**NOTICE**—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) **HOOKE & LANE**, have been requested to sell to the highest bidder, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, without reserve.

44	Barrels Salt H. Ref.
50.00	lbs Ship Biscuit.
20.00	" Soap.
36	Jars Manila Crackers.
20	" do. Chocolate.
20	Tins Spanish do.
150	Cases of Gin.
8	Casks do.
50.00	Doz-n of Brandy.
20	Casks do.
18	Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10	Do Manila do.
20	Duzen Sparkling Cham; nne.
50	Superior Sherry.
50	" Madira.
50	" Port.
120	" Porter.
16	Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other articles.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American BEEF and PORK in Barr-h  
ROUGH SPACE SP-22, of 32 feet and under, just  
landed ex Ana McKim. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

10 AYRES & Co.'s choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 11 Bregal Clah (hotton)  
 12 Fan-ore of Cailles  
 13 Curry paste  
 14 Curry powder  
 15 Tapp's sauce for meats, made fishes and fish  
 16 Milk punch  
 17 Lemon juice  
 18 Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
 19 Child Vinegar, in glass  
 20 Plain Vinegar, in quarts  
 21 Best Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canteers  
 22 Veal Brath do do  
 23 Mutton do do do  
 24 Dried herbs  
 25 Delicious pickled on tongues in logs of  
 26 3 dozen and 1 dozen each

Do Push Browns, in legs  
Do Spired collared Bee, in its country  
pushed tin luggard  
do. do. do.  
Apply to  
at the Big GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hon. Eng.  
Macao, 1st May, 1811

FOR SALE  
BY EDWARD HONTEIN,  
Just retired ex. Am. M. Co.  
Fine Store in half and quarter built; in  
finished Block  
A lot of TOBACCO  
LANS  
Rocky and Pine CIGARETTES

A quantity of ALMONDS  
do. RAISINS  
FILBERTS  
MUSTARD  
AMERICAN CRACKERS  
SPARKLING CHINA WINE  
CHAMPAGNE CHINA in oak boxes cases  
KIDS of SUEWEE  
do. MACARONI  
SWEETS and TOBACCOS  
Smoked and DRIED HERRINGS in tin and wooden cases  
AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs  
A quantity of CAVEAUISH TOBACCO  
TINS of TEA  
PICKLES of different sorts  
SAUCES  
CAPERS  
CAYENNE PEPPER  
PICKLED OYSTERS in 1 lb. tins  
SKELTIE POWDERS  
B-ugal TOWELS  
do. HATS and SHOES  
BOTTLED FRUITS  
FRENCH CLAUPE, St. Julien &c.  
Also a Patent WEIGHING MACHINE, by MEDHURST,  
Barnard Street, London

**SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pound, deliverable in the roads. Muster may be seen at  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—A few casks of English Brandy, Sago (Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars 4th superior, Gray drillings, strip-d. Whangoes. Apply to  
Ma-no, 26th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

**N**OVICE.—MR. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs. HOOKER & LANK his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 150 lbs. Havre weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 300 lbs. Havre weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

Macao 5th April 1841

FOR SALE.

**AT THE GODOWN OF THE UNDERSIGNED**  
Calcutta Beer in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Police  
H-dson's Beer in Wood,  
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.  
do. do. STOUT " 25 " do.  
PORT WINE " 5 to 10 per doz. do.  
SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.  
CLAWT " 9 " do.  
HOGGELLAS " 8 " do.  
PALE BRANDY " 4 " do.  
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$4 75, 16 per dozen.  
Masi & Coarse in Boxes and Sp. Boxes. 5s. and 7s.

Ma-no, 1st April, 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
**F**OR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces. Europe and Manila cordage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to  
 Nassau 2nd March, 1841. **Astoria J. de Roca.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Cooper, and Copper nails, Felter, Lead in Sheets Manila. Ropes of different sizes. Manila Chapsals & Superior. Apply to  
**IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. Y. Jorge, Esq.'s Office,  
Marine, 261 March, 1811.

**FOR SALE.**

**A**t the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Stores in the original packages, just landed at *Faloutine*.

9 cases	BRICK CHURCH smtg.	8 dozen each.
20 do.	CHURCH do.	do 8 barrels each.
1 do.	extra dried Bacon do.	4 sides each.
6 do.	Poland Bacon do.	do 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do.	THOMAS HAMS.	
10) Kops BUTTER		do 20 lbs. each.

A large assortment of SAUCES, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Niagara, Maitre d'Hotel, SUGAR, CHERRY, COUNTRY, STRAIN SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 13th February, 1841.







An extract from the *Bombay Courier*, February 23, which is made up of extracts from some London papers, showing the spirit of the most powerful press in the world on the *China question*, will be found in a preceding column.

Yesterday was the 24th birth day of our gracious queen; and a royal salute was fired from the *Monte Fort*.

The latest accounts from Singapore state that commodore sir Gordon Bremer was daily expected.

With reference to the conduct of captains Blackwood and Otway, off Toulon in 1810, (vide a preceding col.), we can state that previously to the 10th of July, a slight coolness had existed between those distinguished officers, which had been occasioned by the following cause.

When chased off the mouth of Toulon harbour some time before by the French fleet; one of the latter, a three decker,—the wind having freshened and the French fleet being on their return to port,—split her masts in reefing, and in consequence fell to leeward of the mouth of the harbour, captain Otway, in the *Ajax*, the re-ship of the English inshore squadron, immediately telegraphed—"an enemy's ship in distress," and bore up forthwith, and in less than half an hour would have been alongside the French three decker; but capt. Blackwood recalled him—the night coming on; capt. Otway then telegraphed "a good opportunity lost," or he sent a lieutenant on board the *Waraspita* with this message. This fact led to the coolness between old friends, and a court of enquiry was whispered of; but the events of July 10, reunited the

Cliffs that had been torn asunder

And they no longer "stood aloof," nor did scars remain.

The editor of the *Canton Press* must have forgotten, when he wrote his paltry subterfuge for borrowing the fruits of our personal exertions, in his last number, what passed in 1836, and in the *Registers* of the 5th, 12th, and 19th of February 1839, on the subject of translations from the Chinese language: on this subject he cannot have anything to learn; and it is impossible for any man of common sense or common honesty not to acknowledge that, when a series of papers are headed "translations," and at the end of the series the initials of the translator's name is affixed, the heading and the affix are connected.

We have no *sinological pride*: but if we had, it would be impossible for the editor of the *C. R.* to offend it; or our feelings of pride—if we possess any—founded on any other cause: he took from us without acknowledgment: but let him go on taking—we are well content and can well afford to bestow—his future acknowledgments are now, after the expression of his sorrow for his unwitting offence, and his promise not to again offend, "not worth notice: we have the experience of 1836 and of February 1839 to guide our belief in his contrition and our confidence in his promises.

On Sunday various rumors were afloat in Macao that hostilities had been recommenced in the neighbourhood of Canton. It was known that sir H. le Fleming Senhouse had left Hong-kong bay with the whole of the squadron, and transports, excepting the *Druid*, last week. The *Blackburn* and consorts were seen passing the 2nd bar on Thursday evening; the *Blackburn* being worked in the highest style of seamanship and discipline.

On Monday the rumors increased; and we cannot inform our readers better than by abstracting the contents of some letters written to us at our request by gentlemen who left Canton

on Thursday and Friday evenings.

The parties who left Canton on Thursday, observed that a continued breast-work of sand-bags had been thrown up between the Dutch and French fortifications; and that a great number of armed troops were in boats, supposed to be going to those two ancient forts.

All had continued quiet in the neighbourhood of the factories until 4 p. m. on Friday the 21st; but all the Englishmerchants had left their homes for their ships at Whampoa that evening; as well as did h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the guard of 20 marines, that officer having previously issued a confidential circular, dated the 18th, recommending the measure, and directing a return of all British property abandoned in Canton to be sent in to him.

On Friday the Chinese were observed continuing the erection of sand batteries on both banks of the river.

On Friday a very heavy firing was heard at the 1st bar, which commenced at 11 and continued until one a. m. on the 22nd.

At 7 a. m. yesterday a Chinese comprador arrived from Canton, he brought the following reports.

Left Canton at 7 a. m. on Saturday. On Friday night, about 10 a. m. the Chinese attempted to burn h. m.'s brig *Algerine* and the hon. co's. iron steamer, *Nemesis*,—which were anchored near a newly erected sand battery at *Shi-mien*,—by sending fire-boats against them; shortly after guns were fired, and the firing continued through Friday night. An 18 pound shot entered the old English factory No. 1—but being a spent shot, it did not penetrate farther than the front room; shots also entered the Dutch factory No. 1, American factory No. 1, and old English factory No. 6; in the latter the comprador and other Chinese had taken refuge. The Chinese troops were assembling in front of the factories on Saturday morning, and were placing cannon there. Four ships of war were anchored between the factories and the *fate* guards on Saturday morning. An American ship's boat, passing from the factories to Whampoa on Saturday morning, was stopped by the Chinese, and passengers and crew taken into the city. The cannonading continued on Saturday morning. On Saturday night a large and bright light was seen in the direction of Canton, which continued four or five hours. Two American gentlemen were in Canton on Saturday morning, every British subject had left Canton before 6 p. m. on Friday.

**PEKING GAZETTE.**—*The emperor.*—His majesty is very indignant at the utter want of veracity in his highest functionaries. On comparing some statements sent from different quarters, he has found the utmost discrepancy and though the writers are general officers, yet they have glossed over matters and perverted facts.

*Imperial household.*—A princess that had recently been married was found dead in the palace. It was very difficult to discover, whether she had laid violent hands upon herself, or whether another person had murdered her. As Taoukwang imagined that there must have been some intrigue at work, he ordered a strict examination into these affairs. The deceased was happily married, no cares filled her breast, she was in her teens and full of gaiety and frolic. How could she, under such circumstances have committed suicide.

An arsenal filled principally with arrows, was totally burnt down by accident.

Yu, a Fokien general and the titular guardian of the heir apparent, is remarkable for his pugnacious propensities. He has been consistent in his counsel and always urged the most violent measures against the barbarians. During his stay at Chinshai he was a determined enemy to the peaceful measures of Elopoo, and declared repeatedly in open council, that the whole race of barbarians ought to be given over to destruction. Being, however, not at the head of affairs, his whole effort was confined to memorializing the great emperor, who was only too glad to listen to such advice. Unfortunately for his renown, however, the barbarians at Chusan, on hearing about the immense warlike preparations, ran away without offering battle, and thus did not allow him to gain laurels with

his sword. Being now weary of a state of total inaction, he has applied for funds to fortify the whole coast of Fokien, where he expects an attack on the part of the English. With this enterprise he is now engaged. It is also in contemplation to collect the fishing smacks to beat off the enemy, for thus the lives of the soldiers will be spared, and the thing will be done as effectually, as if the whole imperial navy had gone to sea.

Orders are issued to the commandant of Yarkand to stop all overland communication with England! as the natives are in the habit of trading with the Bukharians and natives of Cabul, they might, perhaps, be induced to sell saltpetre, and thus strengthen the hands of the enemy.

Three Koreans had lost their way and arrived in the territory of Kirin. Their appearance created much suspicion, as the very name of foreigner is at present the watchword of treason. They were therefore seized and delivered over to the board of rites at Moukden, the members of which, in consideration of their innocence, restored them to their country.

We are authorised to state that the extract from the French paper *L'Univers*, a translation of which was published in last week's *Register*, was not written by the reverend protestant missionary, Charles Gutzlaff, to whom it is attributed by one of the correspondents of the *Journal des debats* in London. The reverend missionary denies all knowledge of the letter in question.

Among a few errors of minor importance in the last supplement to the *Register*, and which the reader can easily amend, the following are of more consideration, and we now correct them. In the 3rd col. 3rd page of the sup., for "(acted?) read (acted and suffered!)" in the 4th col., for Alligator, read *Algerine*; and do. col., for Chinese faith, read *Christian faith*.

#### Translations.

##### PEKING GAZETTES. IMPERIAL EDICTS.

The following imperial edict has been received.

The city of *Tinghai* and the neighbouring villages and moria are now utterly without strength and the people are impoverished; there are no degrees in their poverty, but all are equally distressed, I order that to each of the people a month's supply of rice be given; and let a clear examination be made as to how many houses have been destroyed, and let money be disbursed according to law, and direct the people immediately to commence covering in themselves that they may have places to rest in. *Respect this.*

Yesterday on account of the loss of the forts at the *Tiger's gate*, when the admiral died in battle. I sent down my imperial will to the military board to consult on what mark of compassionate regard I should bestow (on his memory). And the said board has now reported that according to law so much money should be bestowed and hereditary rank conferred.

I order the governor and lieutenant governor of Canton to enquire how many sons and grandsons there are, all of whom, when the period of mourning is expired, I allow to succeed to their father's rank. *Respect this.*

By J. S. ED. C. R.

At the moment of going to press, we have heard of news from 1st bar of Saturday the 22nd inst. It is contained in a private letter; and without trespassing too much either on the kindness or the confidence of our friends, we may say that the contents are not satisfactory; and that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton.

What business had they there at such a time?

The last passage boat was surrounded with fire rafts; and fire opened upon her by 3 or 4 batteries. *Nil desperandum.* We hope to inform our readers further of the eventful 24th of May, in our next.



# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

Macao, Tuesday, May 25th, 1841.

This morning we have been favoured with more detailed intelligence of the events of last Friday and Saturday than we possessed when the matter of to day's Register was prepared, which we hasten to submit to our readers in an *extra*.

The last of the British merchants got on board the schooner *Aurora* about dusk on Friday evening; h. m.'s plenipotentiary having left Canton about 7 p. m., and the only foreigners who remained in Canton were the U. S. merchants messrs. Coolidge and Morss. Immediately before the English left, the *Kwangchowfoo* had assured them that they might remain in the factories in perfect safety: but it is now well-known that the ripe plans of the local government were to seize all the English on that very night if they had remained in Canton!

Between 9 and 10 those on board the schooner *Aurora* observed about half a dozen firerafts coming down the river in full blaze; the Chinese commenced firing from their batteries on all sides, the iron steamer *Nemesis* was throwing in shells, rockets, and roundshot while her engines were being put in motion, and the *Modeste* and *Algerine* were firing their broadsides; and the cutter *Louisa* was firing across the *Aurora's* bow and stern at a battery which had been opened a little above *Jackass point in the square before the foreign factories!* The scene was grand, yet at the same time a little startling to civilians and non-combatants; but very luckily, captain *Johnstone*, of the *Scaley Castle*, was on board the *Aurora*, and took the charge of her from her incapable and panic-struck commander. Her cable was hove short and sails set, but it was calm, and the flood tide was just making, so the English merchants on board the *Aurora* were obliged to remain spectators of the exciting scene; the vessel was struck several times by the enemies shot, but not a gun was fired in return. The iron *Nemesis*, now under weigh, did her work in a most wonderful manner; rockets and shells few from her in meteoric showers. The *Pylades* arrived, from the lower fort with the *Herald's* boats, when the action became general. When the tide had well turned the cutter *Louisa* and schooner *Aurora* weighed, stood round the point into the Macao passage, and anchored under the lee of the *Pylades*, about 1 a. m. on Saturday. The Chinese had some very heavy guns at work, and kept up their fire with great spirit and excellent precision.

The *Modeste's* rigging is cut to pieces and three of her men are wounded. The suburbs are nearly in ruins, and were set on fire in many places, as the ships kept up their fire all night; and also, it may be supposed, by incendiaries.

The Chinese recommenced their fire from the battery at *Shameen* early on Saturday morning; and a gun from the garden of the British consulate was brought to bear on the schooner *Aurora*, as she was the only vessel in view of the Chinese, the distance being about 12 or 1500 yards; and the shot were so well directed that she was obliged to weigh, and remove to a more respectful distance.

While the iron steamer *Nemesis* and

the three corvettes were amusing themselves with the battery at *Shameen*, two war-junks were brought out of a creek opposite *Fa-te* by their foolish commanders; and they fired a couple of broadsides, when captain Hall, of the *Nemesis*, turned on and stood after them up the creek, keeping up a vigorous fire. For two hours the *Nemesis* was lost to sight, but her progress traced by a continuous line of black and white smoke, while the uninterrupted music of her 32 pounders boomed on the ear; when she reappeared she was decorated with hundreds of Chinese flags and pennons, flunting in the breeze:—

• She wore her trappings sally,  
As a lady ought to do.

and her crew were dressed in mandarins jackets and tartar caps!

Captain Herbert, who was on board the *Nemesis* and who commands the advanced squadron, hailed the *Aurora* in passing, and said forty-five junks had been taken and destroyed up the creek.

Many Chinese officers of rank have been killed; but it is not supposed that the people have suffered much, as the suburbs and river were almost entirely deserted.

At about 3 p. m. on Saturday all was again quiet, and as the Chinese in that quarter appear to have gotten their *quietus*, the ships were to move down to the Pagoda on that evening.

The *Blenheim* and rest of the squadron, with all the transport's, were within six miles of Canton; the *Blenheim's* masts were visible from the *Aurora's* shrouds & it was supposed that a general attack by the combined land and sea forces would be made on the city and entrenched camp on Sunday the 23rd.

The *Alligator* was also attacked by fire rafts on Friday night, and had a very narrow escape.

The attack on the part of the Chinese was a well-concerted scheme, and not a sudden ebullition of excited rage.

Cavalry were seen on the heights behind Canton.

It is said all the foreign factories have been plundered and destroyed.

## Later.

The U. S. merchants, messrs. Coolidge, Millar and another are said to be in custody in the city; a boat and crew of the U. S. ship *Morrison* are missing; Mr. Morss, her consignee, fed a mandarin to clear the way to his boat, and he reached Whampoa in safety.

We are extremely sorry to add that capt. Hall, of the *Nemesis*, has been severely wounded in the right hand from the bursting of a rocket.

The tartar troops were seen stripping the lead off the roofs of the factories, and the hands &c. from the clock; they smashed into pieces the handsome pier glasses in the consular hall, & carried away the fragments—as trophies? The latest accounts state that it is probable the city and fortified camp will be attacked to day or tomorrow.

We forbear any comments at present on this interruption of the trade as usual; it has been long looked for, & from all we can learn the Chinese are obstinately determined on resistance.

# THE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
 In the Canton Register.  
 Space for Insertion ..... 4  
 Advertisement, each insertion ..... 1  
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
 do. Continued for 3 months ..... 5

**NO. 22**

& Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

100 *Patron's Call* Divine worship begins & dawn songs  
 101 *Requiem* Vigil service  
 102 *Procession of Gilius*  
 103 *Chorus*  
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Apply in  
at the Big

HOOKER LANE, Macao  
GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong  
Macao 10 May 1911

**FOR SALE.**  
BY EDWARD BONSTEIN,  
*Just arrived ex Ann McKim.*  
More than in half and quarter barrels.

**Smoked Beef  
King of Tongue  
Buns**

Harkley and line continue  
A quantity of ALUMINUM  
ON HAND  
FIBRITS  
MUTTER  
AMERICAN CRACKERS  
Sparkling Champagne  
Champagne Cider in one dozen cases  
Kola of SALMON

1 do. Malabar,  
Sour and Tamarind  
Sour and Hesperides in the and smaller cases  
American Berries in large and small boxes  
A quantity of Casaguidi Tobacco,  
Tins of Tavour  
Pickles of different sorts  
NAPERS  
CAPERS

Cayenne Pepper  
Pickled Onions 1 lb. line  
SALT POWDER  
Bread POWDER  
dry Mustard POWDER  
Boiled Potatoes  
French Dressing, St. Julien St.  
Also a Patent Wireless Machine, by M. H. Bussard

**STIMPS ARE NO FINE SALE.**—Just arrived a quantity of fine Stimps in a 50 cent box for 10 per cent. discount in the trade. Make for may be special.

**INNES, ELDER, CRISP & Co.**

**FOR SALE**—A few casks of English Brandy, Sagos (Pears) in boxes, Manila Cigars 4th superior, Grey drilling, striped Whangams. Apply to  
Ma-no, 20th April, 1961 **G. GONZAGA.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. Thomas Warton & living opposite Messrs. Hoar & Co., 111, New York St., in Ohio, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as may be sent to the Editor.

through air. Wagner's only wanted the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 15000 Rups weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Rups weight, and so on in proportion to the weight.

Macan, 30th April, 1944.

**FOR SALE**  
**ATTENTION DOWNY OFFICIALS**  
Columbia-Borg in bottle 64 per dozen. Price  
Hudson's Hags in Wood.

Electricity	10¢ per kWh
Gas	10¢ per 100 cu ft
Phone	10¢ per min
Water	10¢ per 100 gal
Waste	10¢ per 100 gal

BUCHSBAUM	\$6	do.
P. & HARRIS	\$8	do.
CHANDLER'S DOWN	each \$9. do. 16 per dozen	
MALIN'S WHITE IN BOXES AND HALF BOXES	\$9. and \$4.	

**FOR SALE.**—American Bull and Poole in North  
Western Section of No. 10, 11 and under, just  
bought for Mrs. E. A. M. Smith by  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Hemp, in May, 1911.

**FOR SALE**—A fine collection of *Antiquities of the East*, vols. 1-2, the Journal of the *East*, & *East*.





[illegible]

**ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID**

# CHINA

June-July 1948

## Latest Data

England	20 Feb'y.	Singapore	May
H. Straits	22 Feb'y.	Java	1st April
Calcutta	30 April	Manila	3rd May
Bombay	12 March	Australasia	18th Jan'y.

## ARRIVED FROM

DEPARTURES.—Per *Arna*, (sailed last week).  
Mr. A. Scott. Per *Montez* to Mr. C. Schmitt.  
Mr. A. Schmitt. SAILED FOR

SAILED FOR

CHINA, PRC, People's Republic of  
 LAOS, Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 THAILAND, Kingdom of  
 VIETNAM, Socialist Republic of  
 CAMBODIA, Kingdom of  
 MYANMAR, Republic of the Union of  
 BURMA, Republic of the Union of  
 SINGAPORE, Republic of  
 MALAYSIA, Federation of  
 INDONESIA, Republic of  
 PHILIPPINES, Republic of  
 VIETNAM, Democratic Republic of  
 LAOS, Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 THAILAND, Kingdom of  
 CAMBODIA, Kingdom of  
 MYANMAR, Republic of the Union of  
 BURMA, Republic of the Union of  
 SINGAPORE, Republic of  
 MALAYSIA, Federation of  
 INDONESIA, Republic of  
 PHILIPPINES, Republic of

**UNDER DESPATCH**

For London.—*Edw. Marry, Sanderson, Fort Will-*  
*iam, Earl of Clare, Duke of Lan-*  
*caster.*  
For Dublin.—*Isabel Quinn, Cath. Healy.*  
For Calcutta.—*Berina.*

### VESSELS EXPECTED

From London—Gordon, Albert.  
From Liverpool—Gordon.  
From Calcutta—Gordon, Ben Gurney, Thomas S.  
From Madras—Gordon, Day of Calcutta.  
From Bombay—Gordon, Robertson, Henry.  
From New York—Allen, William, Mary Gordon.  
From San Francisco—Gordon, William.

From Singapore.—*Simplicis* (Poir.) Clarin & J. J. J.  
(U. S.) America (U. S.) Borneo (U. S.)  
From Laban.—*Vincenti* (Poir.)



We extract the following opinions on the state, present and prospective, of English affairs in China, from the leading article in the *Friend of India* of April 26th: the whole article we recommend to the attention of our readers, but it is too long filling three columns, to be wholly quoted.

"Yet it is impossible to contemplate the future as it regards our own movements, without strong mistrust. The expectation is still under the control of the same imbecility which has hitherto marred all our expectations. The present rupture would be a happy circumstance, because of the probability of its leading to a more decisive and satisfactory result. If the same fatal errors which have disgraced our national character in China, were not still in the ascendant. What can the most sanguine expect when all operations are still to be directed by the individual who committed the incomparable folly of ordering the island of Canton to be evacuated before a single article of the treaty had been performed, and who was obliged to send out vessels to intercept our returning troops, and order them to retire?"

If the ministry had felt disposed to send out such a commander-in-chief immediately on hearing of a *miral* Elliot's departure, still the evolutions of captain Elliot sent home by the last mail, that the negotiations were proceeding most amicably, would seem to show to render such a step unnecessary. In the midst of the security into which they were lulled, the intelligence now received, that the empire is armed against us, will come down on them like a clap of thunder, about the 10th of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, still the person whom they may send out to supersede the present plenipotentiary, cannot reach Canton by sea before the end of October, when the season for operations in the north will be over. Thus during the most momentous period of this national crisis, our affairs must remain in the hands of one, in whom no man has the smallest confidence. If ever a ministry directed to lose their heads, it is the present; this ministry for having not merely neglected to place the entire management of this expedition in the hands of Lord Auckland, but for having omitted even to invest him with full powers to act upon an emergency.

#### EURO-BRITANNIC THEATRE.

May 26.

There is no doubt that the generality of those present at the theatre were much gratified with the evening's amusement; and so much credit cannot be given to *sr. Extra* and the other amateurs for their endeavours to relieve the monotony of *M. de Seville*, by their performance of *O. Barbeiro de Seville*.

In the first act, *Pigoro's "Largo al faciotum"* was well sung, and *Rosina* must have given her music master every satisfaction.

The second act was well sustained, "*Bao na ara, signora*" at the commencement, and *Zitti Zitti* being the most prominent. It is needless to say that one of Russia's most difficult operas would always admit of ample indulgence being extended to amateur's venturing enough to undertake its performance, and when this is considered every one will allow that the efforts of the Portuguese amateurs were highly praise-worthy and completely successful.

#### ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE COMBINED BRITISH FORCES.

We said in our last, that we hoped to inform our readers further of the essential facts of our recent numbers, and first article, that the 21st of May was the birthday of our gracious queen. It was the day on which the British chief superintendent of trade and the prescribed sixteen British merchants left Canton in 1839, and in 1841 it was the day on which the combined British naval and military forces commenced the attack on the scene of the plunder and disgrace of the British nation.

THE CITY OF CANTON. We proceed to inform our readers of the important events that have occurred since the 20th instant, as noted by an eye witness; and for the clearer understanding of these events we give the record of them in the form of a diary.

Thursday, May 20.—The British squadron and transports worked up from Hong-kong bay, the *Blenheim* in tow of the *Atlanta*, and anchored off Loukeel.

Friday, 21st.—The squadron weighed at day light, and the *Blenheim* anchored at the second bar about noon, while captain Belcher went on and sounded the bell, placing boats with 60 to mark the passage, when the *Atlanta* arrived, having been employed all the morning in assisting the hull sailors, she immediately took the *Blenheim* in tow, and proceeded direct up the river to within about five miles from Canton, without the slightest check.

On this day the following circular was issued by H. M.'s plenipotentiary in Canton, all the foreign merchants left Canton in consequence, except Mr. Goulding; the events of Friday night were detailed in our extra of the 25th inst.

#### CIRCULAR.

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the Factories should retire from Canton before sunset."

CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Canton, 21st May, 1841.

Saturday, 22d.—H. M.'s ships and transports were employed moving up to join the senior officer; some of them grounded for a short time.

Sunday, 23d.—All activity in the fleet this morning, the boats leaving for Canton and Whampoa to impress cargo and other boats to convey the troops; and making preparations for the intended attack on Canton; six *Hugh Gough* and six *Fleming* Frigates proceeded to Canton in a gale. The *Hyacinth*, *Modeste*, *Pyrale*, *Cruizer*, *Colombine*, *Algerine* and *Starling*, were anchored off the canal station in the Macao passage; the *Hyacinth* a little in advance, except *Warren* having the command of this advanced squadron. About sunset, captain Barlow, of H. M.'s ship *Nimrod*, who had been exploring the creeks above, returned with about 30 boats of all descriptions, which proceeded down the river. The Chinese fired a few shots in the evening, but they all fell short of the ships.

Monday, 24th.—Soon after day light, a Chinese boat in which were three linguists, was seen approaching from the city with a flag of truce flying; H. M.'s plenipotentiary would not receive, but Mr. Morrison had some conversation with them. It was understood that they brought a message from the officers saying they were very sorry for the damage done by the mob to the British, Dutch, and Creek bongs; and that the damaged *Joss* and the *pr. p. s.* destroyed or stolen should be paid for, with a request, however, that the injured parties would not demand two dollars for one; during their visit a white flag was hoisted at the two royal masts of the *Hyacinth*, and the first lieutenant of that vessel waited upon them in full uniform; the flag was hoisted down immediately the boat left. Soon after 6 a. m. boats from the ships were seen approaching the shore; and an officer landed and distributed papers among the people, and took one up, which appeared to be eagerly read by the Chinese; the contents of these papers informed the populace that it being the queen's birthday, a salute would be fired by all the ships.

but the people were not to be alarmed as the guns would not be shotted. At noon the *Hyacinth* commenced the salute, followed by all the squadron.

The smoke had hardly cleared away, when H. M.'s ship *Nimrod* came in sight, and captain Belcher pulled up in his rig, hailing the different vessels as he passed them; and as soon as he reached the *Hyacinth* the signal was made for all captains to repair on board. It soon became evident that some immediate movement was intended. The *Sulphur* weighed, and proceeded up the river above Canton, where she was soon lost to sight having entered a creek to the westward of Canton. About 2.30 p. m. the signal having been made to weigh, the *Hyacinth*, followed by the *Modeste* and *Cruizer*, approached the factories, while the *Nimrod* and *Pyrale* took a position abreast of the *phamson*, or western battery. The double line running strong at the time, and the wind being very light, their progress after rounding the point, was rather slow, and when abreast of the *rouge fort* five immense fireballs were sent down upon them, but by the exertions of the boat's crews they were driven on shore below the factories between *Footes*'s and the Dutch folly, where they set fire to several buildings, which at one time threatened destruction to the whole city. The attack was soon after commenced, and the boats of the squadron were very actively employed. About 3 p. m. the steamer *Atlanta* arrived with the *Cameronians* under major Pratt on board; they were landed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime the *Algerine* moved up from her position in the Macao passage, and having passed the Dutch folly, anchored within about 300 yards of a large sand battery erected between the Dutch and French follies, and immediately opened her fire, which was returned with great spirit by the Chinese several of their shot telling; she had four men killed and 17 wounded. At 3.30 p. m. the *Nemesis* came up, having in tow about 30 large Chinese boats full of troops; the sight was extraordinary and exciting. Sir Hugh Gough and six *Fleming* Frigates were on the paddle-boxes; she proceeded in the same direction as the *Sulphur* and was followed by the *Starling*, whose decks were crowded with the marines of the squadron.

Mr. Cornelius Fox, the first lieutenant of the *Nimrod* lost his leg, and died soon after; Mr. Kendall, mate of the same ship had his right leg shattered by a shot below the knee; the limb was amputated about a foot from the hip joint; he is, we are glad to be able to state, doing remarkably well; the *Nimrod* had also one seaman killed—two shot himself by accident—and four wounded. Mr. Raw, of the engineers, also lost his leg; it is supposed that the total of our loss amounts to about 8 killed and 30 wounded.

Tuesday 25th.—At daylight this morning the troops were landed to the westward of the town, and soon after the firing commenced and continued without intermission the whole day; the ships remaining perfectly quiet, waiting, as was understood, for a signal from the heights behind the city. The *Hyacinth* and *Modeste* endeavoured to pass the rocks and follow the *Algerine*, but they grounded in the attempt; the *Atlanta* also got on shore. About 4 p. m. the first news from the troops was brought, by a boat, stating that after a very hard day's work in dragging the guns over banks and difficult ground, four forts had been taken, and the whole of the Tatar encampment destroyed; the Chinese troops had all retreated into the city, and it was

SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1841.

supposed that not more than 3000 had been opposed to our force, of not quite 3000, including the camp followers. Great difficulty had been experienced in getting the artillery up the heights, and only two guns had been brought to bear on the enemy.

Wednesday, 26th.—Early in the morning Mr. Morrison arrived from the camp, landed at the factory, and immediately returned. About 11 a. m. the Nemesis was seen having the cutter Louisa in tow, and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and A. Elmalie, went on board the Hyacinth; when communications or negotiations were forthwith renewed with the linguist Alantsi. It soon became generally known that the Chinese officers had offered certain terms for the ransom of the city, which had been accepted, until that fighting is at an end for the present. The Atalanta is irrecoverably lost, having broken her back on the rocks.

In addition to the foregoing notes, it is rumored that an officer of the 26th is killed, one of the 18th and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the artillery, wounded.

Of the manoeuvres of the troops we have heard but little; it appears no opposition was offered to the landing, but a camp-follower having strayed a short distance from the main body was afterward found with his head cut off: this fact proves that the tartars were in the near neighbourhood.

The troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by Sir Hugh Gough; when they approached the second ridge a large body of tartars were observed crowning it, who appeared inclined for a rush; a fight was made, and a dropping fire sent in during the manoeuvre; the tartars, thinking the British were retreating, struck their sounding gongs and rushed down the hill, at the bottom of which is a small ravine or valley; when this spot was gained the columns deployed and opened an unrelenting fire on the tartar crowd; who were thrown into the utmost confusion and fled with all speed into the city, leaving their fortified camp to the victors. It is supposed that about 3500 of the enemy were killed in this rencontre.

We do not know the present position of our troops, but we presume they occupy the high grounds to the N. W. of the city.

Nothing official has transpired on the terms on which the city of Canton has been ransomed; but it is reported that on the 26th h. m.'s plenipotentiary was closeted for five hours with the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and the linguist Alantsi; and that 6 millions of dollars were offered as the ransom of the city from being captured by storm, and consequent sack and pillage, and two millions for the property destroyed and plundered, and the damage done to the factories on the 23d.

The first reports that reached Macao were that the money was to be thus paid:—one million on Thursday and the remaining seven on Friday last. Later accounts, received last night, say that one million was to be paid each day, and that on Saturday 3 millions had been paid.

We know not whether Sir Hugh Gough or Sir le Fleming Senhouse were parties to this agreement: but we suppose the 46

millions of dollars will be appropriated as prize-money to the naval and military forces employed, and, probably, will be at once shared on the capstan and drum heads.

We think the armistice and ransom, while impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like buccaneers; and the celebrated words of the duke of Wellington, "that a great nation cannot make a little war," seem to have been uttered prophetically with reference to the manner war has been waged in China by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We said last week that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton; and subsequent information proves that the saying was true.

It is but a little while ago that h. m.'s plenipotentiary lay, bed to scorn the expressed apprehensions of the English merchants, declaring their utterance made him sick; and but a few days before the 21st ult., Mr. Thom fell under his high displeasure for declaring that the Chinese were preparing for the attack.

But appearances had become so alarming that a private meeting of the English merchants was called by h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the 18th, the day, we think, after h. e.'s last arrival in Canton, when they were recommended to prepare for departure, although the public notice was not issued till the 21st ult.; but the most extraordinary and unaccountable proceeding was the withdrawal of the guard; no allusion is made to such an intention in the public notice; and we have been informed that the impression made on the minds of some of the merchants was that the guard would remain; had the guard been trebled or doubled the soldiery and mob would not have dared to break into the factories; but the withdrawal seems as though it were intended purposely to abandon the factories to plunder, disgrace and desecration! and what disgrace and desecration! the degraded wretches made the foreign factories what Jehu did of the house of Baal—a draught-house.

Although the city is ransomed, we presume the tartar troops will be made to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war, lay down their arms, be passed under the yoke and humiliated by the infliction of every possible act of degradation; and then what will be done with them? it is even now reported that they are fast leaving the city in great numbers; will they be allowed to retire to Fuhshay, where, it is said, several hundred pieces of ordnance are mounted, instead of having their tails docked & send to labour on the public works in our penal colonies, or New Zealand, or even Hongkong?

It is reported that the week before last the Kwangchowfoo refused to see h. m.'s plenipotentiary; this same inconsiderable official endeavoured under false promises and the basest designs to detain the English in Canton on the 21st ult., in which foul attempt—a fact we have only lately learned—he was joined and assisted by the hongmerchants!—it may now be said with much greater truth than it was by the historian in the time of Han, on the occasion of giving princesses to the imperial family in marriage to the tartar kings! 其辱

**中國甚堪侮中國失其尊榮**  
—the disgrace brought upon

China, was never greater; from this time she lost her honour and her respectability.

—Yet at the first invitation by h. m.'s plenipotentiary see the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and Alantsi, instead of insisting on the giving up as hostages for the performance of any agreement, the three imperial commissioners, Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yang-fang!

These functionaries issued a proclamation on the 23rd ult., fraught with all bitterness and malice, offering rewards for the heads or capture of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, messrs. Matheson, Dent, Morrison, Gotsdalk, and Thom; we possess this document, but are doubtful whether we shall be able to translate it for publication in this number.

Our present success, with out 3000 troops opposed to at least ten times their number in the city, is the fullest proof of what should have been our policy a year ago, when we had double our present force and the Chinese were, comparatively, in a defenceless attitude; and we suspect the want of the three steamers, the Melville and the Samarang, so unaccountably sent away, is now keenly felt in the proper quarter.

The missing boat and crew of the U. S.'s ship Morrison, which we alluded to in our extra of the 25th inst., have been accounted for. Mr. Miller, of the house of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., accompanied by messrs Taylor and Gutierrez, were proceeding in a boat, with a crew of four men, to Whampoa. The Chinese fired on the boat, it is said from the French folly, which induced Mr. Miller to seek for safety near a chop boat, he thinking the hong coolies, to whom he was known, would assist and protect him; but the soldiers advanced upon the party and assaulted them with their long bamboo spears, and bills, but were a afraid to come to close quarters with even so small a number. The soldiers, amounting to about two hundred, persisted in the attack, although Mr. Miller held out to them a written declaration in the Chinese language that he was an American merchant, and was peaceably proceeding to Whampoa; the small party was, of course, after all having been severely wounded, soon overpowered, seized, and conveyed into the city; one of the boat's crew is missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned. Mr. Delano, the U. S.'s vice consul, returned to Canton to procure the release of the prisoners, and they were eventually turned adrift in the square before the factories, and, to escape insults and injuries from the mob, they were obliged to take refuge in the consular house, where they remained imprisons until the 24th, when h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by a strong body of troops, rushed up China street, waving a white pocket handkerchief on the point of his sword, as a flag of truce, and delivered them from their captivity; they afterwards proceeded to Whampoa, and Mr. Miller is now on board the Morrison, but his wounds are so severe that he is not expected to live.

Mr. Coolidge, who had sought the protection of the Chinese government, was also released.

They described the Chinese officers as being in utter consternation at the failure of their attack by fire rafts on the night of the 21st; they had counted themselves sure of success, and their failure had driven them to their wits' end; the tartar troops were rushing into the city from their camp in the utmost reprobation.



Some of the guns taken in the forts had elevating screws and double sights, and certainly were not of Chinese manufacture, being very superior to any ever before seen. This recalls to mind a singular anecdote told by Mr. Coolidge, that gentleman narrated that about a year ago, the linguist, *Alanta* came to him with a commission to import a number of guns on account of the Chinese government; and he added that he had told the authorities the guns would cost \$1200 each; but he proposed to Mr. Coolidge to import guns whose cost would be only \$500, and they would share the difference between them; Mr. Coolidge, of course, scornfully rejected the vile proposition.

We have little doubt that the Chinese attack was precipitated by the roadmaking &c. on Hongkong; the retention of this island by right of conquest is a source of extreme irritation to the high commissioners and local government; and under such circumstances, with so commanding a naval force off Canton, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary should allow the Chinese to line the shores of the river with sand batteries, and to crowd their city with tartar troops, is, to our humble comprehension utterly inexplicable; both the Chinese and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, in this little war, appear to piously follow the advice of the apostle—"Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."—for strange and ridiculous as it may appear, it is not, we have been assured, more strange and ridiculous than true, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary applied to Howqua for two hundred hong coolies to assist in dragging the guns up the heights; and, what

is still more strange and ridiculous, the application was complied with; and since the last armistice, orders have sent to supply h. m.'s ships with provisions; so this far, only the *ultima ratio* has conquered for us, not so—the *principles of pure reason*.

The City of Palaces, from the City of Palaces—Calcutta, has arrived this morning. The *Aden*, is to be despatched to Liverpool to day at 5 p.m.

Just as we about to send the supplement to press we received the originals of the following translations of proclamations from the Kwangchowfoo and the three imperial commissioners; the tone of the first is remarkable; we are not styled *barbarians*; but the *'English nation'*; but as to the *'harmonious arrangements under consideration'*—we place but little confidence in them: the commissioners still call us *barbarians*.

PROCLAMATION.

From the Kwangchowfoo.

By Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs. It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden; but now, military operations, having ceased, and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, all kinds of provisions are permitted to be sold to them; it is therefore proper that I issue a proclamation

on this account, as follows, for the full information of all compradors; if any Englishmen require provisions you are permitted, as formerly, to sell to them; you are also permitted to furnish the English sailors with provisions, and to buy and sell with them as formerly. Oppose not. A special proclamation 4th moon, 7th day. (May 27).

Proclamation from the three imperial commissioners.

By Leang, magistrate of Nanhai, I have received from the imperial commissioners Yih, Yang, and Long, orders to promulgate the following proclamation.

Military operations having now ceased, yet, as the state of affairs may not be generally known to the village and water houses, it is proper again to issue a conspicuous proclamation, as follows, for the full information of all the military in the towns and encampments, the militia of the villages, and the sailors; ye are all to remain on guard in your encampments, in quiet and tranquility, and not disorderly cause disturbances. If, in seizing native traitors, you chance to meet with any nation's *barbarian* merchants coming on shore, for the purposes of trade, you must not disorderly attempt to seize them; if you dare to oppose these *temporary* orders, and seeking to obtain merit, disorderly seize them, or oppose difficulties to their buying of provisions, and refuse to receive their money, your conduct shall be examined into, and your crime be punished according to law. All must implicitly obey; oppose not. A special proclamation. 4 moon 8 day (May 28).

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL 1841.

Time	Bar.	Therm.	Wind	Remarks
11	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
12	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
13	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
14	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
15	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
16	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
17	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
18	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
19	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
20	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
21	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
22	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
23	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
24	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
25	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
26	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
27	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
28	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
29	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny
30	30.00	60.00	ESE	clear, sunshiny

The following translation, from the Chinese of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation to the people of Canton, will, of course, differ considerably from the phraseology used by h. e.; as h. m.'s language has been translated into the Chinese idiom, by the official translator, and from that idiom again restored to the English by ourselves; but the meaning, we are confident, will not be found to differ materially from that expressed by h. e.; but there is no doubt that the words of h. e. will be published in the next *Hongkong Gazette*, when the correctness of our translation will be tested.

There are only two passages of the proclamation which seem to us to require any particular notice; namely:—“if the Chinese troops are withdrawn in 12 hours, *affairs may be still be adjusted.*”

H. E. informs the people of Canton, on the very day that the following proclamation from the three imperial commissioners was drafted; it was published, we think, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> ulto.; and in the face of the reiterated edicts of the emperor to exterminate the English! does h. e. think and hope that he has such a hold on the affections and confidence of the people of Canton,—who are, as h. e. is reported to have said, “mad after his chops”—as to induce them to believe that it is even within his plenipotentiary powers now to adjust affairs? If so, we can assert with confidence that such hopes are the baseless fabric of a diseased imagination.

The next passage is that with which the last paragraph commences:—“The commissioners have not any part of their families or the least property within the city; they are, therefore, regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit.”—Now this is mere assumption and assertion, and cannot be true in the sense with which it is intended to impress the people to whom the proclamation is addressed.

*Acheson* has been blamed by all classes of his countrymen for favouring the English and alienating, though deceptively and in name only, the island of Hongkong. If the Chinese officers had courage and skill the people would fight, and they would consider the prosperity of Canton to be best consulted by conquering and expelling the English.

Moreover, this slander of high officers to the people who are under their rule, ill becometh a Christian and a British plenipotentiary; and the world will say it comes with a bad grace from that man who, by his infamous letter of the 28th of November, his own overt act, discovered himself from all sympathy for his countrymen who had so fondly trusted in his assertions and promises! We ask, what regard for the prosperity of the country and the honour of the crown has been evinced by the career of h. m.'s plenipotentiary!—and the official reports forwarded by h. e. entirely expose him to the imputation of having made those reports for the sole purpose of retaining his appointment.

## TRANSLATIONS

### PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY.

**EXTRACT.** The British Plenipotentiary, issues this proclamation for the proper understanding of affairs.

The high officer of the great flourishing nation, (England) reflecting that all the western nations having carried on for many and successive years commerce with the merchants and people of the province of Canton, in mutual security and tranquillity, he has, in consequence, again and a third time spared the city; and, moreover, he has refrained from heaping calamities on the merchants and people; and this is known to all men!

Now I, a public officer and great minister, having before delivered up the forts, the imperial commissioner and great minister (*Keshen*) took into consideration measures which would restore matters to a fixed and tranquil state, in order that hereafter the two nations, the great and flourishing (England) and the great and pure (China) might on the whole manage and settle their affairs well, and to the exclusion of all difficulties. And afterwards, indeed, the batteries might again put in a state of defence.

Now, upon examination, it will be found that the said imperial commissioners and great ministers broke their engagement, and again presumed to fortify the batteries; and further, they brought in from every province new-raised levies of troops, which successively entered the provincial city, and they proceeded to prepare secret plans of attack on the English forces; for if the troops were only intended to protect the city, how can their proceedings be otherwise explained? Try to think a little O ye people! Formerly, when we joined in battle, who was it who preserved your lives, property, and the exercise of your different occupations? are you to be thankful to the imperial commissioners and great ministers, who have brought in troops from all the other provinces—

Brisk are the troops, all roaring like thunder,

Eager for battle, impatient for plunder—

or for the favours which you have received from the high officer of England, by whom you have been protected?

Moreover, at the present time, the cantonments of troops from the different provinces are oppressing the good and industrious people; and if they are allowed to remain in, inevitable ruin and utter destruction will be brought on the city, reaching to and involving the whole population; on this account it is right to issue a proclamation, for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city of the province of Canton.

If, except the usual garrison of officers and troops, the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with the cantonments of troops from the different provinces now here, do not leave the city in one day, and if the whole number do not depart from the province of Canton, and go to the north, then the high officer of England will be unable to protect the multitude in the city, but he must lead on his troops & take the city by storm, and confiscate all the property inside the city, on account of his country; but if, indeed, the imperial commissioner and great minister will in a day's time peaceably withdraw the troops, affairs may still be adjusted.

I, a public officer and great minister, am a man desirous of managing affairs with calm consideration, and the intelligent high officers of my country are well practised in the dispositions of all foreigners, and we unite, with our whole hearts, with the supreme ruler in his peculiar duty to cause the people of the land and their families to increase in prosperity and protect them from unprepared-for calamities!

The imperial commissioners & great ministers have not any part of their families or the least property within the city; they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit; therefore they have led on officers and soldiers, which will only be the cause of disturbances and confusion; for they (the officers and soldiers) seeing at a glance that the people of the city have become rich by their commerce with foreign nations, will seize the opportunity of plundering them;—on this account it is imperatively necessary that ye should with one mind and united strength, urgently importune the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with all who are attached to the army, immediately to retire peaceably from the city, and return to the north; and then the whole city and revenue will be preserved from the calamities of war. Let all all think on and attentively consider this. Hasten! hasten! A special proclamation. 4th month, 2nd day (May 22nd).

### Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of h. m.'s plenipotentiary;

*Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Kea Heape (?)*

By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, *Yik*, and the selected assistant great ministers, *Yang* and *Lung*, a precious proclamation to be circulated every where, concerning a universal conferment of rewards.

As to the first reward, he who obtains it shall obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen becoming the most eminent, worthies; his merit will be extraordinary.

In crooked and difficult emergencies, then is the time to use all men of superior talent.

The English rebels, since the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at *Tinghsze*, until now have been rebelling against heaven & perversely opposed to reason; domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked & laid in ruins the frontiers, and from the profligacy of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery; dug up the graves; but what crimes had been committed? burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they have peeled the flesh and marrow from the bones; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families; & children of the common people have not escaped a loss of chastity and defilement of their persons;—and now they have come to Canton, and with more false pretences seek for reconciliation; taking advantage of our being unprepared; and with fox-like cunning (implying we are foxes changed into men) they seduce both those abroad and at home to become traitors; and with rat-like irresolution their further glances are the curse of China: this is what causes the hearts of men both far and near to grieve, and the middle and outside nations to gnash their teeth.



We have received the imperial orders to apply ourselves to one purpose only—that of subjugation, and to lead on the troops to extermination, and to secure the people on the frontiers out of the water and fire, and seize the rebellious seed as the *King-e* fish, devour its flesh and sleep in its skin.

We early exhort the people to strengthen their resolution, and to clasp the *King-e* on its back and grasp its horn let all strenuously unite their minds and strength.

Ye civil and military officers, country gentlemen and scholars of Canton are generally said to love righteousness, and hitherto have cultivated the principles of reason, and your whole province teems with plenty and happiness; your resources are illimitable; the winds and clouds now collecting in harmony, your whole dependence is now on excellent strategems, and all are gratefully incited by the desire of the holy lord to save his people; you all have heaven's warrant for the merit of destroying all your enemies (i.e. if you conquer the English you will never have another enemy), and to build up prosperity and happiness in your several neighbourhoods, and again have your names engraved for meritorious loyalty on bamboo and silk! and have the official patents hanging down with pendant seals; and we the great officers summons those who possess the knowledge of right principles; then plenty and national happiness will visit us and the people will enjoy the blessings of peace.

We, the generals, hold by our oaths as water, and grasp the laws as a mountain; when issuing orders, we act up to them, and will not postpone our rewards; we again, therefore, issue these commands, and distinctly arrange the scale of rewards.

Repay (them) for having involved you in calamity, and revenge those who sacrificed their lives for their country; when we can on the morning report your merits to the emperor, you will in the evening be proclaimed on the lists of the meritorious. Ye, soldiers and people, take care not to commit yourselves as the Chusanites; then, perhaps, you will be firm as rocks in the pearly sea; let each obey this implicitly; slight it not. A special proclamation.

The following is the scale of rewards.

Any one, either of the military or the people, who seizes and deliver up Elliot, shall be rewarded with \$100,000 and reported for promotion to the 4th degree of rank.

Those who seize and deliver up Elliot's subordinates, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Koa Heape (!) shall be rewarded with \$50,000, and be reported for promotion to the 5th degree of rank.

Those who concoct a plan for burning the English barbarian's ships of war, with reference to the number of their masts—at the rate of \$1000 for one mast; for a schooner, \$3000.

Those who seize alive any head th eves (captains &c. of h. m.'s ships) besides the settled scale of rewards, if there are any goods on board the ship, they shall be divided among the captors; the rest of the nations which continue respectful and obedient, are allowed to continue their trade as usual; and the military and people must not seek causes of quarrels with their ships in order to manifest a distinction (between the obedient and disobedient).

If any dare obstinately to oppose, they shall be heavily punished, without any remission.

Those who seize a steam-vessel, shall be rewarded with \$6000, and her cargo shall be divided amongst them; and their services shall be esteemed as of high military merit.

Merchants of any foreign nation who seize and deliver up Elliot and aid China in the meritorious work of exterminating the English, shall be rewarded as follows, under the season's regulations; they shall be reported to be released from half the usual duties, in order to rouse them to exertion.

Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions of the barbarians, and can outwit by strategems their adherents, or cut off their race, or make fire utensils and vessels to destroy the lives of the barbarians, will be all allowed great merit; if they wishes to become public officers, they shall be reported for that purpose; if they do not wish to become public officers, they shall be rewarded with \$20,000.

Those who seize alive a native-born Englishman, shall be rewarded with \$200; those who cut off an Englishman's head shall receive \$100; for a live native of India, \$50, and for his head \$30 will be given.

Various rewards and remissions of punishments for crimes committed, are then promised to various natives for seizing and killing Englishmen, and also punishments for those who use our goods or supply us with necessaries: but want of time obliges us to defer until the translation until the next publication of the Register.

\* *King-e*—a fabulous fish—used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men. Morrison's dict. 2067.

By J. S. Ed. C. Ra.

We have not time to make any comments on the foregoing proclamation, as the latest intelligence from Canton is far more important, and must first be laid before our readers.

1.—The Chinese were to pay down \$6,000,000, 4 in sycee, 2 in dollars, by the 1st instant; the 4 millions have been paid, the said sycee having been collected from the land-tax intended to be forwarded to the Peking treasury, as is shown by the marks on the boxes.

2.—The tartar troops are to withdraw from, and not return, to the city.

3.—The British forces, land and sea, are to withdraw from the river, and all forts and places, from and including Chuenpe and Tykokiow, are to be given up to the Chinese.

4.—The trade to be re-opened as usual in Canton, and the city is to be exempted from all further molestation, whatever operations may be carried on elsewhere.

We are informed this arrangement has been entered into by h. m.'s plenipotentiary against the consent and solemn protests of sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Senhouse: we forbear all remarks until we have read h. m.'s plenipotentiary's public notice: h. e. is expected in Macao tomorrow.

Howqua has lost several lacs of dollars by the ravages of the fires, but not much foreign property has been destroyed, none of any description on Honan; nor has any tea been destroyed.

It is said our ships &c. are to be out of the river in 10 days.

The emperor's brother may arrive in a few days and overturn this arrangement.

A civil war has been raging in the city between the inhabitants and military of this province and those from Honan, &c.; it is said the officers could not enforce obedience to their orders until 1000 men had been killed.

June 3.—Arrived BARBARA (U. S.) from Singapore, consignees, Messrs. Wetmore & Co.

# CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 months 8 do. do. in advance.  
Do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.  
Registered Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.  
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Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.  
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**TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.**  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessel, for freight &c..... \$ 1.  
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 6.

**VOL 14**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1841.**

**NO. 23.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE A. ship APOLLINE,** Captain  
DANES, 440 Tons. For freight ap-  
ply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Macao, 4th June, 1841.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE BOMBAY CASTLE,** Captain  
BAXTER, to have early despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
**THE Full rigged Clipper Brig JANE,**  
under English colours, of about 250  
Tons Register new measurement; is a very  
fast sailer and of very light draft of water; built at  
Oporto by an English shipwright for a Man of War—  
for which she is particularly well adapted, having great  
draw and room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed  
and can be delivered immediately. Apply to  
**GIDEON NYE, Jr.**  
Macao, May 31st, 1841.



**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.**  
**THE MAULMEIN,** Captain GUY, will  
have quick dispatch. For freight apply  
**HEERJEEBHAY KUSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 31st May, 1841.



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**TO ANY PORT.**  
**THE Ship "JAMES LAING,"** Captain  
PERCHARD, 418 Tons per Register.  
Apply to  
**A. A. DE MELLO.**  
Macao, 24th May, 1841.



**FOR SALE.**  
**FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
**THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner**  
**"JOVEN CORINA,"** of 10 Tons.  
Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 17th May 1841.



**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
**THE Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE,"**  
Captain L. DE ENCARNAÇÃO, will not  
be despatched for the above port until the  
end of the present month. For freight apply to  
**PEREIRA & Co.**  
Macao, 8th May, 1841.

**NOTICE.—THE interest, and responsibility of THOS.**  
**FOX, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.**  
**STRACHAN & Co.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**OFFICE.**—Just received in the City of Palanca and  
Hampden, for sale on moderate terms:  
Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.  
do. do. do. Port. "do. dozen cases.  
Best Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5  
Peked Herring, in small kegs.  
Bengal Sealing Wax.  
Bengal and English Soap.  
Apply to  
**JNO: SMITH.**  
Macao, 3th June, 1841.  
IT Stores, &c, of every description, always on hand  
for sale.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
In the Godowns of B. Barretto, Esq.  
(next Lee Canton House).  
On **TUESDAY** next, the 15th INSTANT.

**JOHN SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**,  
to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve (on ac-  
count of whom it may concern) 5000 lbs of Iron, 44  
Bales of Damaged Bombay Cotton, 1 bag of Mustard,  
1 barrel of Salt, 1 cask of Sherry, 2 casks of Brandy,  
4 skins of Butter, 2 cases of Cherry Brandy, 20 barrels  
of Pork, 4 casks of Brandy, and sundries.  
Macao, 7th June, 1841.

**TO BE SOLD**  
**BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**The Bark "AMERON"**  
(now at anchor in the Tyne.)

**JOHN SMITH** begs to announce, that on Friday next  
the 10th instant, he will put up for unreserved sale, (on  
account of whom it may concern) precisely at 12 o'clock,  
in the Auction Room, (back building of the Albion

Hotel) under the sanction of the Deputy Superintendent  
of the trade of British subjects in China, by **PUBLIC**  
**AUCTION**, the British Bark "AMERON," of Liverpool,  
of the burden of 423 1/2 tons, or thereabouts; with all  
her masts, yards, rigging, stores, &c., as she will lie in  
the Tyne on the day of sale; she was built at St. Andrews,  
New Brunswick, in 1839.  
For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Macao, 5th June, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT** the Godowns of the undersigned, just landed from  
the "JAMES LAING,"  
Rough Spars for lower Masts.  
Shathing Copper and Nails.  
Coir Rope and Canvas.  
Small Anchors and Chains.  
Palm and Painful.  
Turpentine.  
Calcutta Bottled B-r.  
Browns and Pale Sherry.  
Brandy.  
Gin.  
Salt Beef and Pork.  
English Hams.  
Manila Cigars 4s, and 5s. Superior.  
Macao, 25th May, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
**THE** undersigned will continue to grant policies in  
this office at the usual rate.  
**MAUVICAR & Co.**  
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. **THEODORE DICKENS** and **ROBERT**  
**THOMAS**, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted  
partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per Resolugam, Lisbon  
wine in wood, salt Be-Pand Pork, Dutch Cheese and  
Butter, Salt Water, Hook, Currants, Raisins. Apply to  
**BERNARDUS DE LEWIS**, at Gambon,  
or **D. BASTOS**, -Ponte R-de.

**SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.**  
One plate chest containing, one Tea service, 1 coffee  
urn, 1 canyons, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cask, Sugar  
tongs, Egg stand, Forks of sizes, Spoons of do., Ladles  
of do., &c. &c. &c. all of modern pattern, also one  
English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, encased  
with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other  
valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by  
**P. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rue de Baram para praia Manduco.  
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

**FACTORY AND SHIP STORES.**  
Coir Rope; Hambro Pork; Paints, white lead in  
kegs, black do. in do., green in do.; Linseed paint oil in  
jugs; Spirits of Turpentine in tin; Sherry Wine in cases  
three dozen bottles each; Bass's, Alop's and Hodgkiss  
Beer in cases six dozen bottles each; Havana Cigars in half  
and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for  
lamps; Sandwich Island pat oil, for sale at the godowns  
of  
**P. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rue de Baram para praia Manduco.  
Macao 10th May, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
Demurrage on moderate terms. The anchorage  
until June being in Macao Roads.—In the Typhoon  
months at Hongkong.  
For particulars enquire of Captain HACKER on board  
the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or of Capt. San Juan  
on board the Spanish Brig "Erasmo," or of  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Some time during this month (of which  
date we will be given,) **HOOKER & LANE**,  
have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**, without reserve,  
48 Barrels Salt Beef.  
5000 lbs Ship Riscuit.  
2000 do Soap.  
25 Jars Manila Crochets.  
20 do Chocolate.  
20 Tins Spanish do.  
130 Cases of Gin.  
8 Casks do.  
500 Doz of Brandy.  
20 Casks do.  
18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.  
10 Do Manila Rum.  
20 Doz Superior Champagne.  
50 do Superior Sherry.

20 " Madras.  
50 " B-r.  
120 " Porter.  
16 Jars Hog Lard.  
Hams, Cigars, tobacco pipes, and various other  
articles.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beer and Pork in Barrels.  
Reason Space Brims of 30 feet and under, just  
landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the  
Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**  
& Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the  
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
**PAYNE & Co's** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
" Bengal Club Chutney  
" Essence of Chillies  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Tapp's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish  
" Milk punch  
" Lime Juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Chilli vinegar, in pints  
" Plain vinegar, in quarts  
" Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb canisters  
" Veal Broth do do  
" Mutton do do  
" Dried herbs  
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of  
3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
" Do Pork Hams, in kegs  
" Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters  
packed tin hoglard  
do. do. do.  
Apply to **HOOKER & LANE**, Macao  
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY**, Hongkong  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quan-  
tity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul,  
deliverable in the roads. Muster may be seen at  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—A few casks of English Brandy. Sago  
(Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior.  
Gray drillings, striped, Whangos. Apply to  
**Macao, 26th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.**

**NOTICE.**—Mr. **THOMAS WAGHORN** having appointed  
Messrs. **HOOKER & LANE** his Agents in China, the  
latter beg to inform the public that they will receive  
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt  
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of  
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee  
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca  
Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight  
of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters  
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.  
**HOOKER & LANE.**  
Macao, 2th April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
Calcutta Beer in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Falcon  
Hodgkiss's Beer in Wood.  
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 20 per Hhd.  
do. do. Stout " 25 do.  
Port wine " 8 to 10 per dozen.  
SHERRY " 5 to 14 do.  
CHAMP " 9 do.  
RICE " 9 do.  
PALE BRANDY " 10 do.  
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$p. doz. 16 per dozen.  
Manila Cigars in Boxes and half Boxes 5s and 4s.  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a  
barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin,  
Long cloth in bales, or single packages, Europe and Manila  
cords, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bowser, Small  
anchors, for further particulars apply to  
Macao, 23rd March, 1841. **ANTONIO J. DE ROCHA.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails,  
Fritter. Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different  
sizes. Manila Cigars 4th Superior. Apply to  
**IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. V. JORGE, Esq.'s Office.  
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

**AT** the Godowns of the undersigned, the following  
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex  
Falcon.  
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.  
20 do. CHEESES do. do. 8 dozen each.



4 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 sides each.  
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
2 do. Tinned HAMS.  
100 K-25 BUTTER do. 25 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of SARDINES, consisting of Dukes of Gloucester's, Norepell, Matelotte Sicilian, Ragout, Condiment, Street Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Burton in Casks. Apply to  
**DIROM & Co.**  
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
**CANVAS.**—34 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6.  
27 .. White Duck Light  
Canvas for upper sails, 1  
27 .. do. 7  
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.  
White Duck.  
White T-11

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON.

**ELLIOT, &c. &c.**  
It is well known to all the people of Canton, that the city and the whole trade of the province have twice been spared by the high officers of Great Britain, in recollection of the long and peaceful intercourse which has subsisted between them and the western nations.

But now it is clearly ascertained, that the

three high commissioners have violated the agreement lately entered into with the British officers, by arming one of the forts, given up to them on the distinct assurance, that no guns should be put there, till all the difficulties were settled between the two nations.

And it is further known to the English officers, that fresh troops are constantly poured in to the city from the other provinces, and that secret preparations are in progress to attack the British forces, who are the real protectors of the city.

Let the people remember the hour of battle, and consider whether they owe the safety of their lives, and properties, to the wisdom and valour of the commissioners from the court, and the troops of the other provinces, or to the forbearance of the British officers.

The troops of the other provinces are no more than scourges to the good and industrious inhabitants, and if they are suffered to remain in Canton, they will draw down destruction upon the city, and upon the wealth of the whole province.

It is now, therefore, plainly proclaimed to the people of the city and province of Canton, that, if the commissioners and all the other troops, except those of the province of Canton, have not departed from the city (with an understanding

that they shall immediately leave the province) within twelve hours, the high officers of the English nation will be obliged to withdraw their protection from the city, and take military possession of it, confiscating all the property to the queen of England.

But if the commissioners and their troops do indeed retire within the period indicated, it will still be possible to enter into arrangements with the high officers of the province—prudent men, acquainted with the foreign character, mindful of the lives and property of the people, and responsible to the emperor for their safety.

The commissioners have no property at stake in Canton, and care nothing for the prosperity of the province, but desire only to make reports which may serve their interests at court: the troops they have brought with them are anxious for trouble and confusion, that they may plunder the city, enriched by the foreign trade.

Let the people of Canton, as one man, call for the departure of the commissioners and their troops, and by those means it will still be possible to save the city and the whole province from the miseries of war.

(True copy) J. ROA. MORRISON,  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.  
Off Canton 22d May, 1841.

## TRANSLATION

*Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of h.m.'s plenipotentiary, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Kea Heape (?)*

By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, Yia, and the selected assistant great ministers, Yung and Lung, a prescriptive proclamation to be circulated every where, concerning a universal conferment of rewards.

As to the first reward, he who obtains it shall obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen becoming the most eminent, worthies; his merit will be extraordinary.

In crooked and difficult emergencies, then is the time to use all men of superior talent.

The English rebels, since the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at *Tingha*, until now have been rebelling against heaven & perversely opposed to reason; domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked & laid in ruins the frontiers, and from the profligacy of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery; dug up the graves; but what crimes had the decayed bones committed? burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they have peeled the flesh and drunk the marrow; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families; & children of three cubits in height have not escaped a loss of chastity and defilement of their persons;—and now they have come to Canton, and with more false pretexts seek for reconciliation; taking advantage of our being unprepared; and with fox-like cunning (implying we are forces changed into men) they seduce both those abroad and at home to become traitors; and with rat-like irresolution their furtive glances are the curse of China: this is what causes the hearts of men both far and near to grieve, and the middle and outside nations to gnash their teeth.

We have received the imperial orders to apply ourselves to one purpose only—that of subjugation, and to lead on the troops to extermination, and rescue the people on the frontiers out of the water and fire, and seize the rebellious seed as the *King-e* fish, devour its flesh and sleep in its skin.

We early exhort the people to strengthen their resolution, and to clap the *King-e* on its back and grasp its horn let all strenuously unite their minds and strength.

Ye civil and military officers, country gentlemen and scholars of Canton are generally said to love righteousness, and hitherto have cultivated the principles of reason, and your whole province teems with plenty and happiness; your resources are illimitable; the winds and clouds now collecting in harmony, your whole dependence is now on excellent strategems, and all are gratefully incited by the desire of the holy lord to save his people: you all have heaven's warrant for the merit of destroying all your enemies (i.e. if you conquer the English you will never have another equal), and to build up prosperity and happiness in your several neighbourhoods, and again have your names engraved for meritorious loyalty on bamboo and silk! and have the official patents hanging down with pendant seals; and we the great officers summons those who possess the knowledge of right principles; then plenty and national happiness will visit us and the people will enjoy the blessings of peace.

We, the generals, hold by our oaths as water, and grasp the laws as a mountain; when issuing orders, we set up to them, and will not postpone our rewards; we again, therefore, issue these commands, and distinctly arrange the scale of rewards.

Repay (them) for having involved you in calamity, and revenge those who sacrificed their lives for their country; when we can on the morning report your merits to the emperor, you will in the evening be proclaimed on the lists of the meritorious. Ye, soldiers and people, take care not to commit yourselves as the Chusaites; then, perhaps, you will be firm as rocks in the peary sea; let each obey this implicitly; slight it not. A special proclamation.

The following is the scale of rewards.

Any one, either of the military or the people, who seized and deliver up Elliot, shall be rewarded with \$100,000 and reported for promotion to the 4th degree of rank.

Those who seize and deliver up Elliot's subordinates, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Kea Heape (?) shall be rewarded with \$50,000, and be reported for promotion to the 5th degree of rank.

Those who concoct a plan for burning the English barbarian's ships of war, with reference to the number of their masts—at the rate of \$1000 for one mast; for a schooner, \$3000.

Those who seize alive any head of eues (captains &c. of h.m.'s ships) besides the settled scale of rewards, if there are any goods on board the ship, they shall be divided among the captors, the rest of the nations which continue respectful and obedient, are allowed to continue their trade as usual; and the military and people must not seek causes of quarrels with their ships in order to manifest a distinction (between the obedient and disobedient).

If any dare obstinately to oppose, they shall be heavily punished, without any remission.

Those who seize a steam-vessel, shall be rewarded with \$8000, and her cargo shall be divided amongst them; and their services shall be esteemed as of high military merit.

Merchants of any foreign nation who seize and deliver up Elliot and aid China in the meritorious work of exterminating the English, shall be rewarded as follows, under the reason's regulations; they shall be reported to be released from half the usual duties, in order to rouse them to exertion.

Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions of the barbarians, and can outwit by strategems their adherents, or cut off their race, or make fire steels and vessels to destroy the lives of the barbarians, will be all allowed great merit; if they wish to become public officers, they shall be reported for that purpose; if they do not wish to become public officers, they shall be rewarded with \$20,000.

Those who seize alive a native-born Englishman, shall be rewarded with \$400; those who cut off an Englishman's head shall receive \$100; for a live native of India, \$50, and for his head \$30 will be given.

Various rewards and remissions of punishments for crimes committed, are then promised to various natives for seizing and killing Englishmen, and also punishments for those who use our goods or supply us with necessities.

\* *King-e*—a fabulous fish—used figuratively for a devouring compound of men. Morrison's dict. 2057.

B. J. R. E. C. R.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

MACAO, 5th June, 1841.

That the Imperial commissioners having induced a course of brilliant operations, by land and water, placing H. M.'s forces in commanding positions over the walls of Canton, the authorities, on the 7th ult., made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities, upon which the following terms were granted to them.

1st.—It is required that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd.—Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week, for the use of the crown of England, counting from the 27th May.—One million payable before sunset of the 27th May.

3rd.—For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions, if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole be paid all the British forces to retire without the Boco Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be secured till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th.—Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Brilban to be paid within one week.

5th.—It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general, the general of the garrison, and the fooyen, having, their excellencies's seals.

Seal of the Kwangchowfoo.

An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of banners, and five millions of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief imperial commissioners has been ascertained, and officially reported by the officer left in command before Canton.

In this brief campaign of less than ten days a resolute night attempt to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means has been repelled; a flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels have been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unsurpassable combination of mastery, disposition, ardour, and constancy, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army), wrested from the enemy in the short space of ten hours, a line of fortified and sleep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls; and dislodged a heavy and menacing mass of troops from a strong encampment on the left of their position.

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirably executed operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers under whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the force taking part in the success.

(Sig ed)

CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Private Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the annual rate of quit rent of 100 lots of land having water frontage, will take place at Hongkong, on Saturday the 12th instant, at 10 a.m., on also of 100 lots of suburban lots. The dimensions of the respective lots will be specified and defined on the spot by the commanding officer of engineers, to whom parties are referred for further particulars.

The titles will be delivered on payment of the rent and the minimum value of the buildings to be erected on the lots, and the period allowed for erection, will also be then declared.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
chief superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

LONDON MAIL, March 4.

Her majesty is again in that interesting state in which "ladies wish to be loved their lords."

The ceremony of christening h. r. h. the prince royal, took place in Buckingham palace, on the 10th of February, with all the state and solemnity befitting the occasion.

H. M. the queen dowager named her royal highness Victoria, Adelaide, Mary, Louisa.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail of January reached London on 6th February, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China	3rd Nov.	Madras	23rd Dec.
Singapore	12th Nov.	Ceylon	21st Dec.
Calcutta	22nd Dec.	Bombay	1st Jan.

That portion of the Mail brought by the steamer Oriental, reached London on 12th Feb.

The extra Mail despatched from Bombay via the Persian gulf, on the 24 Dec. last, in the Berville, captain Lowe, reached London on the 17th Feb. under the charge of Mr. C. Calvert, of Malta. This mail departed from Bombay Dec. 3, at 5.40 p.m. arrived at Muscat, Dec. 8, at 10.15 a.m. departed from Muscat, Dec. 9, at 11 a.m. arrived at Kurrack, Dec. 12, at 10 a.m. departed from Kurrack, Dec. 13, at 11.40 a.m. arrived at Bussorah, Dec. 15, at 6.30 a.m. departed from Bussorah, Dec. 15, at 11.25 a.m. arrived at Bagdad, Dec. 22, at 11.30 a.m. departed from Bagdad, Dec. 22, at 7.30 a.m. arrived at Constantinople, Jan. 29, at 9 a.m. departed from Constantinople, Jan. 29, at 2 p.m. having been detained six days and five hours in that city to wait for the French levant packet.

The steamer Oriental, with the mail of the 27th Feb. left Falmouth on the 2nd instant.

The contest for the vacant directorship of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Thornhill, deceased, terminated on the 26th Feb. in favour of Sir J. Bryant. The numbers at the close of the poll were for Sir J. Bryant, 1184; for major-general Robertson, 816.

H. M. ship Endymion, 36, captain, the hon. F. Grey, has sailed for the East Indies.

Captain Shakespeare has arrived in London from Russia.

"Six Months with the Chinese expedition," by Lord Jocelyn, has been published by Murray.

The East India and China Association of London and Glasgow have taken up the subject of the execution of the treaty of 1824, and the aggressions of the Dutch upon British trade in the Eastern Archipelago, but particularly Sumatra. A petition on the subject from the latter body has been presented to the house of commons.

A case, *Stringer v. Gemmer*, which, in the present state of our China trade, is likely to involve some important considerations, has been on in the court of common pleas. It was an action brought by the owners of a vessel called the *Marmion*, to recover £492, as damages from the freighters, for an alleged loss on demurrage. In answer to this the defendants pleaded that the demurrage in question did not arise from the default of the defendants, but that the vessel having been chartered by them on a voyage from England to Lintin and Canton, proceeded as far as Macao in prosecution thereof, but that she was there detained in consequence of the unsettled state of Chinese affairs. The case had not gone very far when it was agreed to take a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, with the damages in the declaration, and that the admitted facts should be turned into a special case. There is no doubt many cases will depend upon the decision given in this.

MILITARY. 26th.—Brevet-major Hogarth is on leave. The death of lieut. H. D. Williams took place at Chatham.

Precis, Feb. 8.—Last night Camberwell old Church was completely destroyed by fire.

Feb. 11.—The wreck of her majesty's ship *Fairy*, has been discovered four miles past Lowestoft, and it is reported that a fishing smack has brought one of the yards.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Anstons has been returned for east Surrey, by a majority of 1214 over Mr. Alcock.—Sir Asley Cooper expired yesterday, in his 72d year.

The court of common council have, with the thanks of the court, voted the freedom of the city to admiral Stopford, sir Charles Napier, and sir C. F. Smith. Each is to have a sword

presented to him, the admiral's to be of the value of 300 guineas.

The good-service pension, vacant by the decease of admiral sir William Hargood, will be conferred on that truly gallant and intrepid officer, the earl of Dundonald, better known as lord Cochrane.

Feb. 20.—The death of Mr. Chitty the eminent special pleader is announced. The hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam has been returned for the Borough of Richmond.

The will of the late captain Richard Alsager, the conservative member for east Surrey, has passed under the seal of the pro rogative court of Canterbury to Elizabeth Beatrice Alsager, the widow of the deceased, to whom he has devised the whole of his property, which has been sworn, under the value of 30,000*l.* The will which is contained in a few lines, is in the handwriting of Mr. Alsager, and is dated in November last.

SCOTLAND.—Mr. Elliot, the member for Roxburghshire, had a narrow escape in travelling north to Kelso lately, by mill-ey. When about two miles from Wigan, the carriage in which he sat got off the rails, where it was ending at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In a letter describing the accident Mr. Elliot says, "the wheels, axles, springs, &c., &c. in fact everything below the body of the carriage, was smashed to pieces; and where at length the engine was stopped, we were left lying in the wreck about two feet from the edge of the embankment over which we were passing at the time; yet, most fortunately, nobody was hurt."

PORTUGAL.—The Douro question is completely settled. All the recent military demonstrations have been annulled, and the government has directed its attention to the measure, which has long been a favourite one, of dissolving the national guard, and re-constructing it on the principle of the old militia.

AMERICA.—The president's cabinet.—The cabinet will be arranged nearly as follows, says the *Times*' correspondent:—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, secretary of state; John M. Clayton, of Delaware, secretary of the treasury; John Bell of Tennessee, secretary of war; Francis Granger, of New York, secretary of the navy; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, post-master-general; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, attorney general.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Yea.—"The market continues quiet. Company's cargo is 74 per lb. miscy."

ANALY. TEA.—A sale of 125 chests of this tea was held on the 25th of February, and realised on an average 4*l.* 1*d.* per lb. in bond some of the green brought 6*s.* per lb. The sale attracted great attention, and the brokers' reports were of the most satisfactory character.

RAW SILK.—Silks are but scarce, there have been offered at public auction about 2,000 *bangs*, and 1,500 *chinos*; a considerable portion of which, of each sort, were purchased at a sensation of 6*s.* 10*d.* per lb. on previous prices, but chiefly on the inferior qualities.

The importation of silk from China continues at length to a limited extent; and the present state of affairs renders it difficult to say what quantity we are likely to receive. During the month 500 bales of China have arrived, and 740 bales of Bengal, the principal part of which are of





# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 8th JUNE, 1841.

Ind subject submission to indignation is aped by commission-  
ers L. upon the British flag, and the injuries inflicted on  
British merchants? Will any one now say that it  
would have been better for the nation if Sir James Gresham's  
motion had been carried, and a resolution of the  
house of Commons, condemning the policy of the Chinese  
war, had been sent by way of instructions to the admiral  
of the fleet, when on the eve of commencing operations?  
It is impossible to conceive a question upon which the  
personal credit of the leading men on both sides was  
more completely staked, than upon the policy and prospects  
of the war, which has just been concluded with  
China. The remoteness of the scene, the novelty of the  
circumstances, and the vast population and singular nature  
of the empire with which we had to deal, all conspired  
to render the issue doubtful, and test the sagacity and  
foresight of those who ventured to predict the result.

THE TEA BY THE "WESTMINSTER."  
(From the Times, February 4.)

It was announced some time since, that the tea by the  
"Westminster," damaged by shipwreck, was to be  
"washed and kiln-dried," and offered for public sale;  
and, as the circumstance at that period excited considerable  
attention, it being the first instance of the kind in the  
trade, the feeling of both the whole sale and retail trade  
was very freely expressed at the sale itself, which took  
place to-day. The quantity announced was "2,400  
packages of wrapped tea, by order of Messrs. Forbes,  
Forbes and Co., and Baring, Brothers, and Co., on account  
of the underwriters," and no sooner had the em-  
ployed broker opened the sale, and before a bidding was  
made, than a variety of questions were put as to the  
process of curing, and whether it was notorious or in-  
known. It was immediately evident that a strong feel-  
ing existed on the subject, and the proceedings at once  
appeared to resolve themselves into a public meeting  
rather than a sale by auction. In answer to the queries  
put it was replied that the salt water had been rinsed out,  
and that, notwithstanding the tea had, undergone the  
process of kiln-drying, upon the opinion of professor  
Brand it was perfectly innocuous. However, this did  
not give satisfaction, and the next question put was what  
duty would be paid by the importers to the government, as  
the tea was offered "duty paid." It was contended  
that ought to be stated to guide bidders, if any were  
proposed to be made. In answer, it was said that the  
question of duty would be decided after the sale on a  
reciprocal footing, as between the importers and the govern-  
ment. A regular discussion on the subject then  
ensued, in which the leading members took a very  
prominent part. The introduction of such a manufactured  
article into the market was loudly deprecated, it being  
said that it was opening a door to spurious concoctions,  
and not only that, it would be deluding the trade, who,  
if they purchased the article and mixed it with other sorts,  
were still liable to have their stocks inspected by the  
excise, which would perhaps end in seizure; but also  
that the public, knowing that these teas had been sold,  
would be apprehensive of consequences and the consump-  
tion diminish, and thus the trade would suffer generally.  
It was finally argued that the only way to keep up the  
character of the trade would be to protest against the  
introduction of such tea for sale, and, as the representa-  
tive of the firms refuse to withdraw them, a motion was  
put that the sale be adjourned, which was adopted after  
a suggestion that in the mean time a representation should  
be made by the trade to the government, with a view to  
prevent the recurrence of such a case, and the business,  
which throughout had been of an exciting character,  
ended.

On the 8th of Feby., to which date the sale  
was adjourned, the "washed and kiln-dried"  
went off unexpectedly with briskness; the great  
bulk being black, prices averaging 3s 4d. per  
lb. From the crowded and excited state of the  
room before the hour of selling, similar interrup-  
tions to those previously experienced were  
anticipated, but beyond a few loud and inas-  
plicable remarks from a Mr. Bowley, the sale  
passed off perfectly quiet, it being evident a  
mutual understanding had been previously come  
to between the selling and other brokers.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

JUNE 8th, 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	22d May
U. States	9th June	Java	1st April
Calcutta	10th April.	Manila	3rd May.
Bombay	21st April.	Austral-Asia	10th Jan'y.

### ARRIVED FROM

May.	31, CITY OF PALACE, Sheriff, Sing. and Calcutta.
June.	2, HARKOUTH, Marshall, do. do.
	3, BARBARA (U. S.) Cherrington, Singapore.
	4, CLARINDA, Godey, do.
	6, DE COCK (Dut.) Williams, Manila.
	7, KITTY, Wallis, Singapore and Calcutta.
	— AMERICA (U. S.) —, Singapore.
	7, CORRAIR, Fraser, Bombay.
	— MARY GORDON, Thomson, do.
	— ISABELLA ROBERTSON, —, Sing. and Cal.
	— SIMON TAYLOR, Brown, Bombay.
	— BENHEIM, Gray, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per De Cock, Messrs. H. G. Reynvaan, W. Dorrepaal. Per Corrair, Mr. M. Moss.

### SAILED FOR

1, ADEN, Ponsford, Liverpool.
2, BELLA MARINA, Wickham, London.
3, NARRAGANSETT (U. S.) Crocker, New York.
4, SANDERSON, Busby, Liverpool.
5, DUKE OF LANCASTER, Hargreaves, London.
6, REDINA, Poole, Singapore and Calcutta.
7, FORT WILLIAM, Hogg, London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Regina, Mr. & Mrs. Dearie.  
Ships from China arrived in England.—15th Feby  
Payche.—Litheland.—Isabella 18th—F. Yates.  
Sailed for China.—22d Feby.—Beulah.

### \* UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Earl of Clare, Scaleby Castle, City  
of Derry.  
For Bombay.—Island Queen, Castle Huntly.  
For Calcutta.—Moulmein, Louisa.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Greyhound, Albion.  
From Liverpool.—Germini, Elephanta, Benlah, Good-  
dier.  
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Thomas Gren-  
ville, Bengal Packet, Water Witch.  
From Bombay.—Brigand, Attet Roheman, Tweed,  
Asia, Charles Dumergue, Simplicita  
(Port.), Marquez de Hastings (Port.)  
Wild Irish Gid, Shah Alum, Earl  
of Balcarra, Charles Grant.  
From Singapore.—Linton (U. S.).  
From Lisbon.—Visjante, (Port).

### List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Henhrim	74	captain	[honr. senior officer &c.
Wellesley	74	captain	Sir H. le Fleming Sen-
Rhode	44	captain	T. Maitland.
Druid	44	captain	F. Bouchier.
Alligator	28	captain	H. Smith.
Calliope	28	captain	A. J. Kuper. (actg.)
Conway	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Herald	28	captain	C. D. Bethune.
Hyacinth	18	commander	J. Niss.
Moderate	18	commander	W. Warren.
Pyrites	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Cruiser	16	commander	T. V. Anson.
Columbine	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. J. Clarke.
Sulphur	6	commander	T. S. Mason commandg.
Starling sch.	6	lieut.	E. Bricher.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut.	H. Kibbit, commandg.
London est.	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, commandg.
			T. Carmichael, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) Mr. Brodie. (commandg.)  
H. C.'s armed steamers.  
Atlanta capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Agents.
Amazon	285	Hodgson	Jardine, Matheson
Earl of Clare	910	Scott	" & Co.
Sovereign	243	Chards	"
M. Dayarm	721	Young	"
Bencoolen		[Coldbeck	"
Apolline	440	Denne (grv	"
Charlotte	601	Liebeckwa-	"
Bombay Castle	602	Baxter	"
"Lowee Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	409	Graham	"
Recovery	404	Johnson	"
John Barry	520	Robson	"

G. A. Armstrong	1350	Roddie	McEvicar & Co.
Castle Huntly		Keir	"
*Candahar			"
*Anson		Vu lens	Turner & Co.
Scaleby Castle	290	Johnston	H. Rustonje & Co.
*Isabella Watson	434	Macdonald	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
City of Palace		Sherrif	Ferguson Leigh-
*Parrishire		McCarthy	["ton & Co.
Harle u s a		Marshall	"
Hannah	471	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
*Coromandel	692	Ryan	Fox, Ryman & Co.
City of Derry	418	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
Jane	285	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygeia	378	Hannah	[Co.
Heien	621	'Ickies	D. & M. Rustonje & Co.
Corair		Fraser	"
Patina	373	Fethers (ry	Lindsay & Co.
Nulian	327	Montgome-	Innes, Fletcher &
Clarinda	246	Joddy	Innes, Fletcher &
Mary Gordon		Thomson	A. & D. rardonjee.

### AMERICAN.

Ann Mackim	Vanmer	J. Matheson & Co.
Lema	Kilham	Russell & Co.
Jacob Perkins	Erma	"
*Naumtra	Silver (ham	Wetmore & Co.
Barbra	C innig-	"
*Morrison	Benson	Olyphant & Co.

### SPANISH.

Enmyo	200	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher &
* At Whampoa.			Co.

By the arrivals of the week we have  
received Calcutta papers for March, and  
to the 10th of April. Bombay papers to  
the 17th April, the Singapore Free Press  
to 22d May, and Penang and Malacca  
papers to 17th April.

Also London papers to the 4th of  
March from the north and south American  
coffee-house, and the London Mail of March  
4 with the Bombay Times.

From the Calcutta Englishman of March  
26, we have republished the insane yell  
of the illtimed and preconcious triumph of  
the organ of the whig ministry, the *Morn-  
ing Chronicle*.

We cannot account for the infantine ex-  
altation of that paper from any news that  
could have reached England from China  
when the article was written; it can only be  
founded on the despatches forwarded by  
h. m.'s brig *Cruiser* and the *Mor*; by the  
latter vessel the *Canton Register* extra  
of October 7, and the translation of  
the imperial edict, issued 17th Septem-  
ber, 1840, were forwarded to Eng-  
land; and had the editor of the *Morn-  
ing Chronicle* taken that extra for his text,  
and strung his harp by notes of sorrow and  
lament for the utter disgrace of England,  
he would not have, as he certainly will  
have, cause to confess how foolishly premat-  
ure were his laudatory tones on the ter-  
mination of the Chinese war! war has never  
been declared against, or waged with, China;  
but our negotiations have, for the present,  
we presume, terminated—but in a manner  
utterly disadvantageous for the most im-  
portant interests of the country. In China,  
England has sown the wind and she has  
reaped—the whirlwind: the name and cha-  
racter of the English nation has been utter-  
ly shamed and disgraced in China: her in-  
terests have never been for a moment  
thought of, and her honour has been tram-  
pled under foot: the *Morning Chronicle* may  
now cry *Ichabod—the glory has departed  
from our house*: for when the results, even  
up to the 5th inst., are known what will  
become of the credit of the leading men of  
its party?

• The only important occurrence that we



have to notice since the publication our last number, is the public notice issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the 5th instant.

The document is important, and its singularity equals its importance; and with these claims to notice, it must be expected that we should show it some attention.

We forbear noticing the grammar and sense of this important official notice; but our duty to the public compels us to remark on its separate paragraphisation.

1.—There is no doubt of the *perfidy* of the imperial commissioners of the Kwangchowko, the hongmerchants (with one honorable exception) and all other Chinese officials; but it should not be omitted or forgotten that the Chinese recriminate this same accusation of perfidy; for they say that her majesty's plenipotentiary, in retaining Hongkong, issuing proclamations to the people, making roads on the island, and keeping h. m.'s ships in the river, broke his engagement with Yangfang, when he induced or forced that functionary to listen to "his wishes for peace and for nothing else, and for the trade to be allowed as usual" (vide translations of Yang's proclamation, dated March 20, sup. to C. R. March 29).

2.—The Chinese authorities made overtures.—We have heard this assertion doubted; and what was the object of Mr. Morrison's early morning visit to the factory on the 26th?

3.—It is the custom in Europe when diplomats meet that, before any preliminary are entered upon, each assures himself of the other's full powers and credentials; but this is the *fifth* agreement of the disgraceful convention of Canton.

4.—The six millions of dollars are to be paid for the use of the crown of England; but we trust the parliament will make ministers account for its appropriation.

The several allowed periods of delay of seven, of thirteen, and of thirty days, with the periodical increase in the ransom of the city, is conceived in the true bartering spirit; and appears to us utterly absurd; for it is doubtful whether our small force could have held its ground against the exasperated villagers; more of this anon.

5.—In h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular to h. m.'s subjects dated March 20, are these words: "British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to protect their (Canton) for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected?"

How so? do they prohibit batteries warlike and red to be built all around the city, and they were obliged to leave in a great hurry, and in an unprepared state; as when they left Macao on August 26, 1839; many of them lost all their clothes and furniture, and some lost warehoused property to a large amount not yet found.

In the first article, the three commissioners are required to quit the city; but h. m.'s plenipotentiary eventually restored the places, when the departure of the two chief commissioners (Yikshan and Yuanfang) was reported.

The skill of the commanding officers and the gallantry of the forces merit a warmer and more honourable field of action; for in hostilities with the Chinese troops they cannot delight in being driven into the city.

That also is, which warriors feel in a place worthy of their steel, and the bombastic, false, and empty of a corrupt and combination of masterly dispositions, ardour, and consistency—can only disgust; as the prize is evidently intended to be a reflex direction to reach him, h. m.'s plenipotentiary; for he who can with such confidence pronounce that a combination of masterly dispositions is unassailable, must be a complete master of the art of war, as it is said, "the art of war is the art of deception."

has been practised and taught from Hannibal and Polybius to Napoleon and Wellington.

Five millions have been paid, and securities taken for the remaining millions; these securities are said to be debentures for tea purchased of the house by the English merchants; of course, when the amount of these debentures are claimed they will be met by captain Elliot's opium scrip.

After having accepted a ransom for a city, it will not be right, we think, to blockade its port; consequently all neutrals will go to Canton, where they will be allowed to conduct their legal trade under the protection of the Chinese government; while that government will taboo Hongkong, as long as the English hold possession of it; capitalists in Europe and America will, of course, resign to those agents who are trading with the permission of the government, not to smugglers—for such will all the British merchants at Hongkong be who are under the ban of the empire. H. m.'s plenipotentiary does not allude to trade in his public notice; nor does h. e. indicate a readiness for the ships; but in a few months the veil must be drawn which has strangled in mystery all h. e.'s proceedings.

We are glad that compensation for the destruction of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, is one of the stipulations; \$10,000 has been paid for, and that sum if at the disposal of captain Hulcón, the Spanish delegate; but was not satisfaction for the foul murder of the English schooner, the *Black Jack*'s crew stipulated for? was not satisfaction and compensation for the plundered and mutilated Mark Mass stipulated for?—we pause for a reply.

After the public notice was issued, h. m.'s plenipotentiary was asked by some British merchants whether it was safe for them to return to and resume business in Canton; h. e.'s reply was, that such a return to Canton was neither safe nor desirable! Thus, the English cannot conduct their trade in a ransomed city but merchants of other nations can! It would thus seem that the city was ransomed for the sole purpose of throwing all the British trade into the hand of neutrals, as in 1839-40; and the ransom has been paid with our own money; for about 170,000 piculs of tea have been exported since the reopening of the trade, the consou duty on which, at eight taels per picul, amounts to taels 1,360,000 or \$1,884,888; and the consou duties on the imports will swell the plunder of the English by the hongmerchants to near four million dollars; so the people of England are paying h. m.'s plenipotentiary \$2000 a year for the sole purpose of enhancing to themselves the price of tea—to them a necessary of life; for such has been the only result of all h. e.'s measures.

This money, it is said, is to be forwarded immediately to Calcutta; we have little doubt that a great part of the sycee will be found to be false, and so we shall not even be paid with our own money; the Chinese already say so, and that all the villagers are anxious for a renewal of hostilities.

We have been told that owing to some irregularities committed by the troops, the villagers round Canton, to the number of some thousands, attacked the 37th M. N. I. on the 30th ult., and other parts of the forces on the 1st inst. It is said they behaved with astonishing daring; that they rushed on the square of the 37th and speared the soldiers in their ranks; while some of them were bayoneted.—One Chinese snatched a musket out of a soldier's hands, fired at and wounded an officer and the 37th.

Now, with reference to this ransom, it is not improbable that, the strength of the expedition having been frittered away by the imbecile and dilatory measures of h. m.'s plenipotentiary; most of the men of war in the river having been aground at the rap tiles, the Atalanta damaged, the Hyacinth's false keel gone;—it is not improbable that some doubts may have occurred to h. e. whether the present force of the expedition was equal to the task of garrisoning Canton; and thus, although the Chinese have paid a contribution, the retirement of the English forces is nothing better than a disgraceful retreat, and as such, it will be most certainly represented to the emperor.

From h. e.'s the governor of Hongkong, public notice, our readers will learn that they, in consequence of the advantageous termination of the Chinese war, are now become landowners on the soil of the celestial empire.

No man knows whether England will retain Hongkong; she certainly will not if she does herself justice in this quarrel; nothing short of a legalized trade with all the ports of the empire can now satisfy the English people, who will never bear to see the once magnificent China trade dwindle down to the transactions of a smuggling entrepot on a bare rock; the people of England will ask, and must be informed, why the ports of China are not opened to their trade; why the empire itself is not opened to European science and civilisation, to christianity and christian morality; who does not sigh

To think so rich a trade has been The plaything of a thing or man.

We shall be curious to see the title deeds granted to the purchasers of lots of land on Hongkong.

CARE shipping lists that we have received during the week to the 22d Feby. last, mention the arrival of h. m.'s ship *Volage*, in Simon's bay on the 15th of that month, with admiral Elliot on board, and that she was to sail again for England in the course of eight days.—Singapore F. P.

Adhering to our expressed resolution to aid h. m.'s plenipotentiary all in our power by republishing in the *Canton Register* all that the accurate and truth-loving and truth-telling *Calcutta Courier* (vide C. R. Sept. 22, 1840) can say in h. e.'s defence, we extract the following triumphant excuses: they are not worth a single remark; but what had the slaughter at Tykottow and Chuenpe to do with diplomacy? the capture of these forts was the measure that frightened Keshen into a false promise of a deceptive treaty—not h. m.'s plenipotentiary's diplomacy; and when all is known—we shall see what then!

The Calcutta Courier's Excuses for Captain Elliot.

If it is purposed to retain Chusan—if after past experience it is still considered desirable to hold that island as an entrepot, then has captain Elliot taken a false step in directing its evacuation before the final ratification of the treaty. That such is the intention is by no means certain, because though the *Starling* was sent with orders to brigadier Burrell it cannot be positively known whether those orders were to retain Chusan, or to come with all the troops into the Canton waters, instead of allowing part of them to proceed, as they have to Singapore.

That captain Elliot has been deceived into the belief that the treaty would be ratified admits of no doubt—but a plenipotentiary may be excused for so believing when he has it under the imperial rescript that the commissioner has full powers to arrange the terms of that treaty; and he may be still more readily excused in hastening away the troops from Chusan anxious as he must have been to extricate them with the least possible of delay from that valley of death. He may be still more readily excused since it is evident that he had acted so efficiently as a diplomatist as to obtain from Keshen assent to terms which the court of Peking refused to ratify as being too favourable; and the case has this anomalous aspect that whilst a cry is being raised here against our representative for not having effected enough, the Chinese commissioner is handed over to punishment for having yielded too much!

We believe, when every circumstance comes to be known, and at present we have but fragments of intelligence, and the light which these impart comes chiefly through the distorting medium of the Canton journals,—we believe, when every circumstance is fully before the public, we shall find abundant justification for our plenipotentiary, and until that is obtained every condemnation must be sustained by a very little of certainty and a great deal of surmise, and this deficiency of knowledge stands little chance of being supplied until the subject has been brought to the knowledge of parliament, and we peruse the debates some six months hence.

The evacuation of Hongkong was a matter incident of course to the renewal of hostilities—the troops by which it was occupied were required for more important service than remaining in possession of an island, without fortifications, and which can be re-occupied so soon as its possession becomes desirable, and it is determined that no superior settlement, or entrepot, is requisite.

We shall look for the next advices from China with much anxiety.

(*Calcutta Courier*, April 10.)

LUSO-BRITANNIC THEATRE. O BARBEIRO DE SEVILHA.

We regret to see it announced that the Luso-Britannic theatre is about to be pulled down; and that the performance we witnessed on Monday, the 31st ulto., was the last!

The last! the last! the last!  
O! in that little word  
How many thoughts are stirred  
In memory of the past!

In the cursory notice which we took of the performance on Friday night, the 28th ulto., in our last number, we did not particularise the many excellencies that marked the performance of "*O Barbeiro*"; got it up, as it was, under the difficulties that most attend all amateur efforts at opera, such as the want of sopranos, and of an orchestra accustomed to accompany. Notwithstanding this, the opera was throughout admirably performed. *O doutor Bartolo*, of a well-known musical amateur, was excellent, both as to singing and acting. *Figaro* was beyond praise; indeed all the characters were well sustained, and the difficult music cleverly performed. We have heard *Figaro* give "*Largo al factum*" on a former occasion; on the present it was excellent; and with the *finale* to the first act, the duet "*all idea*," and the *terzetto*, "*zitti zitti*," elicited the loud plaudits of the audience. The opera was followed by a very clever ballet of action, which was admirably performed.

The house was crowded to overflowing, and the thanks of the community are due to the spirited amateurs who provided for them an evening's entertainment so agreeable. Refreshments of various kinds were provided on the spot, and a printed copy of the opera was presented to every subscriber to the theatre by the Lusitanian amateurs.

The *Water Witch* landed her despatches at Madras on March 27, and sailed immediately for Calcutta. The despatches reached Bombay from Madras at 10 p. m. April 1st, in the unusually short period of five days; her letters were exactly 3½ hours too late for overland mail, the *Cleopatra* having sailed at ½ past 6 the same evening. The *Folkestone* did not reach Madras until the morning of the 30th of March.

Messrs. Fox and Kennedy, late of China, proceeded to England by the March mail.

Affairs in Egypt do not look prospectively tranquil; the sultan wishes to impose the following burthensome conditions on Mehemet Ali. The sultan is to elect his successor from his sons; the system of Ottoman administration is to be introduced into Egypt; one fourth of the revenue is to be sent to Constantinople; the collection of the revenue is to be under Turkish controul; and the Turkish currency is to be adopted; the Egyptian army is to be reduced to 20,000 of the latest levies, 2000 of whom are to be sent to Constantinople; the flag and costume of Turkey are to be naturalized in Egypt; the viceroy is not to appoint any officers higher

in rank than a lieutenant; nor is he to build ships of war without the sultan's permission.

It is not expected that Mehemet Ali will accede to these conditions; he is continuing his warlike preparations and depends on the assistance of France. A man of high rank, a peer, has been appointed French consul-general in Egypt.

A true bill has been found against major McLeod, in the U. S.

We have great pleasure in announcing the following naval promotions.

Commander Warren, of the *Hyacinth*, J. Robb, late of the *Satellite*, and Thomas Mathew Charles Symond, to the rank of captain. Lieutenants Lewis Maitland, and Thomas Graves (the latter of the *Beacon*, surveying vessel), Henry Broadhead and Arthur Jerningham, to the rank of commander.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

EDICT FROM THE KWANGCHOWFOO, 30th May.

"Yu, the acting prefect of Canton, issues this edict for public information, in order to calm the feelings of the merchants, and to tranquilize commercial business. It appears that the detachments of troops for Canton have all successively arrived; the laws for the army, however, are very strict, and without being commissioned, soldiers can never move about to create disturbance. Still it is feared that, as the military hosts are gathered in clouds, the merchants of all nations here engaged in commerce, hearing thereof, will tremble with alarm, not knowing where these things will end. Some, frightened out of their wits, may abandon their goods and secretly go away; and others may not know where to expect quiet or danger; while all cherish their fearful apprehensions. Those foreign merchants who are respectfully obedient, are viewed as no ways different from the children of the celestial dynasty; and the imperial commissioner and general pacificator of the rebels, and the high ministers and joint commissioners, with their excellencies the governor and lieutenant-governor, managing all things with due consideration, assuredly will not involve the good and the upright in trouble. These merchants, being respectfully obedient, ought to be protected from all injury, and the goods which they have brought with them ought also to be preserved in safety. It is therefore right to issue this edict for full information. And accordingly, this is published, for the assurance of the merchants of every country trading at Canton: to you, who have always been respectfully obedient and long enjoyed our commerce, the high officers of the celestial dynasty, in fulfilling the gracious pleasure of his imperial majesty towards foreigners, will give full protection to the utmost of their strength. Should native robbers and bandits come out to plunder or molest you, they shall be punished with increased severity; and any goods carried off shall be restored, so that the smallest loss shall not be sustained. And you, the said foreign merchants, ought also, on your part, to remain quiet in your lawful pursuits, continuing your trade as usual without alarm or suspicion; but joining with the disturbed affairs will give occasion for subsequent repentance. A special edict.



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 15th JUNE, 1841.

ficer, against a flotilla of U. S's gun-boats and black-vessels. The real fact is, the contest was between the crew of the Martin, amounting to probably 150 men, and 450 U. S's sailors; and two long nine-pounders against eight long 32 eight 4 and six long eighteen pounders.

In the month of July, 1813, captain Sanders, with his frigate the Junon, and the ship-sloop Martin, captain Henry to Fleming Senhouse, of 16 carronades, 24-pounder, and two long nines, was stationed in Delaware bay. On the 29th, about 8 a. m., the Martin grounded on the outer ridge of Crow's shoal, within two and a half miles from the beach; and, it being a falling tide, could not be floated again before the return of flood. The water ran so shoal, that it became necessary to shore the ship up; and the same cause prevented the Junon from afterwards anchoring nearer to the Martin than a mile and three quarters. This afforded to the flotilla of American gun-boats and black-vessels then in the Delaware, a fine opportunity to destroy the British sloop. They accordingly, 10 in number, advanced, and deliberately took up an anchorage about a mile and three quarters distant directly on the Martin's beam, on the opposite side to the Junon, and so as to bring the latter in a line with the sloop. Thus, by anchoring at the distant of three miles from the frigate, which, it was well known, could not approach nearer on account of the shoals, the American gun-boats had no force but the Martin's to contend with.

All this while, crowds of citizens, on foot, on horse-back, and in carriages, were hastening to the beach, in the hope to see verified, in the speedy destruction of the Martin, the wonderful accounts they had heard of American prowess on the ocean. The Martin got her topgallant masts struck, and her sails furled; and, although he despaired of saving his ship from so formidable a force, captain Senhouse resolved to defend her to the last extremity. The gun-boats commenced the fire, and the Martin returned it, at first with her carronades; but, finding they could not reach, captain Senhouse had the two 9-pounders transported from their ports, one to the topgallant fore-castle, the other to the poop. Between these two guns, and all the guns of the American flotilla, was the fire maintained for nearly two hours, without the slightest injury to the Martin. At about 2 p. m. the sternmost gun-boat in the line having separated a little from the rest, captain Sanders made a signal for the boats manned and armed. Accordingly, three boats were despatched from the Martin, containing 40 officers and men, and four from the Junon, containing 100 officers and men, the whole under the orders of the Junon's first lieutenant, Philip Westphal. On the approach of the boats, the gun-vessels turned their fire from the Martin against them, but at too great a distance to be effective. The single gun-boat, which was the principal object of attack, kept up a spirited fire, but was quickly boarded and overpowered. The British boats, in this affair, lost three killed and mortally wounded, and four slightly wounded; the gun-boat, seven wounded. The last discharge from the gun, mounted on board the gun-boat, broke its carriage. That prevented the British from returning the fire of the remaining gun-boats, which had dropped down in line, hoping to retake the prize; but which the captors towed off in triumph. As, in their attempt to save their companion, the gun-boats passed the bow of the Martin, the sloop fired upon them with effect; and the Junon opened her fire, but her shot scarcely fell beyond the Martin.

Some of the gun-boats having grounded, the remainder anchored for their mutual protection. The tide had drifted the ship's boats, as well as the captured vessel, to a considerable distance. The gun-boats that had grounded got off, and the whole, as if to renew the attack upon the change of tide, anchored within two miles & a half of the Martin, now weakened by the absence of 40 of her best hands. However, at 5 p. m., to the surprise of the Martin's officers and crew; and, as it afterwards appeared, to the extreme mortification of the spectators on shore, the formidable flotilla weighed and beat up, between the Martin and the shore, without further molesting her, and arrived in safety, soon afterwards, at their station near the mouth of the river.

The force that attacked the Martin, consisted of eight gun-boats and two black-vessels. The latter were slooped of 100 tons each, which had been coasters. Their sides had been raised, heavy beams laid across, and the whole planked in, on the top, on each side, and at the ends; leaving only loopholes for musketry (through which pikas might be used in repelling boarders), and three ports of a side; in these were mounted six long 18-pounders. The covering ex-

tended the whole length of the vessel, and was large enough to contain 60 men, the number stated as the complement of each. The gun-boats were sloop-rigged vessels, averaging about 95 tons, and mounted each a long 32, and a 4-pounder on traversing carriages, with a complement of 35 men, the exact number found on board the prize. Each gun-boat and black-vessel was commanded by an experienced merchant-master; and the whole flotilla by Master-commandant Samuel Angus, of the United States' navy.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of A. C's. note, and to inform him that the favour with which he intended some time ago to grace our columns never reached our desk, or the imps below—as they positively declare. Probably A. C's. memory may retrace.

The thoughts that breathed and words that burned, and if so, we promise our best attention to his 'lost pleiad.'

Our readers will be surprised at the fact, that the sflagers in the environs of Canton, have issued a proclamation against h. m's. plenipotentiary and his countrymen.

It is probable that they have been incited to this novel proceeding by the secret influence of the officers; still the fact is singular and extremely remarkable.

The governor and lieutenant governor of Canton have issued a proclamation to the people, in which they confess their inability to ward off the calamities that lately befell the city; and as the English forces have retired without the Bogue (again the tiger's mouth), they invite the people back to Canton, and instruct them that if the English forces again enter the river, they, the people, are to do what the government with all its means, confessedly could not do—drive the English out; but if the English forces do quietly put themselves outside the Bocca Tigris, not to meddle with them.

The latest news from Can'on, brought by an U. S's. merchant, is, that an Englishman's head is exhibited on a pole inside the city, and the exasperation of the country people against us is beyond description or conception; they appear, from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the other hand, we have heard that the hong have invited the British merchants to return to Canton, and resume business; and Mr. Wildredge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay & Co. and Mr. Murrow, of the house of messrs. Jamieson and How, are residing quietly in old English factory.

The sale of government lots on Hongkong did not come off on Saturday, the preparations not have been completed; it is thought some lots were disposed of yesterday.

As it is the common report that h. m's. plenipotentiary will soon be superseded,—probably before our next day of publication,—we do not think it worth while to remark on the late public notice to h. m's. and h. i. m's. subjects. We shall allow ourselves only one observation: if the Chinese had taken advantage of the delay of 20 days in the payment of nine millions of dollars, granted by h. m's. plenipotentiary, they would have escaped scot-free; for we have heard from several respectable authorities that the British troops, from sickness &c. could not have held possession of the heights to the northward of Canton for ten days longer.

Praised be god, and not our strength for it.

—O go! thy arm was here,  
And not to us, but to thy arm alone  
Ascribe we all

## TRANSLATIONS.

The lit's dogs and all,  
Tray Black, and Sweetheart, see, they bark at me!

PROCLAMATION by the *Jads* of thirty-six villages round Canton, to the English barbarians.

The inhabitants of the provincial city of Canton and of each of the villages and hamlets, clearly proclaim to the English barbarians (as follows).

This proclamation is issued because you have opposed the troops of the celestial dynasty, entered and attacked places in the inner waters; this proves your utter disregard of the laws; and it is also well-known that Elliot and his colleagues are stupid people who wish to change our manners by new-fangled & exotic doctrines; and although we are but small country people, we are still *les enfans* of the emperor, who are respectful of ourselves and of our families & also of our native country, and possess hearts that to the last cherish our fathers & mothers. The defence of our native place and of ourselves and families was first committed to the are of stout and valorous soldiers; but now, being excited and united by one feeling of indignation, why should we trouble the public officers to grasp their spears; for at one war-cry numberless excited hands (men) will gather together.

Whose swords are a thousand, whose bosoms are one, who of themselves will be equal to the slaughter of your hated species.

We are true to the last of our blood and our breath,  
And like reapers descend to the harvest of death.  
Then welcome  
But woe to your kindred and woe to your cause  
Whose China her weapon indignantly draws.

At this moment ye are secretly practising diabolical arts; and, unnaturally profligate as the Che bird, ye have usurped possession of Hongkong, and have hoped to seize the taxes of government. It is authenticated that when ye were at Tinghale, ye debauched men's wives and daughters; and all your proceedings have been lawless. The measure of your crimes and wickedness is full, and how can we, the people of the province, sit still and witness the seizure (of the 5 millions of dollars).—Hitherto we have hidden ourselves, and have not raised our heads; all being on the verge of terror and not in will and determination together united; but henceforth, we have all bound ourselves by a solemn oath; yet being impeded by the peaceful measures of the public officers, we did, for a short time, retire to our different villages, not presuming to join battle.

Hitherto we have practised the sacred precepts that have been handed down to us; and we are perfectly well-versed in the great principles of righteousness; and in the vague and unpractical duty of defending ourselves and families, although we are not much more than a set of blockheads, yet is the will and determination of the multitude in the city—from beginning to end—on all points, without difference or change.

How can it be, think ye, that we have assembled and united merely because ye have arranged your battalia? Now, after the publication of this proclamation, if you still continue morally unawakened, and adhere to your stupidity, and again tread in your old footsteps—we will, forthwith, prepare our lances and tri-forked spears, and forming ourselves into an army of righteousness, with our strategists to form plans and the whole united and exerted strength of our stout and valiant youths—then, when we but once uplift our hands, will the pearly Canton river be tranquilized; for if we form our plans of ambush, then even the very devils themselves will not be able to fathom them: as it is our imperative duty to expel, sweep out, and purify (our land of the English), and thus

prevent a shred of your sails from returning to your country: and thus shall we illustrate to the whole world the gr at principles of righteousness, and further, the black-haired people will be again restored to their original occupations.

Ye, in your depraved, licentious nooks of pleasure, we certainly apprehend, have not yet attained to a thorough knowledge—of our oath and our intentions; it is right, therefore, with speed to disseminate the same to all of your race. Ye are all ordered to obey implicitly, and not involve yourselves in a too late repentance. A special proclamation. 4th moon, 13th day, (June 2.) By J. S. Es. C. R.

We have a copy of the Peking Gazette, containing a report from Yuh, the new imperial commissioner of Chekang, Elap's having been degraded.

The report goes over the threadbare topic of our capture of Tinghue, and proceedings there; and it informs h. i. m. of Yuh's deplaid schemes to entrap the English, by holding out a fair face, inviting them on shore, decoying their ships into shallow waters, &c. We will translate, and publish it in our next number.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

The following is a brief statement of the late important affairs, drawn up by a caterer for the Chinese public. It is interesting as it shows the ideas prevalent among the bulk of the people regarding what so recently took place, and is on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sent up to court, however, will be widely different from this.

On the first day of the present (4th) moon—during the third watch (Friday 21st May 11 a 1 midnight) the great generals, Yihshan &c. ordered the officers and soldiers from every encampment to take fire-rafts and fire-ships, and attack the rebellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taiwongkoo (Macao passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned—seven devil's imps (foreigners) were taken alive—several tens of them were killed and a part of the company's house was destroyed. The gate of the city were kept most strictly shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in.

On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 o'clock—the devil's imps embarked on board a

\* Probably alluding, to the U. S. ship *Morrison's*, boat's crew.

fire-ship (Nemesis, steamer) and sailed up to Neisheng (near Tangpoo) where they made use of fire-arrows (rockets) and great guns with which they attacked and smashed Neisheng, and burned several tens of carrying vessels.

On the 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May) the devils were early off the *Pai-tze* creek, where they seized and carried off several passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the troops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on the Leipoonty, or Shamen fort—the Hockhyapouty or Dutch folly—and all along the side of the river. They used their fire-arrows, with which they burned several hundreds of houses, shops, and sheds belonging to the inhabitants on the banks of the river—on the eastern, southern, and western quarters outside the city walls. The fire lasted uninterruptedly for two days.

On the fifth day of the moon (Tuesday 25th May) they landed above Neisheng, and marched straight towards the great northern gate—where they attacked & captured the square fort and the round fort—then directing their course to the small northern gate—they burned an encampment.

On the 6th day (Wednesday 26th May) they attacked and burned the Tangpooty (French folly), and using their fire-arrows they burned all the custom houses and chop houses along the banks of the river. Thus, whether by land or by water, the devil's imps took possession of all (our strong places.) Towards evening, the hongmerchants and linguists begged his worship, Ys, the Kwangchowfoo, to meet Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited seven days, within which the full amount was to be paid, when his war-ships should afterwards leave the Bocca Tigris; and he also insisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the great general (Yihshan) has consented to the payment of the stipulated sum of six millions, and on the 7th day (Thursday 27th May) he delivered one million to account. Regarding the question of the territory; we must wait till he has made a due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his commands—when he will be able finally to decide.

Thus on the 8th day (Friday 28th May) the city gates were again opened, and people allowed to pass out and in.

The Canton Court Kalendar (a daily paper announcing the visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant governor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside

city &c. &c. &c.) is very silent regarding the perilous situation in which the provincial city was so lately placed. Indeed, during the time the English were on the heights, it is much curtailed in dimensions, apparently that not being a time to receive or pay visits of ceremony. The following are all the particulars we have been able to glean from it that in the slightest degree have allusion to us.

4th moon 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May.)  
Tung, the Numkoy magistrate, and Chia Eke, his assistant, daily petitioned the governor, stating that on the 2nd day (Saturday) the English foreigners had fired off their great guns just at the Taiping gate (city gate nearest the factories) by which they had set fire to a place called *sun tun*, and burned upwards of twenty dwelling houses and several tens of sheds and tanka houses. The fire had not extended farther.

4th moon 9th day (Saturday 29th May.)  
Lokang, assistant Pwanyu magistrate, petitioned the governor, stating that outside the Ning tsing gate (not far from the French folly) a fire had broken out, which had extended to the foot of the bridge at the Smau tung gate (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped. Upwards of twenty houses had been destroyed.

4th moon 11th day (Monday 31st May.)  
Ting E Ko, chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Yen yun sze (or salt commissioner) petitioned the governor, stating, what he had lent five hundred thousand taels of silver out of his said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Haque the security merchant) and others. (Quere, are not the salt duties paid in inferior specie?)

4th moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd June.)  
Lee Shoo kee, keeper of the Kwang fong treasury, petitioned the lieutenant governor, begging for the keys of the western treasury, and on the same day restored the said keys. (The sum abstracted is not specified.)

4th moon 15th day (Saturday 5th June.)  
The governor, Ke, and the lieutenant governor, E, left their palaces and went to the western hill to wait upon the great rebel-quelling general, Yihshan, and his colleague, Lungwan, and to see them off on their journey. After this they went to inspect the different forts, which finished they returned to their respective courts, and transacted public business. And on an accompanying slip of red paper it is stated, that on the above date (6th June) the generals Yihshan and Lungwan shifted their camp to Kin shan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fulsan.

#### Statement of the export of tea to Great Britain from the outer anchorages of China from 1st July 1840 to the reopening of the trade, and since the reopening of the trade to

Date.	Ship's name.	Destination.	Batavia.	Congo.	Capet.	Singap.	H. Mary.	Pekos.	Orange Pekos.	Anko.	Twanlay.	Hyson.	Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gun- powder.	Imperial.	Slit.	Black.	Green.	Total.
Amount of tea cargoes exported from July 1840 to April 1841.																				
Shipments after the reopening of the trade, in April 1841.																				
April 10	Java	London	—	633519	9390	30705	10424	—	—	9137	22391	—	—	—	2717	2215	—	691363	3976	727123
10	Herald	Leith	—	293041	—	10229	—	—	22748	—	323	—	—	1141	2693	2306	—	23313	14557	310573
10	Westbrook	Liverpool	—	30670	5630	—	—	—	21223	—	7303	—	—	13526	—	—	—	332225	20331	351153
17	Scotland	Glyde	—	402300	13230	7519	—	—	—	—	—	5417	—	—	—	—	—	423219	5417	428636
20	Mellish	London	38438	333322	3347	16032	—	21345	8711	5891	—	—	2143	3421	1274	15305	13941	454923	35490	499116
20	Clifford	London	18040	538419	1279	30077	—	18751	9291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	605757	—	605757
22	Dartmouth	London	—	708932	8430	—	—	—	37225	—	—	—	37303	—	—	—	—	733390	37403	820033
23	Kingston	Dublin [see]	—	576321	303352	—	—	—	—	—	—	25045	—	—	12235	1070	1032	607273	39451	616794
24	Doe of Clarence	Corkford.	—	279932	7861	31424	—	14913	—	—	—	—	32423	—	—	—	—	333783	32423	386203
24	Orleans	London	—	635409	5561	—	—	—	57949	—	—	—	93190	4297	43715	7914	6311	128000	154393	827475
24	Premier	London	—	401501	11230	72843	37069	17781	45073	—	—	—	30029	—	657	21179	18190	66947	63726	656153
25	Mary Catherine	London	—	417015	9234	—	—	—	—	—	—	23385	—	—	—	—	—	427147	23335	454094
25	Ann Laing	London	—	426211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14497	10133	423211	22630	412341
25	St. George	London	—	275711	6155	—	—	—	—	—	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	983908	—	238329
May 1	Charlotte	London	—	426680	—	1153	—	4971	8657	—	—	—	4171	—	15012	4721	—	440713	94814	455527
1	Eliza	London	—	746328	17440	73445	—	28878	8335	—	—	11216	—	—	6153	4235	—	874330	21674	890343
7	Chebar	Cape for Ord	—	290682	62108	—	—	1659	—	—	—	23290	6085	—	40783	7204	5424	363537	83353	440163
7	Monarch	Leith	41438	500771	6888	7554	2453	10391	3233	13610	7199	—	—	—	3090	2107	2187	667933	30909	697935
7	Recovery	Bristol	40325	518778	3940	7780	7230	19067	—	—	—	37944	15342	—	5324	3639	4185	597330	66787	661017
7	Minerva	Clyde	31420	304019	3504	3928	—	4303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476623	—	476623
8	Julius Caesar	London	—	730914	2761	—	—	69714	—	—	—	61900	14344	—	47509	7435	4673	796349	135049	832174
8	James Erving	Clyde	—	254635	—	4100	—	13006	—	—	—	6721	4957	—	5741	2390	2333	276411	4754	283395
9	Anna Maria	London	—	181111	45916	—	—	—	—	—	—	6123	6345	—	27201	1921	1549	62702	151635	378392
June 1	Bella Marina	London	—	482247	33011	—	—	8634	30735	63072	—	—	—	—	14973	14093	11341	541187	104259	648449
10	Port William	London	—	129573	43323	1321	31608	13072	93067	10242	33303	3910	7609	—	2138	3235	94939	1446070	175730	1622302
13	Scotley Castle	London	—	1395539	42081	32156	32445	55609	73100	623	19063	77575	—	—	7241	6157	5519	924624	71944	907670
13	Francis Smith	London	—	774143	59021	—	—	29737	67947	—	—	21520	27511	3191	10823	20672	14334	253378	80485	334093
1	Laidenbo	Liverpool	—	212492	8003	1229	—	1707	11041	7637	52552	1934	—	—	—	—	—	360753	84384	451280
1	Ivanhoe	London	—	372595	—	—	—	8193	—	—	—	20119	5391	—	—	—	—	360753	84384	451280
Amity	London	—	21924	247009	7074	5320	1006	11634	13303	2225	10222	10519	—	—	37616	24839	7344	373905	90621	473516
Emma	London	—	321075	4090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	80675	40304	—	—	—	368259	173533	500100
D. of Lancaster	London	—	442394	23590	14733	—	—	—	—	—	—	10222	33840	1576	12563	16933	14977	407590	184905	690504
Sanderson	London	—	343206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343005	89457	372452
Aden	Liverpool	—	283220	16100	—	—	—	6000	1934	6090	35312	1293	1829	—	—	—	—	933300	56464	346163
Earl of Clare	London	—	823528	32844	4569	—	—	13876	—	—	—	25433	73293	1045	5657	1432	491	945489	336863	1261452

Cargoes of several ships not yet despatched estimated at

24165120 30333402 47450822 146056



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**VOL. 14**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1841.**

**NO. 25.**


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.




**THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING.**  
346 tons, J. A. ROUCE, commander. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co**  
Macao, 22nd June, 1941.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE KITTY**, Captain WILLIE, will  
 have early despatch. For freight  
 apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**T**HE A. 1. bark AGNES, captain Cum-  
 ings will have quick dispatch, the  
 greater part of the freight being engaged.  
 For freight apply to  
 Macao, 5th June, 1841. **BELL & Co.**

 **FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE BOMBAY CASTLE,** Captain  
BAXTER to have early despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR SALE OR CHARTER**  
**THE** Full rigged Clipper Brig JANE  
 under English colours, of about 230  
 Tons Register new measurement; is a very  
 fast sailer and of very light draft of water; built as  
 a Quarters by an English shipwright for a Man of War  
 for which she is particularly well adapted, having great  
 draught room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed,  
 and can be delivered immediately. Apply to  
**GIDEON, N.Y.E., Jr.**  
 Maceo, May 31st, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER  
TO ANY PORT.**  
**T**HE Ship "JAMES LAING," Captain  
FRITCHARD, 419 Tons per Register.  
Apply to **A. A. DE MELLO,**  
Wharf, 24th May, 1841.

**FOR SALE,  
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner  
"JOVEN CORINA" of 103 Tons.  
Apply to **J. V. JORGE**  
Macon, 17th May 1941.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE or COMPANY, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

W. W. DALE.  
D. B. BROWN & Co.

Macao, 22nd Jan., 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Just arrived by the Spanish brig **LACAYEN**, a quantity of Europe 1-liter paper, and Manila Cigars of *de. superior* in boxes of 1000 and 500 each.  
Apply to  
**P. DE LAZ VERA**  
At the office of **D. G. Yauertagosa**.  
Sanc. de. Jan. 1881

[illegible]

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
On Wednesday next, the 13th inst., (in private session) JOHN SMITH begs respectfully to inform his constituents of Maine, that personally at 12 o'clock, he will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the above-named building, etc. of the Lane Billings Theatre.  
Amateur, and lovers of singing are particularly invited to the sale.

**PUBLIC AU FIEN.**  
JNO. C. SMITH, beg respectfully to intimate to the Public that he will sell, some time early next month, (of which due notice will be given) if not previously disposed of by private contract, the fine and fast sailing Mexican Schooner "PRIMAVERA" of 845 tons or thereabouts now at anchor in the Macao Roads, well found in stores, and repaired in 1867. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**  
**NOTICE**—On FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, **HOCKER & LANK**, will sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC Auction, without reserve,  
84 H. reals Salt Beef.  
50,000 lbs Ship Biscuit.  
" Soap.  
38 Jars Manila Canebrs.  
30 " do Chocolate.  
30 Tea Spanish do.  
100 Cans of Gin.  
8 Casks do.  
500 Dozen of Brandy.  
20 Cask do.  
18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.  
10 Do Manila Rum.  
20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.  
50 Sup-rior Sherry.  
50 " Mad-rira.  
50 " B-w.  
120 " Porter.  
16 Jars Hog Lard.

**NOTICE.**—THE interest, and responsibility of Thos. Fox, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.

**STRAUCHAN & Co.**  
Manila, 1st May, 1841

**N**OTICE.—Just received in the City of Palacca and  
Harrington, and for sale on moderate terms :  
Taylor's superior Sherry, in plants and quarts.  
do do Port. *(dressed cava)*  
Boo's Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5  
Pickled Herrings in small kegs.  
Bengal Sealing Wax  
Bengal and English Soap.  
Apply to  
JNO. SMITH.  
Macao, 5th June, 1841.  
Of Stores, &c., of every description, always on hand  
for sale.

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** T the Godowns of the undersigned, just landed from the "JAMES LAING,"  
 Rough Spars for lower Masts.  
 Shrouthing Copper and Nails.  
 Coir Rope and Canvas.  
 Small Anchors and Chains.  
 Paints and Paint oil.  
 Turpentine.  
 Calcutta Bottled Beer.  
 Brown and Pale Sherry.  
 Brandy.  
 Gin.  
 Salt Beef and Pork.  
 English Hams.  
 Manila Cigars do. and No. Superior.  
 Macao, 26th May, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

**NOTICE.**—Messrs. THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per Rivalpaz: Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Salted Water, Hock, Currants, Raisins. Apply to **BERNARD de LEMOS**,—at Gamboa, or **D. BASTOS**,—Ponte R-de.

**SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.**  
One plain chest containing, one Tea service 1 coffee  
set, Caneon, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup, Sugar  
box, Egg stand, Forks of silver, Spoons of do., Ladles  
of do., Ac. Ac. all of modern pattern, also one  
English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, imported  
with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other  
valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by  
S. P. DA SILVA.

**FACTORY AND SHIP STORES**  
Coir Bags; Macramé; Pallets; white lead in  
bags, Mack do. in do. in do.: Linseed oil all in

three dozen bottles each; Bass's, Alsop's and Hodgsons  
Beer in cases six doz bottles each; Havana Cigars in half  
and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for  
lamps; Sandwich Island nut oil, for sale at the godowns  
of **F. P. DA SILVA.**  
Rue de Baram para praia Manducos;  
Macao 10th May 1881.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on D-matrage on moderate terms. The anchorage until June being in Macao Roads—is the Typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain HACKETT on board the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or of Capt. SAN JUAN on board the Spanish Brig "ESAYO," or of

**INNIS, FLETCHER & Co,**  
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

**F**OR SALE.—American BEE and PORK in Barrels  
ROUGH STUCK STICKS, of 32 feet and under, just  
loaded ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE & Co. Calcutta**, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

**PAYNE & Co's.** Choice assorted nickles 1 dozen cases  
Bengal Club Chutnee  
Ezennore of Chutnee  
Curry paste  
Curry powder  
Tandoor sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish  
Milk punch  
Lime juice  
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
Chilli vinegar, in pints  
Plain vinegar, in quarts  
Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters  
Veal Broth do do  
Mutton do do  
Dried herbs  
Delicious pickled ox tongues in tins of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
Do Pork Brawn, in tins  
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters packed in bags  
do do do

Apply to  
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Mouakong**  
Macao: 31. May. 1841

**SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.**—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a peck, deliverable in the roads. Muster may be seen at  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE**—A few casks of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior. Gray drillings, striped. Whangoes. Apply to Ma-no, 26th April, 1811. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.

**THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDER-SIGNED.**

Calcutta Beer in bottle 64 per dozen, *ex Felton*  
 Hodgson's Beer in Wood.  
 Elliot's and Taylor's **Pale Ale** @ 20 per Hhd.  
 do. do. **Stout** " 25 " do.  
 PORT WINE " 6 to 10 per dozen.  
 SHERRY " 6 to 12 " do.  
 CLARET " " " do.  
 RUGELAS " " " do.  
 PALE BRANDY " " " do.  
 CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases Sp. drs. 16 per dozen.  
 Massé & Co. make in Burgundy and half Burgundy in do.

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

**FOR SALE.**—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Rice at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila bridges, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to  
 Deco 22nd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Rojas.

**FOR SALE**—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Felter, Lead in Sheets Manila, Rope of different sizes, Manila Chains and Ropes etc. Apply to  
**IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,**  
at J. V. Jorge, Esq's Office.  
• **Macao, 8th March, 1911.**

**FOR SALE.**  
At the Godowns of the undersigned; the following  
Staves in the original packages, just landed on  
shipment.  
3 cases SAUCE CURRY, each, 8 dozen each.

1 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.  
2 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
3 do. Tinned BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.  
100 Eggs BUTTER do. 20 lbs. each.  
A large assortment of SARDINES, consisting of Duke of  
Glenorfer's, N.E. & S.E. MACKENZIE'S, HAZARD, HAZARD,  
CONDIMENT, SPICED SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not  
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned goods are  
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.  
CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6  
27 " White Duck Light  
27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1  
do. do. do. 7  
Superior White Duck Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5  
White Duck.  
White Drill.

### From the Chinese Repository for May.

CHUAN ARCHIPELAGO. Sailing directions  
derived from nautical surveys, made by  
H. B. M.'s squadron in 1840—41.

(Continued from the No. 24, page 148.)

**Tinghae 定海.** The harbor of Tinghae is difficult  
of access and agrees, owing to the strong tides and  
narrow passages. The best entrance is, that round  
Tower hill, and between Bell and Tea islands, in which  
no hidden dangers have been found.

**Tower hill passage.** The course for vessels intending  
to enter by this passage, will be west by north 8 miles  
from Ketow p. int. The depth of water in this part of  
the passage varies from 35 to 110 fathoms, and no an-  
choring ground is to be found unless close to the shore.  
Vessels, therefore, not having sufficient tide to carry  
them round Tower hill, or wind enough to stem the  
current, should remain at anchor to the eastward of  
Round about island, or in the neighborhood of Single  
shan. If possible the time of starting should be so ar-  
ranged as to obtain the first of the ebb after rounding  
Tower hill. After having rounded Tower hill, Tea island  
may be steered for. The depth of water between Tower  
hill and Bell island varies from 30 to 40 fathoms. On  
the northwest side of Tower hill a bank extends a cable's  
length from the shore with 3 to 4 fathoms on it. Spring  
tides set at the rate of 3 to 12 knots; and vessels, in light  
winds, should be careful that they are not set into the  
archipelago between Tea and Elephant islands, where  
the channels are narrow, and the water deep with foul  
ground.

**Anchorages between Bell and Tea islands.** Between  
Bell and Tea islands good anchorage will be found in  
10 to 12 fathoms. Ships intending to remain here should  
not open the channel between Bell island and Chusan,  
as the tides are stronger and the ground looser. Proved  
line from thence to the inner harbor of Tinghae, another  
anchorage will be found on the Chusan shore. A  
sunk rock, with 21 fathoms upon it at low water, lies  
due south of a small hillock in the valley, and 24 cables  
from the shore.

**Anchorages on Chusan shore.** Opposite to a canal  
port, and deep water between it and the shore. The  
tides are irregular at this anchorage, but it is convenient  
for watering. In light winds vessels should avoid the  
strength of the ebb, when passing through the channel  
between Tea and Guard-house island, which otherwise  
is liable to set them through the Strait or Southern  
Passage. A ledge of rocks extends off the northeast  
extremity of Tea island 1 cable. It is steep to, and  
between the islands 40 fathoms will be found.

**Middle Ground.** After passing Guard-house island it  
is necessary to steer for Macleod's Island, in order to  
avoid the Middle Ground, which has two feet in its  
shoalest part. The 3rd fathoms line extends within 24  
cables of the latter island, and Tower hill on with the  
slope upon the south rise of Tea island will keep you in  
4 fathoms, or not to open the Strait or Southern  
Passage, with the north end of Macleod's Island.

The middle ground is situated at the western extremity  
of the harbor. On all but the western edge the water  
shoals suddenly. The passage between it and Chusan is  
1 cable wide, with 19 to 14 fathoms. Between  
Guard-house island and it, the channel is 1 cable broad.

**South passage.** The South, or Strait, passage lies  
between Deer and Elephant islands. Two sunken rocks  
lie near the outer edge of the channel, which narrow it to 12  
cables. It should never be attempted without a commanding  
breeze. The tides in the vicinity of the sunken  
rocks flow from three channels, forming eddies which  
render a ship, in light winds, totally unmanageable.  
Intending to enter this passage, the course from Round  
about island is northwest by north 44 miles.

**Elephant island** is remarkable for a curious crag near  
the summit, and cannot be mistaken. The tide or wind  
notwithstanding to go into the harbor, anchorage will be found  
about of it in 16 to 18 fathoms water; the bottom is  
green and not good holding ground. Beyond Round  
about island, which is a small tidal lying to the northeast of  
Elephant island, the water deepens from 25 to 34 fathoms,  
until you arrive at the southern rock, which has 12  
fathoms on it at low water. The marks for it are the  
Cap rock, or with the middle of Kintong, N. 75° W.,  
and the peak of the hill near the southern shore, be-  
tween Trumbull and Sarah Galley islands; it is S. 63° E., a cable from the Black rock, and N. 75° E., 12  
cables from the ledge extending off the island to the  
southeast of Tea island.

The South passage lies due south of it 12 cables. The  
marks for which are 2 cables on the east side, and  
the Black rock's north extremity on with the south part

of the Cap; it bears from the former N. 63° E., 24  
cables; it has 9 feet of low water. This patch is about  
30 feet by 20, the water deepens suddenly on all sides  
of it.

To avoid these dangers, the best direction is to keep  
the western shore on board, taking care to avoid the  
ledge of rocks which extends three quarters of a cable  
from the island south of the Cap and Black rock, the  
latter is steep to; at this part of the channel the bottom  
is rocky and the depth very irregular. Having rounded  
Sarah Galley island, steer for Macleod's M., which may  
be rounded close to, to avoid the Middle Ground, the  
marks for which have been already given, in the direction  
of Tower hill passage.

**Inner harbor.** The inner harbor of Tinghae is formed  
by the coast of Chusan on the north, Trumbull and  
Macleod's islands on the south, Grave island and the  
Beacon rock on the east, Guard-house and Tea islands  
to the west. It is 24 cables wide and 5 cables long, the  
depth of water varies from 4 to 6 fathoms; at the eastern  
extremity, in a patch of rocks with two fathoms, lying S.  
55° W., 1 cable from the Beacon rock, which may be  
avoided by keeping the Chusan shore on board until  
Sarah Galley is open by Trumbull.

**Deer island passage.** The inner harbor also may be  
entered from the eastward by passing between Deer and  
Sarah Galley islands, which are 1 cable apart. The  
Beacon rock, to the northeast of Sarah Galley, may be  
passed close on either side. The Chusan shore may then  
be steered for, keeping 1 cable to the eastward of  
Grave island, and then the harbor Beacon rock upon  
with Grave island it may be steered for; pass between it  
and Chusan, and keep the Chusan shore on board until  
Sarah Galley island is shut in with Trumbull. This  
passage is superior to the South or Strait passage, as  
although in some parts it is only 12 to 14 cable wide,  
the limits are always marked, except off the northeast  
end of Deer island, from whence a spit extends 1 cable  
northerly. It is also the only passage into the harbor,  
in which the flood tide is in your favor all the way.

**Anchorages between Trumbull and Sarah Galley.** There  
is good anchorage ground between Sarah Galley and  
Trumbull islands, in 8 to 10 fathoms. A spit extends  
from the southeast extremity of the latter, the 3 fathoms  
line being 3 cables from the shore. By keeping the  
south end of Macleod's Island open of the summit of Tea  
island it will be avoided.

**Suburbs.** The suburbs called Tsoolow 衛頭 on

tain many houses, forming a long street, running parallel  
to the beach. To the east, and close to the water's edge,  
is a small hill, with a temple or joss-house on it (the  
mark for the south rock) 125 feet high.

The level ground intersected by canals extends 12 miles  
to the westward, where it is terminated by a ridge of hills  
642 feet high, extending down to the beach, upon which  
are 3 houses, 2 round and 1 square; the 1st is 595  
feet high, and also one of the marks for the south rock.  
Westerly from this suburb the level ground extends 1.1  
mile, a ridge of hills 450 feet high runs down to the coast,  
forming two points. There are also 3 houses on this  
ridge, the central one is 323.7 feet above mean tide level.

The latitude of the eastern of these points (the one  
opposite Guard-house island) was ascertained to be  
30° 0' 20" N. and its longitude 129° 5' 16" E.

The variation of the compass was 3° 33' E. in 1840;  
and high water, on full and change days, 1 hour before  
the moon's transit.

Rise and fall of the tide 12 feet and 6 inches.  
Scarcely any change takes place in the depth of the water  
three quarters of an hour previous and subsequent to high  
water. At low water the change in the depth occurred  
more rapidly. Ordinary tides rise and fall from 5 to 7  
feet.

In all the channels, generally speaking, the change in  
the direction of the stream does not alter until 14. 40m  
after the change has taken place in the depth. In the  
inner harbor, and along the coast of Chusan, the flood  
comes from the eastward; at the outer anchorage, off the  
Elephant, from the southeast; between Bell and Tea  
islands, ships stand round level to the northward. The  
strength of the tide varies from 2 to 24 knots. Strong  
breezes from the northward materially affect the rise and  
fall, the range in two consecutive days being sometimes  
2 feet and 6 inches.

**Chusan.** The island Chusan (or Cheowshan 舟山)

so called from its supposed resemblance to a boat) is 51.5  
miles in circumference. Its extreme length being 28.5  
miles; it lies in a north-west and south-east direction.  
The greatest breadth in any part is 10.5 miles. From  
the beach at Tinghae to the northern shore, the distance  
is 7 miles. Towards the eastern end of the island it  
becomes narrower, never however being under 4.1 miles.

The city of Tinghae is a walled town 1.8 mile in  
circumference, situated 5 cables from the beach. There  
are four entrances situated at each of the cardinal points,  
which are through double walled gateways at right  
angles to one another. The span of the outer one is 7  
feet and 6 inches, and 9 feet high. The city wall is 14  
feet and 6 inches high, surrounded by a parapet 4 feet  
and 6 inches. The width of the wall is 13 feet, and it is  
surged 12 feet. The southern face runs east and west.  
The waters flow north and south. The east face north  
350 yards and then southward. The northern face is  
irregular. On the northeast side the city is overlooked  
by a hill, part of which is inclosed by the wall. A canal  
23 feet wide and 3 feet deep nearly encircles the city  
and enters it near the south gate. A canal and paved  
foot path communicate with the suburbs, but the principal  
means of communication with the sea is by a canal  
further to the east.

There are three other connected ports in the island,  
viz. Shinkien sin, (Shin-kangung), Ching-shang (Shang-shang),  
and Chuan.

**Shinkien sin, 沈家門 or Shing-shang.** This is  
situated at the southeast extremity of the island. The  
town is situated at the water's edge, and is a miserable  
semblance of huts. The principal occupation of the  
inhabitants is fishing. About 35 junks, of 100 tons  
burthen, and carrying from 20 to 25 men, with 200  
smaller boats, each containing 5 men, are employed for  
this purpose. The harbor is formed by the island of  
Looken (which is divided into six islands at high water),  
and is 1 cable wide, with 4 to 5 fathoms about the  
town. The southwest extremity lies between Looken and  
Takan, and has not more than 14 fathoms at low water.  
A reef and mud spit extend easterly from Takan one  
cable, and the mud extends westerly from Looken 44  
cables.

[To be continued.]

## BOMBAY.

## Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Times Office, 9th May, 1841.

The Cleopatra steamer, lieut. T. Webb, com-  
mander, came into harbour yesterday at 8 o'clock  
P. M.

The Great Liverpool brought on from Malta  
the P. and O. company's steamer Lotus, for the  
conveyance of passengers between Aife and  
Cairo, she is 36 tons burthen, 24 horse power  
and draws 2 ft. 5 in. water, and is said to be  
capable of accommodating 60 passengers. It is  
generally thought by those conversant with the  
navigation of the Nile, that she will not answer.  
May 3.—Spoke the H. C. S. frigate Auckland  
sir James Carnac felt himself much better, all  
the rest of the party quite well.

A report has reached Surz that Dr. Weeks  
had died at Malta, of dysentery.

## EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Mail, April 4.)

The overland mail from India via Marseilles  
of February reached London on 10th March,  
bringing advices to the following dates:—

China, Chusan 24th Nov.	Calcutta	22nd Jan.
— Macao 18th Dec.	Malacca	23rd "
Singapore 31st "	Ceylon	16th "
Bombay	1st February.	

That portion of the mail via Falmouth, brought  
by the Great Liverpool, reached London on 13th  
March.

The steamer Great Liverpool, with the mail  
of the 31st March, left Falmouth for Malta and  
Alexandria on the 2d April.

Rear-admiral sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., has  
been appointed to succeed admiral Elliot in the  
East India command, is to proceed to Bombay  
overland, early in May, accompanied by his  
secretary Mr. B. Chimand. The Cornwallis, 72,  
is to be commissioned for sir William's flag, and  
to sail from Plymouth with all practicable  
despatch.

Viscount Jocelyn, who has recently returned  
from India, is about to be united to the beautiful  
lady Fanny Cowper.

The Vernon, 50, captain Walpole, is ready for  
sea, and probably will sail for the East India.

It is reported that sir Richard Jenkins, K. C.,  
is to accept the Chiltern hundreds, and retire  
from parliament, and that lord Clive is to be  
brought forward in his stead.

We believe that col. Caulfield has signified to  
his friends in this country his intention of becom-  
ing a candidate for the East India direction on  
some future occasion.

The candidates for the seat in the East India  
direction, vacant by the death of Mr. John  
Forbes, are major-general Robertson, W. H. C.  
Plowden, esq., and major Oliphant. The elec-  
tion takes place on the 14th April, when five ex-  
directors will be returned as a matter of course.

The unworthy manner in which col. Denie  
has been treated by the authorities in India has  
created much surprise. The matter has been  
taken up by the India news and other publica-  
tions with great spirit, and there is now every  
reason to believe that the gallant services of this  
distinguished officer will be publicly rewarded.

Pending lord Auckland's approval of the  
charter of the incorporation, the directors are  
proceeding with the organization of the bank of  
Asia, under a deed of settlement, and are pre-  
paring to enter on money transactions between  
England, India and China. It is said the day  
of opening will shortly be announced, after  
which no shares will be issued at par.

The history of India, by the hon. Mountstuart  
Ephinstone, vols. 1 and 2, has been published.



by Murray. These volumes conduct the history of India, through the Hindoo and Mahomedan periods, to the extinction of the Mogul empire. A second publication, we presume, will comprise the victories and settlements of the British. As far as it has gone, we find this book entitled to unreserved commendation.

A report was in circulation some days since that Lord Serton had been appointed governor-general of India, and that he was selected in preference to the other aspirants, the Marquis of Normansby, the earl of Lichfield, and viscount Ponsonby. The rumour, it is scarcely necessary to say, has been contradicted.

A memorial has been addressed to the proprietors of East India stock, moving them to the adoption of measures in order to secure "a reduction of duty on East India silk pieces goods, particularly the manufactures of Bengal Corras, Chuppahs and Bandannoes." The abstract justice of such a reduction is undeniable, but we much doubt that it is at this moment expedient to raise the opposition of British manufacturers, especially as the grievance complained of is not as oppressive as upon articles of produce, for if India has not profit on the manufactured, it has on the raw material.

Early in the last month we learned the disastrous news of a large Indianman having been wrecked off Cape Spriel, with a considerable loss of life. The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 23d February says:—"On the night of Sunday, the 14th instant, the British Indianman, Heroine, from China, bound to London, was totally lost near Azyle, not far from Cape Spriel. Out of 60 persons on board, about 34 are believed to have perished, principally Laacars. The vessel is a complete wreck; and it is feared that no part of her valuable cargo can be saved, though every measure is taking to effect that desirable object, as well as to afford the necessary protection on the coast. Her majesty's agent and consul-general hastened from Tangier to the wreck, to render personally all the aid in his power.

The Royal Tar, which has since arrived at Falmouth from the Peninsula, has brought from Gibraltar the 1st mate and 4 of the crew who were saved from the wreck of the Heroine, recently lost near Tangier, where the captain remains. The Heroine went to pieces owing to the violent surf on the coast, caused by strong westerly gales. The consul-general, Mr. Hay, remained near the spot nearly a fortnight under a tent, with the view of affording his personal assistance and protection at the salvage, had the weather and other circumstances been favourable for that object.

The East India company have raised the interest of their bonds from 3 to 3½ per cent, a measure which would appear to be needlessly deferred, as it was obvious from the state of the money-market that they would only circulate at a large discount, and thus lose the preference they have usually obtained, as a deposit of capital for temporary investment, for which purpose in times past, they have often stood on an equal footing with exchequer bills. This change of system has partly arisen from the conditions under which the last issue of bonds was made, obliging the company to give a notice of 12 months previous to any reduction of the interest, and they seem to have held it politic, therefore, to try the strength of the market as long as possible, before incurring an additional charge for interest, of which it would take them so long a time to relieve themselves if they found that they had exceeded the market value.

At the Levee, on the 25th March, captain Douglas, late commander of the Cambridge, merchant ship, was presented to the queen by viscount Palmerston, when her majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The case of capt. Douglas is one of which this great maritime nation may well be proud. It is thus stated by a demi-official publication:—"Capt. Douglas arrived at Singapore, the peaceful master of a merchant ship, but, hearing there the condition in which capt. Elliot and other British subjects in China were then placed by the oppressive conduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, he at once got rid of his cargo, purchased some 32 pounders, doubled his crew, laid in a good store of ammunition, and gallantly set sail for the Can-

ton river; and all this he did entirely on his own personal responsibility. In his short passage from Singapore not a moment was lost in working his willing crew at the guns. He entered the Canton river, cleared for action, and gallantly took his station inside the valuable fleet of British merchant ships there lying at anchor. There happened to be no vessel of war in the Canton river at that moment, but captain Douglas was alone sufficient to afford protection. He repelled all assaults, but he was unfortunately severely wounded in the attack upon the Chinese junks at Kow-Loon, on the 5th of September, 1839. Well, when British vessels of war did arrive, it necessarily followed that the gallant mission of capt. Douglas was at an end; but we have not yet done with this captain Douglas. On the arrival of the British vessels of war, he fell back into the merchant seaman, and proposals were actually made to him by some American captains for the purchase of his 32-pounders. 'No,' said captain Douglas, 'you want those guns to sell them again to the Chinese, but I'd rather chuck them overboard than sell you one of them.' Captain Douglas has been reimbursed his expenses for his gallant conduct in the Canton river, and the crew of the Cambridge have received remunerations on the following scale:—To captain Douglas himself has been awarded 2,000*l.*; to the first officer 100*l.*; to the second 80*l.*; to the third and fourth, each, 50*l.*; to the surgeon and purser, each, 30*l.*; to the warrant officers, 40*l.* each for those engaged in the action of Kow-Loon, and 30*l.* each for those not engaged; to seamen in action 8*l.*, to those not in action 4*l.*; while two seamen who have been severely wounded are allowed 20*l.* each. It is an interesting feature in this affair, that it is the (only) instance of an officer of a private-merchant ship receiving the order of knighthood for his services, although officers in the East India company's service have been known to receive that distinction. In the city this acknowledgement of valuable services is regarded with much satisfaction; in the first place, because it is thought the occasion was a most fitting one for conferring the honour; in the second, because it is hoped that a precedent is established according to which similar services may be similarly rewarded.

We understand Mr. A. Rogers has addressed another letter to lord Seymour on the subject of our India commerce, of which we give the substance of the most important heads:—

The equalization of the duties between east and west India sugar and rum having been conceded, it would be necessary in order to carry that measure fairly out—

To allow east India sugar and rum to be imported into and removed from all warehousing ports and places in Great Britain and Ireland where west India sugar and rum are warehoused;

To allow east India rum to be shipped as stores with the same privileges as west India. B.O. 4 Dec. 1836. 6 Geo. IV. c. 80, s. 100 and 151.

To levy the same duties on east and west India spirits when imported into the colonies, and to grant to both the same privileges in respect to direct importation and drawback on re-exportation.

**TOBACCO.**—Asking for a reduction of duty on this article, not only on the ground that 3*l.* per lb. more is charged on east India than on tobacco from British possessions in America, but like wise because it is the practice to give some preference to goods the produce of British possessions over foreign goods; whereas the existing duty, which is levied on weight and not ad valorem, falls heavier upon the inferior East India than on the superior American tobacco, thus acting as a direct discouragement to the former and holding out a bonus to the foreigner.

Asking that the order in council, promised to be passed by Mr. Labouchere, for equalizing duties in the colonies on east India and the goods from other British possessions, be speedily carried out.

Asking that Mr. Labouchere's principle of fixing a maximum rate of 10 per cent on importation of foreign goods into the colonies, be established in respect to the importation of goods from British India into England.

Asking that the produce of our tributary and dependent states, being substantially under our

government in India, be admitted to common fiscal privileges in relation to Great Britain and her colonies.

Asking that Indian vessels be hereafter permitted to trade to all her majesty's possessions abroad, under the same regulations as they at present trade within the limits of the company's charter.

N. B.—By the term "Colonies" is meant her majesty's possessions abroad.

#### SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**FRANCE AND THE ALLIED POWERS.**—We have the pleasure of stating, with reference to the Eastern question, that every difficulty has been removed, and that Franco-Russia has become a party to a new treaty, to which the powers who signed the treaty of July are also parties. The relations of amity and unrestrained intercourse between England and France, so essential to the interest of both nations, and with which the continued peace of Europe is bound up, are again fully restored. Long may they be maintained unimpaired! This new treaty is extremely simple in its nature. It has for its basis, and, indeed, solely consists of, a distinct regulation of the permanent object of the fourth article of the treaty of July, by which the ships of the European powers are to enter the Dardanelles, in the event of Ibrahim's army marching towards Constantinople. The entrance of the ships of those powers under such circumstances was declared by the treaty of July to be an extreme measure dependent on the contingency we have stated, and was not to be hereafter drawn into a precedent, of which any one of the subscribing parties could take advantage for other purposes. The treaty of 1809 between England & Turkey, by its 11th article, asserted the integrity of that important strait, as essential to the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The new treaty recognizes the necessity of such a regulation, and the five powers unite in this solemn declaration to observe it inviolate.—Clobe.

#### AMERICA.

(From the London Mail, April 5.)

Our accounts from America are to the 10th March. In our last we stated that Mr. M'Leod was still in prison, the mob having assembled and refused to permit his liberation on bail under a judge's order granted to that effect.

The monetary affairs of the United States are in a deplorable condition. All the banks south and west of New York have suspended specie payments. That suspension will be legalized by the legislatures of the several states.

The Times states, that government have received despatches from Mr. Fox, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain as far as regards the question of M'Leod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government couched in the most conciliatory language. We think that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

#### GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

General Harrison was formally installed as president on the 4th of March, and he delivered his inaugural address. Its tendency is peaceful.

The following is the only passage which relates directly to foreign affairs:

"It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that although of course not well-informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the sovereignty, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guarantee that harmony, so important to the interests of their subjects as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretensions upon their part to which our honour would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see





† These are fabulous victories of poor Kwan, e. g. K'anglung, Chuepuer; Bihaine, Black Lake etc. etc. etc.

ships and driven the rest far out to the ocean where they dared no longer to come prying and spying about the coast; all these (heroic) deeds were done without requiring to draw troops from the other provinces, and yet we never heard of such a thing as the army losing heart, or their valour being blunted! this crime then of being absent from the post of danger, of making no preparations to resist the enemy, and thereby tarnishing the honor of the country, is the SECOND charge that I have to bring against Keshen.

Altho' we had unfortunately lost the forts of Tulkok and Shukok, still there remained to us no less than eight fortified places in and about the Bocca Tigria. Of these, the Weiyeu fort (lower Anungboy?) the Kung-koo fort (upper Anungboy?) & the Yunggan fort (Wangtung?) stand, tripod fashion, on the sides of three hills, and are secured by strong iron chains thrown across; the difficulty of skipping or flying over these was as great as heaven itself! that was the moment when he ought promptly to have stationed valiant marine soldiers there to make a stout defence, he himself ought to have galloped to the spot to take the command and give orders for the disposition of the troops, thereby to set men's minds at rest and inspire ardour into his soldiers:—while he did all this on the spot he ought at the same time to have sent a communication to Chekwang to seize the golden opportunity of putting the invaders to the sword and getting back our own territory, in this way rendering the head and tail (i. e. the Canton division and the Tinghae division) of the handitti incapable of rendering each other support or assistance. At that time there were only some twenty odd ships at Tinghae and the half of those were merchantmen; besides, neither Elliot nor Bremer had returned to Chekwang and the whole affairs there were left under the charge of a single Footseng (or brigadier).<sup>†</sup> Moreover, after that Elliot had captured the forts he left his ship and went on shore? what a glorious opportunity that was to have seized him!! but the very reverse is the case, for we find that in all the documents he has sent up to court he does not say a syllable about the plans he is laying to exterminate (the English) or the measures he is taking for defence, but again and again urgently begs that the troops may be delayed and words to that effect, and makes use of dangerous expressions (threats) wherewith to back his memorials to your majesty! And further, he writes up to Eleopo at Chekwang in the most importunate manner desiring that he will not advance with his troops, and immediately follows this up by the gift of Hongkong, and an arrangement by which the English are at once permitted to reopen their trade at Canton city! thus, not only does he act in the very teeth of the recorded will of the late emperor Kwoitungshun (i. e. Keenlung), but he does not even wait until after Tsinshan had been restored, when he ought humbly to have begged the manifestation of the imperial pleasure to see whether your gracious majesty consented to the terms or not. By this arrangement the foreigners first got a port secured to them and afterwards they restored Tinghae,—thus, as it were, trucking one portion of our territory against another, and so thinks thereby the celestial dynasty obtained a great accession of dignity!!! In another point of view he first permitted the English to reopen their trade and gave them the territory, and afterwards informed your majesty of the transaction,—thus putting those acquisitions on some other footing than a manifestation of imperial goodness! In fine, these said rebels, having seized by force one of our walled cities, having slaughtered our

soldiers and civilians, and having spread their poison among our common people, their crimes could not be greater, their cup of iniquity was filled to the brim:—and yet to put all this on one side as if it were nothing, to act madly and perversely to the degree he has done, involves Keshen in the crime of undue assumption of your majesty's power, and this is the third charge that I have to bring against him.

When Keshen was at Canton and when he gave the foreigners Hongkong in exchange for Chusan, he ought at least to have written distinctly that the whole of the foreign ships in Chekwang should be delivered up.† But instead of doing this he forwards a document from the "barbarian eye" (Elliot) to Eleopo, in which there is the following sentence, "in reference to the goods and merchandise on board the foreign cargo ships in the harbour of Chusan, I beg that you will assemble the Ningpo merchants and induce them to go thither to buy them up." Now I find that when these said foreigners were at Tinghae they sold off an immense quantity of opium,—last winter many of the distressed inhabitants of the district handed up statements to that effect, which may be authenticated; thus, then, it follows that the said foreigners wished to follow up their illicit traffic in opium the same as previously only with the Ningpo merchants by way of change! how happens it that when Keshen was at Canton treating of peace he did not come to some certain understanding upon this matter, so as to cut up the noxious creeper by the very roots? this crime then of irregularity and of basely accommodating matters to our serious hurt, is the FOURTH charge which I have to bring against Keshen.

The terms "barbarian eye" "company" "superintendent" &c. &c., are just so many expressions used to denote the principals among the foreign merchants, quite on the same principle as we in China call ours "hong merchants" or "security merchants" &c. &c. The old established custom at Canton was, that if these foreigners had anything to complain of, they petitioned the viceroy through the keunminfoo, of Macao, when they merely styled themselves, "merchants from a distance" or "employees from a distance" as the case might be, and the viceroy or fooyuen in reply commanded the keunminfoo to impress the orders on "the said superintendent" or whoever it might be;—these forms have been established for a long time, and numerous documents are in our archives which can easily be referred to. But from last year when he went to Chekwang and Teentsin, (Elliot) has handed up documents which he calls, "clear communications (on an equal footing)" and rashly arrogates to himself the title of "his excellency the public envoy!" nay more, Keshen, not having the slightest iota of discrimination, actually styles him in his dispatches "THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONER" for afooth!! thus bending down the high celestial dynasty to treat with a parcel of foreign duffers and jobbers.‡ as its equals! oh, what a loss of national dignity is here! If all the foreign merchants of the different foreign countries, crowding one on the heels of the other, borrow this as an excuse to imitate the evil example, how shall we be ever able to govern them? upon what principle can we be majestically stern towards all other nations, and tamely put up with insults from the English foreigners alone? or conversely, by what secret can we, while bending under the insults heaped upon us by the English, ave the other foreign

countries by a display of celestial majesty? The crime, then, of having lowered the dignity of our nation and having thereby provoked a bloody and mortal war, is the FIFTH charge which I lay at the door of Keshen.

According to my humble and stupid view of matters, a high officer commanding on the frontier ought to have some little dignity and foresight, in order to order to be able to subdue and keep down the outside foreigners. At Macao, in the province of Kiangtung are assembled merchants from several tens of countries in the great and little western oceans, these are all looking on to see who will prove the weaker and who the stronger party, and as in our success, so will they turn their faces towards or their backs upon the celestial dynasty,—for the noise of our struggle has been spread abroad all over the seas. If it so happens that the English attain their object, then this will more than ever inflate the pride of all the foreigners and set their evil designs a working;—words cannot express the fatal consequences to which this would give rise! Keshen, having blunted the high mettle of our soldiery, having tarnished the honor of our country and having per fas et nefas, begged conditions (for the foreigners) which it was impossible to grant, has brought the English to look upon us with contempt, and caused that all the various nations of the western ocean no longer esteem us as they once did,—if he be permitted to remain longer at Canton he must sedulously apply himself to disseminate his evil example in order the more effectually to screen his particular crimes, and the evil it is to be feared will not stop with our inability to restrain the influx of opium, and to get rid of the daily increasing pestilence of the distant foreigners!

From days of old until now these outside foreigners have only known to dread our majesty, these never knew what it was to harbour in their bosoms any principle of good;—therefore, in governing the barbarians you must first make a fearful example by massacring a part, in order that you may be able afterwards to rule the rest. From the time of the Sung dynasty till the time of the Ming dynasty our frontiers were at different epochs subjected to their cruel inroads, those of us who wished to vindicate the honor of their country by force of arms, were the faithful and wise statesmen, those who wished to compromise and regarded not the national dignity, were the traitors and parasites; those who viewed matters as related to posterity were the clearheaded and valiant of our warriors, while those who were content to sacrifice everything for temporary repose, numbered none save the timid and the base! The fame of the might and majesty of our great pure dynasty for the last two hundred years has caused all distant lands to tremble, and the barbarians of the four quarters have been awestruck and dismayed! From times of the most remote antiquity we never heard anything of the "ENGLISH BARBARIANS;" these are nothing more than a gang of rascally merchants linked together by illegal ties,—a banditti league for the express purpose of selling opium! \*\* and what then must we think of Keshen, who so often praises these outside barbarians, and puffs off their "superior attainments" as a means to coerce and constrain the government of the central land.

I, your majesty's minister, have partaken largely of imperial goodness;—I dare not look with kindness or compassion, on what my heart resents with disgust and indignation, which might lead otherwise to rendering of

† We think there is a clerical error here, and that it ought to read, "the whole of the foreign ships in Chekwang to be delivered up."

‡ Has the writer of this memorial ever heard that we are called in Europe "a nation (per excellency) hotel-keepers?"

\* There can be no longer any doubt as to the meaning of the expressions "E" and "We E." We find them here indiscriminately applied to ourselves and to the barbarians who used to range the frontiers of China centuries ago.

\*\* What say you to this, ye who assert that the power and extent of the British empire are quite well known in China.



no avail our important plans for the defence of the frontier:—therefore it is that with the utmost sincerity I have poured out my heart in this secret memorial, on which I pray your imperial majesty to cast one sacred glance.

And further I have heard that when foreigners arrive at Canton, they must employ our Chinese people to act as compradors. These compradors are in fact so many native traitors; it is they who first teach the monkey to climb the tree (i. e. point out to foreigners the path of mischief). Formerly, when Tangyingching was viceroy of Canton, he reported to your majesty that the rascally foreign merchant, Dent, whom he had driven out, had a comprador, called Paout-ung, who was the most wicked villain among the whole of the depraved brotherhood. This vagabond, having the officers of justice at his heels, fled to Shanghai, from which place he proceeded to Picheloo, where he changed his name to Paoupang. He there foregathered with Keshen, who took him with him to Canton, and made use of him as a go between when he had any business to consult with Elliot, which circumstances are in the highest degree strange and suspicious! When Keshen writes, "the said (English) foreigners say, 'we must fight with you first and then we can trade with you afterwards!'" it is hard to secure that it was not this traitor who spied for him and brought him this report, after that he had instructed (the English) to say so? I, your majesty's minister, am certainly of opinion that unless this Paoutsung be put to death the affairs of the foreigners must remain unsettled, and therefore I now beg of your majesty to send secret instructions to the imperially appointed rebel-quelling general, Yihshan, & his subordinate colleagues Lungwan and Yangfang, that they examine every hole and corner about Keshen's dwelling if there be such a person as Paoupang, and if he be indeed the very comprador, Paoutsung, let him be secretly arrested and sternly interrogated (by torture) as to the nature of his traitorous communication:—let him then be beheaded and his head exposed on the sea shore as a warning to others, which may cut off the evil of illicit intercourse between those within and those without.

I, your majesty's minister having heard this, dare not because the case may not have legal proof, sit and tamely look on as with my mouth sealed, while Keshen is being involved in the coils of native traitors and banditti. I therefore send in a secret memorial for this special purpose along with my other, hoping that your majesty will graciously cast a glance upon it, and cause that its prayer be duly put in effect. A most respectful memorial.

Our copy has no date, but we presume that it was written shortly after Keshen's treaty of peace with cap'n Elliot was known at Peking, say between the 15th February and 1st March 1841. (Translator).

#### PROCLAMATION.

The imperial commissioner Yukeen a vice-president of the board of war, and fleet, governor of the province of Kwangsoo, issues this edict proclamation for the purpose of offering certain specified rewards to encourage the people &c. &c.

Previously the rebellious English foreigners having attacked and taken possession of Tinghee, roamed unrestrainedly along the sea-coast of every province. We had just got together our troops and were on the very point of attacking them and putting them all to the sword, when they, hard pressed and having no way of escape, implored the imperial clemency:—and the goodness of our sovereign lord being as vast as heaven itself he graciously permitted them to repair to Canton, where the merits of their case were to be fairly tried and

tested.

Now the nature and character of these said rebellious foreigners is exactly the same as that of dogs or sheep; nothing indeed can be more unwelcome:—therefore it was that out of compassion we opened to them one side of the net (i. e. a door of escape), and felt reluctant to put our overwhelming strength into the balance against them. But these said rebels, being a perfect compound of greed and fraud, saw that the Canton government was lax and off its guard, and immediately carried off some war-vessels by violence, and attack and stormed one or two of our forts. Now, to such lengths did they go, that they sent in a false document to the footseng (or brigadier) of the Tapung camp, desiring him to shift his station and retire inwards:—and on the 1st and of Hongkong they issued false proclamations seeking to oppress the resident people; and, in fact, went on as if they looked upon the territory as their own! And when at Tinghee, they dug up the tombs of the dead, they ravished and debauched wives and maids, they tyrannized over the mild natives, they forcibly robbed them of provisions, they broke into the dwelling houses of the people and the temples, and there they squatted down; there is no species of wickedness which they did not commit! Truly, the canopy of heaven ought not to cover them! the concave earth ought not to sustain them! gods and men unitedly view them with abhorrence!

Our gracious emperor's heart is swollen with grief and pain, he loathes his food, and sleep has forsaken his pillow; therefore it is that by his imperial command an edict is now being assembled which will make a most appalling manifestation of celestial vengeance! and he (the emperor) has arrested all those mandarins who on the former occasion managed affairs unskilfully, and subjected them to the severest scrutiny and most condign punishment! And at the same time he appointed me, the said high officer, to be an imperial commissioner, to proceed to Che-keang and lead a body of troops to the slaughter, appointing a fixed term within which the foreign slaves should be slain utterly, in order to purify the indignation of the people! But these said rebels, on hearing this news, were filled with fear and dismay! and before that I, the said imperial commissioner, could arrive on the spot, they had already given back Tinghee, got up their anchors, and fled away toward the south! These said rebels, where they can gain a step, there they immediately desire to advance a step; but when a display of majesty is made, they are forthwith panic-struck! that such is the fact many be easily seen from their proceedings.

The reason why Tinghee was lost on the previous occasion, simply is, that we ourselves opened the door to the robbers and invited them in (i. e. not knowing their true character), and if Canton has suffered from their lawless inroads, they have still more to thank themselves for drawing down the calamity on their own heads (i. e. by being too kind to the foreigners):—it is got in reality that the rebels have fierce soldiers and valiant generals, and can by their own efforts invade our territory and seize our cities. And the reason why Tinghee was not speedily recaptured, and that we waited for a long time until it was restored to us, is, that the plan of offering rewards on one hand, and of punishing on the other was never clearly developed, and good opportunities were but too frequently lost,—thus the spirit of the higher classes was not animated, and the common people lost heart altogether:—it was not that we had no way of attacking them, or that we could not dispose of their lives already doomed to destruction.

Now, however the district of Tinghee has been put in a complete and proper state of defence. I have sent thither valiant generals based on the field of battle, who (when necessary) will head five thousand veteran troops now placed there in garrison. And all along the different arms of the sea, are war-vessels filled with gallant sailors stationed in ambush; and I, the imperial commissioner, in conjunction with Ys, general of the land forces of Che-keang, and Low lieutenant governor of the same province, have stationed ten thousand fierce soldiers at Chinhee and all along the shores of our coast—they are stationed over every place, one adjoining the other, with the strictest order to keep good watch and guard. Thus, if the rebels after having been defeated at Canton, should again dare to approach our shores, truly they will be like moths flying to the candle, or like fish jumping into a net! for I will slaughter them utterly, and will never allow one man of them to return alive!

Now, as I fear lest the soldiers of the different districts, from what they have heard and seen (of peace) for the last several months back, may not be very anxious about hurrying to the scene of action; and also fearing lest there may be many gallant, strapping fellows of the right sort among our common people, who from having no public document to bear them out, feel backward to assist us in the intended massacre; and still farther, fearing lest there may be some of our native rebels who, having forfeited their lives to the law, are anxious to redeem themselves, yet because they dread that their district mandarins may blow away the hair to look for the cicatrice (i. e. rake up their former crimes), therefore keep irresolutely looking about them, uncertain what to do, thus clogging their good intentions to reap laurels by slaughtering the robbers:—I, the said imperial commissioner, fearing that such may be the case, judge it proper to fix a certain scale of rewards, and make the same known in a clear and conspicuous proclamation: and forasmuch I now proclaim to all soldiers dwelling along the sea coast, all district military mandarins and civilians, all police-runners, village-militia, resident common people, merchants, owners of vessels, sailors, and native vagabonds and traitors that they may all thoroughly know and understand:—should the ships of the English foreigners dare to invade our coast, no matter whether they be war ships, or whether they be merchant ships, ye who are on dryland must entice them to go on shore, ye who are afloat, must run them on the shoals; then our guns & muskets will be discharged at one great volley, with our swords we will slash, with our spears we will stab, and with hearts united make one fell swoop of the whole! He who acts meritoriously, let him come straightway to my encampment and make a due report of what he has done, and if on examination I find his account to be true, I shall immediately pay him the stipulated reward without discount or abatement. If, however, there are any lawless villains who make use of the pretext that they are going to kill the robbers, and instead of that rob and plunder the resident people, pirate and carry off merchant vessels, or murder the good people, to pass it off as an act of merit, such villains shall immediately be beheaded, and their heads stuck on poles along the sea shore as a spectacle to the multitude, their houses and lands will be confiscated and all their relations most severely dealt with.

Finally, it is a difficult thing falsely to assume the merit of having slain three robbers, if no such merit exists! to repel the robbers of his country is moreover the bounden duty of a good citizen, and in doing so we shall cherish him and see him amply rewarded. But he who takes advantage of a national calamity to produce disturbance,

although he may not previously have committed any crime, yet is he an agitator, and as such shall immediately be put to death. I, the said imperial commissioner, if I have power to confer rewards on one hand, can also punish severely on the other, I will on no account permit the slightest false-doing.

As for those military mandarins and soldiers who are stationed specially for the defence of the country, if they dare to claim the reward of merit, while their efforts against the enemy have been feeble, or if they use the power to oppress the people, the articles of war are suspended over them! impossible will it be to remit or pardon! Let every one tremble and obey!

#### REWARDS.

No matter whether it be a military mandarin or a civilian, a soldier, merchant, common peasant, traitor or vagabond, if he take alive either of the rebel foreigners, Elliot, Bremer, Morrison, or Bursell, for each one will be paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars, he will have a peacock's feather conferred on him by the emperor, and the way be open before him to unbounded promotion.

If he take alive any other officers, according to their degree of rank so shall be the scale of rewards, and he shall be reported to the emperor (and recommended for promotion.)

If he kill any of these false officers and produce the head, if it be of Elliot or of the others specified, he shall be rewarded with half the sum (he would have had he taken them alive.)

This lying and bloody proclamation has no date, but we conceive it to have been issued some time in March this year. Translator.

Report of Yihshan, the imperial nephew and commissioner, dated May the 31st, sent by couriers at the rate of 600 le, per day.

Since my arrival in Canton Province the forts of Go chung (first fort) of Ty-wong-how (Macao passage fort) Tung-wong-long (swallow's nest fort), and other places were lost. I then consulted with Lung and Yang, assistant commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river in succession the stone fort, or Ny-ching (near where the British troops landed), and batteries at Wong-ha, at the Singha-gate (petition gate) and at Hung-mou-chuck (a temple in the suburbs) at Hwang-ha (above Shaming) and at Yih cha with other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up sentinels, palisades, piles of stones and bales; we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed sentinels all around the city walls to make them stronger, and I myself with the assistant commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides we embodied some of the brave Fokien soldiers to the number of more than one thousand men, and prepared rafts and straw, to make attacks by fire.

On the evening of the 1st day of the 4th moon (21st May) the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attacked them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, and breaking two of their guns and smashing two great masts of the barbarian ships. They were now all retreating, when your minister, at the 5th watch (3 o'clock to 5 a.m.) was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination. But all on a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by 16 ships, 9 steamships and 80 ship-boats, which all pressed forward. The soldiers on account of the hard fighting during the night were all fatigued, their guns were few, and although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships, being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the frontier of the city, entering the forts at the small and large northern gates, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire; all our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians; and the buildings destroyed (magazines blown up) I can not yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city, myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the number of those who invoked heaven, and begged for peace covered the roads. When your minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stopping down from the wall, I made inquiries of the barbarians, they all said, that several millions of taels for the surrendered, opened had not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the sum of one million of taels, in liquidation thereof; and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and retire outside the league; that they had to make no other request; and that they the people might go on in their customary way. I then asked them about

the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong; and they replied that Kowloon had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record.

Your minister thought that the city was in danger; that there had been repeated disturbances; and that the whole people were prostrated in mud and ash; I therefore agreed to this pro tempore; moreover, I consider again and again that this was a military city to be fought against, and that, both the fat and lean were greatly injured. There was moreover no battle field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall repair our forts and again endeavour to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong.

Your minister beseech your majesty to deliver us over to the sword that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke the governor, and E, the lieutenant governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully we present a petition from all the people asking for peace.

Your minister is conscious of not being guileless. A respectful memorial

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

JUNE 22ND 1841.

LATEST DATES.			
England	5th April	Singapore	10th June
U. States	16th March	Java	5th July
Calcutta	23d May	Manila	4th June
Bombay	9th May	Austral-Asia	27th March

#### ARRIVED FROM

15, THOMAS GREENFIELD, Thornhill, Sing. and Cal.	
16, WATTS, WITON, Reynolds, do. and do.	
17, TWARD, Lawson, Singapore and Bombay.	
18, PERANG, Cuming, do. and Liverpool.	
19, ST. MURDO, Lamond, Singapore.	
20, THOMAS KING, Rance, Australia.	
21, BARNARD, Piddon, Bombay and Singapore.	
22, SIMPLICIA, (Port.) Almeida, do. and do.	
23, H. C. S. QUEEN, captain Warden, Sing. and Cal.	
24, ANTONIO, Porter, Singapore and Calcutta.	

#### SAILED FOR

16, HUNTRESS, (U. N.) Roberts, New York.	
20, MOULIERE, Guy, Singapore and Calcutta.	
20, ISABELLA QUEEN, Balls, Bombay.	
20, SCALBY CASTLE, Johnston, London.	
21, MAYARAM DAYARAN, Young, Siam.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Island Queen, — Stevens, cap. Per Scobleby Castle, R. H. Cox, and G. Coulson, caps.

#### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derby.  
For Bombay.—Castle Huntly.  
For Calcutta.—Louisa.  
For Singapore.—Amazule (Port.)

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Albion, Paramatta, Foam, Blakely, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle.  
From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Litherland, Mary Ann Webb, John Bibby, Sagalion.  
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Elephantus, Bonah, Grandier.  
From Calcutta.—Stern, Sea Queen, Bengal Packet, Folkstone, Falcon, Orient, Mariani, Ernaad, H. C. Steamers Madagascar, and Enterprise.  
From Bombay.—Caledonia, Shah Alam, Lady Grant, Earl of Balcarra, Charles Grant, Lord Amherst, Novo Vizante (Port.) Melchior Behar.  
From Goa.—Constellation (Port.) Esperanza (Port.) S. M. F. San Jose Magnifico.  
From Java &c.—Terquillivide (Port.) Union (Port.) Indiana (Port.) Providencia (Port.) Margerita (Port.) Luz (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Vizante, (Port.)

#### List of H. M. Ships employed on particular service of the Coast of China.

Wellfleet	12	commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.
Bushier	14	commander at sea, J. J. Bremer & G. H.
Blonde	42	captain T. Herbert.
David	44	captain H. Smith.
Calliope	30	etc. capt. A. L. Kuper.
Conway	30	captain C. R. D. Bethune.
Herald	26	captain J. Nic.
Alligator	26	commander — Frimhand.
Hyacinth	18	commander W. Warren.
Melville	18	commander H. Eyres.
Pythia	18	commander T. V. Aveson.
Graizer	18	commander H. W. Gifford.
Colubina	18	commander T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	commander T. H. Mann.
Sulphur	6	surveying vessel, commander E. Belcher.
Starling wh.	6	first command, H. Kellett.
Young Hebe, etc.	—	— Mr. H. R. Quin.
Cutter, Louisa	—	— Mr. T. Cornhill.
Rattlesnake (Trop Ship)	—	— (command)

Steamer, Atlanta, commander J. Rogers, Indian Navy.  
Steamer, Queen, captain W. H. Hall, R. N.  
Steamer, Queen, captain — Warden.

#### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels	Tonnage	Captains	Agents.
Sovereign	243	Cherds	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bencoolen	440	Caldbeck	"
Apollonia	440	Deane [per]	"
Charlotte	491	Liebeckwa-	"
Bombay Castle	492	Baxter	"
Julia	385	Ramos	"
C. Dumergue	300	Crawford	"
Tweed	447	Lawson	"
Thomas King	346	Rounce	"
"Lowjee Family	325	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	470	Graham	"
John Barry	520	Robson	"
Geo. Armstrong	520	Jones	Macvicar & Co.
Castle Huntly	1350	Reidie	"
"Candahar	1350	Kear	"
Peking	347	Cuming	"
"Siam	347	Mullens	Turner & Co. [Co.]
"Isabella Watson	434	Macdonald	W & T Gemmell & Co.
City of Palaces	434	Sherrif	Ferguson Leigh-
"Forthshire	434	McCarthy	son [Co.]
Thos. Grenville	894	Thornhill	"
Hannah	471	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
"Simon Taylor	471	Brown	"
"Coromandel	692	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
St. Mungo.	342	Lamond	"
City of Derry	418	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
June	285	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygia	878	Hannah	[Co.]
Helien	621	Hicks	D. M. Runtome & Co.
Atlet Rohoman	700	Lugrin	Cap. Lugren.
Fatima	378	Fethers	Lindsay & Co.
Asia	528	Faucett (ry)	"
Sultan	327	Montague	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
Clariada	246	Godby	"
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
James Laing	418	Pritchard	A. A. de Mello.
Agnes	300	Cuming	Bell & Co.

AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackim	Vanner	J. Matheson & Co.	
Lema	Kilham	Russell & Co.	
America	Fox	"	
Lintin	Townsend	"	
Jacob Perkins	Frans	"	
"Sumatra	Silver (ham)	Wetmore & Co.	
Barbara	Cunning	"	
"Morrison	Benson	Olyphant & Co.	

Enmyo [200] San Juan [Innes, Fletcher & Co.]  
At Whampoa. Co

SALE OF LANDS ON HONGKONG ISLAND.  
Macao, 17th June, 1841.  
Gentlemen.—Having had under my consideration the particulars of the first sales of lots in Hongkong on the 14th instant, I am of opinion that I shall be consulting the best interests of the establishment in making immediate public declaration of my purpose to move her majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee-simple for one or two years purchase at the late rates or to charge them in future with no more than a nominal quit-rent, if that tenure continues to obtain.

My own object respecting the disposal of lands, petting the pleasure of her majesty's government, was to secure to firms and all other persons (British or foreigners) having permanent interests in the country, sufficient space for their necessities, at moderate rates, with as little competition as might enable parties to accommodate themselves according to their respective wants. I feel assured upon attentive reflection that steady adherence to this rule will be found most conducive to the well-understood interests of the establishment, and to the fair claims of persons upon the spot; parties falling within the description I have specified, not yet supplied with lots, will soon be in a situation to accommodate themselves.

May I request you, gentlemen, to circulate this letter. I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.  
To Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Dent & Co.

SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT.



# Second Supplement to the CANTON REGISTER.

By the late arrivals we have received Bombay papers to the 5, and Calcutta papers to the 22 of May; also the Singapore Free Press to the 10 of June, Malacca, Penang, & Austral-Asian papers.

We have extracted liberally from the overland mail of April 5.

This intelligence which has been brought by this mail is not of any particular interest: *China*, and the *British trade to China*, is not mentioned but in one instance of a motion by Mr. Harrison for a return of the expenses of the expedition: this return may be given in pounds, shillings, and pence: but with the lives lost, the blood so heedlessly and uselessly shed, be taken into the dry, figuring calculation of the chancellor of the exchequer!

The *Ken-crowding* of the whig ministerial papers, on the "*satisfactory settlement*" of British affairs in China, has been a subject of universal laughter for all the newspapers of Europe and India:—

— I will be argument for a week,  
Laughs at it a month, and a good jest for ever.

Still there is some fun in the mail; we are told that captain Douglas, the commander of the *Cambridge*, has had £2000 given to him—not by a vote of the house of commons but at the will and pleasure, the grace and favour of Lord Palmerston, and has been knighted, & ennobled for his conduct in the "*little affair*" of Kowloon.

That captain Douglas did well in arming the *Cambridge* at Singapore at his own expense no man will gainsay; that when the ship was anchored in Hongkong Bay, she was a protection to the fleet of unarmed merchant ships there, is an undisputed fact; that captain Douglas behaved like an English officer on the 4th of September at Kowloon, is a conviction that must impress all minds that know of what kidney English officers are: therefore, in the few following remarks, let none accuse us of an intention of deprecating the meritorious services of capt. Douglas.

In the first instance, the *action of Kowloon* should never be mentioned by any Englishman who has a feeling for the justice, moderation & honour of his country; in the second instance, there was not any active service for the *Cambridge* to perform, and several small vessels, schooners,—amongst which was the *Pearl*, then commanded by captain Reddie, now in command of the *Castle Huntly*; this vessel took a prominent and most efficient part in the *action of Kowloon*; indeed, as we have heard, bore the brunt of, and behaved the best in, it,—shared the duty of watching and guarding the entrances of Hongkong Bay.

In the second instance, h. m.'s ministers have recommended an officer for the honour of knighthood, whose claims for that honour was the consequence of their own neglect of duty; for had h. m.'s ministers protected the British mercantile and shipping interests in China by an efficient naval force, there would not have been any necessity for the well-timed services of capt. Douglas; therefore, that officer did their duty, and the honours conferred upon him are their condemnation.

In the third instance, captain Douglas is a master in h. m.'s navy; and, as we too have learnt to a gongola, we have not a doubt that captain Douglas would have preferred being promoted to the rank of commander than receiving the empty honour of knight hood: but this promotion would have entailed the patronage of h. m.'s ministers.

On Friday last the h. co's steamer, *Queen*, bearing the broad pennant of commander Sir J. J. Smith, Bremer, naval commander in chief, arrived; h. e. landed the same day, and on Monday negotiations were exchanged with the forts of the bay.

The British community in China, have not yet been informed, by any public notice, of the civil office that the commander holds; the Indian papers say he is joint and sole plenipotentiary.

commander-in-chief of the Madras army, out of the commission, and continuing captain Elliot in it, cannot be perpetrated.

But, as Sir G. Bremer is in the commission, and as the command of the naval force and transports is invested in him, the responsibility of future operations must rest solely on him.

## SIR LE FLEMING SENHOUSE.

Hongkong Bay, Marion, June 13th, 1841.

General orders directed me to be Major general Sir Hugh Gough, in announcing to the military portion of the expedition the lamented death of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, kt. k. c. h., which occurred this morning, feels assured that every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in this force will unite with their gallant comrades of the royal navy in heartfelt regret for the loss of an officer whose zeal and whose devotedness to his professional duties and to his country's honor never was surpassed, and has not often been equalled.

Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse participated in all the privations that the troops underwent on the heights above Canton, and has fallen a sacrifice to the zeal which marked his character; though he fell not in the field of honor he died in the energetic performance of his duty in his country's cause.

Peace to his remains, honor to his memory. It is hardly necessary that the major general should express his desire that every officer of duty should attend the funeral, and that crapes be worn for the next week.

By order, (Signed) A. H. Mountain, Lieut. colonel, deputy adjutant general.

We hope we shall have the pleasure in our next number of informing our readers of the services of the gallant and lamented officer whose death has called forth from his old companion in arms, Sir Hugh Gough, the above general order; and that we shall be enabled to trace the story of his life, through, even from his boyish days.

The following was the order of the procession at the burial of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse on the morning of Thursday, the 17th inst; the procession formed on the Francisco green at 8 a. m.

The band of the governor of Mexico.

A colonel's guard of Portuguese troops.

Lieut. J. C. Pittman, R. N.

Chief mourner.

Capt. Clarke, of H. M. S. *Columbia*, bearing the decorations of the deceased officer.

THE COFFIN.

Borne by 12 sailors belonging to H. M. S. *Blenheim*.

PALL-BEARERS.

Capt. Bouchier, R. N.

Col. Mountain,

South,

Major,

Kuper,

Major Johnston.

Followed by the governor of Mexico, and staff; major general Sir Hugh Gough, and staff; captain Herbert, senior officer of the fort, Mr. Johnston, deputy adjutant general, and about 10 naval and military officers and almost all the British and foreign community in Mexico.

It is now known that Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse was intended to be the second in command in China; the unfortunate death of Sir Frederick Maitland, however, threw this office into the hands of Sir G. Bremer; who, having left Port Washington, of which new settlement he was governor, became the senior officers in the Indian service—a station to which he had not been appointed.

It is reported the *Calliope*, captain Kuper, takes the ransom of Canton to Calcutta; this service was destined for the *Conway*, but the untimely and ever-to-be lamented death of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse frustrated this arrangement:

"There's many a slip  
Twixt the cup and the lip."

The *Calliope* is an efficient ship, the *Conway* is not; and every deduction from our military strength we think is to be deprecated. Every Englishman—not only of h. m.'s service—but *per se*, is now worth his weight in silver, in China.

Andland from the naval and military commanders in chief in China, dated 10th, 11th and 17th of March.

These despatches are too long for extract—particularly those from the commanders—which contain a lucid detail of the previous course of events, and the movements of the fleet at the capture of the Bogue forts; and our local readers, besides being in possession of the Indian papers, have already perused in the Canton Register the details of the gallant and indefatigable services of their countrymen from the accounts of some amateur hucksters on.

It is gratifying to learn from the commodore's first despatch that the governor general feels intense interest in the proceedings of the expeditionary force in China.

We are also, personally, gratified to learn that Sir G. Bremer entertains a true opinion of the perfidious character of Chinese public functionaries.

In the 5th paragraph of h. e.'s despatch, dated March 15, h. e. remarks: (*The Italics are our own*) "The proclamation for opening the port on the 2nd (Feb'y) did not appear, and on the 11th the two ministers again met, and after a discussion of several hours, on this day (11th Feb'y) & on the next, A. m.'s plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay (not to exceed ten days), in order that the definite treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese commissioner was completely destroyed; my doubts were also strengthened by the reports of the officers I sent up to the place of meeting, who stated that military works on a great scale were in progress."

Commodore Bremer also remarks, towards the close of his letter, when alluding to British magnanimity and forbearance, "in holding the city of Canton at the mercy of the British forces, 'I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrogant and perfidious government is brought to reason.'"

"H. m.'s plenipotentiary being, however, desirous to try the effect of another proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affairs, &c."

Now, with these recorded differences of opinion between commodore Bremer and A. m.'s plenipotentiary, can the hope, that British honour and interests will be, at last, guarded by a union of sentiment and protected by a junction of force, be cherished?

We copy the names of the ships and officers employed, as officially reported:

LIST OF THE SHIPS, STEAMERS, BOATS, &c. EMPLOYED AT THE CAPTURE OF CANTON.

ON THE 10TH INSTANT.

H. M. Ship *Herald*, captain: Nias.  
H. M. Sloop *Modeste*, commander: Byres.  
H. M. Sloop *Hyacinth*, commander: Warren.  
H. M. Brig *Algerine*, lieutenant: Mason.

Tenders.

H. M. Schooner *Sixling*, lieutenant: Kellett.  
H. M. Schooner *Hebe*, Mr. Quin, mate.  
H. M. Cutter *Louisa*, Mr. Carmichael, mate.

Steamers.

H. C. Steamer *Madagascar*, captain: Diery.  
H. C. Steamer *Nemesis*, captain: Hall.

BOATS.

First Division.

Commander Barlow	Mr. Perver, mate.
Lieut. Williams	Mr. Woolcome, mate.
Lieut. Stewart	Mr. Baker, mate.
Lieut. Drury	Mr. Kator, mate.
Lieut. Deven, actg.	Mr. Comber, midn.
Mr. W. Kendall, mate.	Mr. Scott, vol. 1st class.

Second Division.

COMMANDER CLARKE.	
Lieut. Hamilton	Mr. Fitzgerald, mate.
Lieut. Baugh	Mr. Foster, mate.
Lieut. Siga	Dr. Ross, mate.
Mr. King, master actg.	Mr. Turnour, mate.
Mr. Miller, mate	Mr. Crofton, midn.

Third Division.

Lieut. Colson	Mr. Anderson, mate.
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**Mr. Stanley, asst. surgeon  
Western Division.**

Commander Warren	Mr. Daly, mate.
Commander Belcher	Mr. Rivers, mate.
Lieut. Haskins	Mr. Jaffries, mate.
Lieut. Wilson	Mr. LaVasconte, mate.
Lieut. Hay	Mr. Egerton, mate.
Lieut. Morshed	Mr. Drake, mate.
Lieut. D'Eyncourt	Mr. St. Leger, mate.
Lieut. Wood	Mr. Bryn, mate.
Lieut. Hayes	Mr. Brown, asst. asst.
Mr. Airey, master	Mr. Butler (n. b.) asst. Surgeon.

**Mr. Tweedale, asst. Surgeon.**

**Volunteers.**

Lieut. Mackenzie, n. n. 90th regt., acting military secretary to the naval commander in chief.  
Mr. Johnson, master h. m. ship Conway.  
Mr. G. Ramdoo, clerk h. m. s. Collopo.  
Lieut. Giffard, h. c. 12th regt.

**Returns of ordnance destroyed in the  
defences near Canton, guns**

Lower battery, left Bank, Macao passage	22
Upper battery	9
Sand bag battery on wharf	9
Western fort, Canton suburbs (Shameen)	10
Red fort opposite Canton factories	20
Dutch folly	25
Sand bag battery above arsenal	13
2 Junks moored off admiral house	15

Total.....123

Besides those destroyed in Lin's and the mandarin war boats.

(Signed) THOS. HENBERT,—Captain.

**A list of casualties in the force employed  
in the attack and occupation of the defences  
of the city of Canton on the 18th day of  
March 1841.**

Lieut. Stranham n. n. severely.  
Collopo 2 wounded slightly.  
Hyscynth 2 " 1 slightly 1 severely.  
Moderate 2 " slightly.

(Signed) THOMAS HENBERT,—Captain.

Ship Dartmouth Anjeer Roads.—May 28th 1841.

"We spoke the Giraffe on the 26th instant and exchanged numbers with the Jean and Duchess of Clarence to the northward of Gaspar Island and we saw two other barks, but could not find out who they were."

(Signed) E. JACOB.

**H. M. S. CONWAY.**

We are sorry to learn, from respectable sources, the extremely sickly state of the crew of h. m. s. ship Conway. A special nosological report has, we understand, been given in by her surgeon to the senior naval officer, whose attention has been particularly invited to the almost total inefficiency of the ship, arising from disease contracted from a protracted servitude within the tropics. The Conway was put in commission in the early part of September 1837 and ought to have been relieved, in the common routine of events, early in 40; but the unsettled state of affairs on the east India station, added to the interest of her captain, has been the means of keeping her still in employment. The Conway's services have been onerous and valuable, and although she is not what is considered a "crack craft," she has cheerfully, until now, performed her duty; but at the present moment, much discontent, we understand, prevails among her crew; nor are the men to be blamed for manifesting dissatisfaction and inquietude at being thus kept on a foreign station so very much beyond their time.

Her sick list numbers 61, and most of the cases are climatorial, and she has lost, since her departure from England 36; viz: by dysentery, 10, cholera, 6, fever, 4, drowned, 7, in conflict with the enemy, 2,

of wounds, 1, drunkenness, 1, apoplexy, 1, consumption, 1, rheumatism, 1. We are led to hope, for the good of the service, that the commander-in-chief, immediately on his arrival, will see the imperative necessity of sending this ship home, and make arrangements for a "consumption so devoutly to be wished," as she is but a nominal force, and could render but feeble service, in her present deplorable condition, to any operations that may be in contemplation. The Conway's complement is about 175. The Alligator, commissioned in 37, has also a very heavy sick list, 57, her surgeon, dr. Wallace, died on Thursday, 9th inst.

He was an officer of skill, experience, and zeal, and is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Brodie, master n. n., commander of h. m. s. troop-ship, Rattlesnake, and of lieutenant and adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald of h. m. s. ship Modeste died this day of the wound he received on the 24th ulto.

With reference to the foregoing melancholy detail, we would, in the most earnest terms, advise our fellow countrymen of the navy and army of all ranks, to have a *Bengal* horror of unnecessary exposure to the sun; they will find such error to be extremely wholesome.

We offer no remarks on the sale of land on the island of Hongkong; but we cannot help thinking that, if the crown of England will sell land belonging to the crown of China, a better and healthier site might have been selected for the town; namely the tongue of land jutting out from Kowloon, open on the south, east, and west sides to the breezy ocean, and protected from the cold, shill-blasts of the north by the hills of Taang; for the crown of England has an equal right to one as to the other; and the English flag is flying on fort Victoria, situated on this Kowloon peninsula.

**Dr. Cox.**

In the Scaley Castle captain Johnston. Richard Henry Cox, esq., is a passenger returning to his father-land.

This gentleman was for many consecutive voyages the surgeon of the h. c. s. ship *Taglio*, owned by Messrs. Borradaile & Co. In 1831 he was appointed junior surgeon to the h. c. s. factory in China, on the retirement of Alexander Pearson, esq., the senior surgeon, who was succeeded by Dr. Colledge, who is soon expected to rejoin h. m. s. commission in China.

Dr. Cox unites great skill in his profession with the kindest, the most soothing, and fostering manners; and many whose lives have been saved and health benefited by his able treatment, will ever remember that the attention and care of a kind heart—almost the feminine and anxious carefulness of a nurse, succeeded the skill of the professor, in his treatment of and behaviour to convalescents in the tedious hours of slow recovery.

The young gentlemen connected with the mercantile establishments in China, have addressed a very handsome letter to him, requesting his acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be delivered to him in London.

Dr. Cox is held in universal estimation; he departs with the sincerest wishes for his health and happiness, with the deepest regret for the loss of his skill, care, and society.

Our readers will be greatly amused at the perusal of the translations of Yuhem's and Yikshan's reports to the emperor.—The papers, both English and Indian, brought by the Queen have occupied much of our time, or we should have translated these documents; we have, therefore, taken the liberty to borrow Mr. Thom's translations, which were published in the Canton Press of Saturday last.

We may give up our lungs for the fight; for we have created a war that will not be soon or easily terminated; let us hope that not only

adequate, but more than adequate means will be adapted for the attainment of the desired end; peace on just terms, and a free trade with all the ports and towns of China; for in our future operations we should be prepared to be approved by the skill and daring of European engineers.

This day, the 22nd of June, is the first anniversary of the pugatory, futile public notice of blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, issued by sir G. Bremer.

Twelve months have come and gone since twenty sail of English pennants, and a military corps of selected and crack regiments arrived in the Chinese waters; what has been done in furtherance of the objects of this noble expedition, as they were declared to be in the house of commons by lord John Russell?

What conclusions can be drawn as to the result of this very pretty quarrel; judging the future from the past, we have no hopes.

He marched, nor want nor cold his course delay.  
Hide, O, hiding glory, hide Canton's day.

**SALE OF LANDS AT HONGKONG.**

14th June, 1841.

Quilt rent.			Bought by
Lot. No. 1	£ 20.	R. Webster.	
2	21.10	H. Leighton.	
3	32.10	Gemmell & Co.	
4	34.10	Holliday, Wise & Co.	
5	52.	Herjeebhoy Rao-	
6	52.	tomjee.	
7	57.	Ditrom & Co.	
8	50.	A Parsee.	
9	43.	Hooker & Lane.	
10	50.	D. & M. Rastomjee & Co.	
11	65.10	Dent & Co.	
12	64.	Lindsay & Co.	
13	80.	Gribble, Hughes & Co.	
14	80.	D. & M. Rastomjee & Co.	
15	111.D.	Innes, Fletcher & Co.	
16	150.	Gemmell & Co.	
17	140.	H. Rastomjee.	
18	160.	Jardine, Matheson	
19	150.	& Co.	
20	185.	R. Gelly.	
21	230.	Junieson & How.	
22	26.	John Smith.	
23	60.	Framjee Jamsanjee,	
24	57.	Captain Hart.	
25	67.		
26	25.		
27	57.		
28	75.		
29	95.		
30	100.		
31	115.		
32	205.		
33	250.		
34	205.		

£ 3.38. per annum.

**Naval and military Gazette, April 3.**

Lord Frederick Beauchamp is to commission the Siren, 16 gun sloop, and to proceed to the Mediterranean station.

**BIRTH.**—At Edinburgh, on the 6th of Nov. the lady of Dr. Colledge, of h. m. s. establishment Canton, China, of a daughter.

**DEATH.**—At sea, on Nov. 21. captain Carr, of the ship Mangles. The Mangles arrived in Table bay on Feby. 24. W. Carr in charge.

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.









The high land (600 feet) on the Chinese shore, surrounded

\_\_\_\_\_

Naturalist in Beecher's Expedition, and later  
resident in Canada.

**FREE SUPPLEMENT.**



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1841.

*List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.*

BRITISH.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Sovereign	243	Chadwick	Jardine, Matheson
Bencoolen	440	Deane	" & Co.
Apollonia	691	Liebeck	"
Charlotte	602	Baxter	"
Bombay Castle	285	Fames	"
Jolia	300	Crawford	"
C Dumergue	447	Lawson	"
Thomas King	346	Rounoe	"
Conrade		Campbell	"
*Lowjee Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	409	Graham	"
John Barry	520	Robson	"
*Candhar		Koir	Macvicar & Co.
Pennang	347	Cunning	"
*Suan		Mullens	Turner & Co. (Co.
*Isabella Watson	434	Macdonald	W & T Gummell & Co.
City of Palaces		Sheffield	Ferguson Leith
*Fortshire		McCarthy	" (on & Co.
Thos. Grenville	584	Thornhill	"
Hannah	471	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
*Simon Taylor		Brown	"
*Coronadell	662	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
Jane	235	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hyacin	378	Hannah	" (Co.
Helen	621	Hickes	De M. Ruston & Co.
Atlet Rohoman	700	Lugrin	"
Fetima	373	Pethers	Lindsay & Co.
Aan	523	Faucoett (ry	"
Sultan	327	Montgome	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
Clarinda	246	Godby	"
St. Munco	342	Lamond	"
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
James Laing	418	Pritchard	A. A. de Mello.
Agnes	300	Cuning	B-I & Co.
Beulah		James	"
AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackin		Vanner	J. Matheson & Co.
Lema		Endicott	Russell & Co.
America		Fox	"
Lintin		Townsend	"
Jacob Perkins		Evans (bain	"
Barbara		Cunning	Wetmore & Co.
*Morrison		Benson	Olyphant & Co.
America			"
SPANISH.			
Ensayo	200	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
* At Whampoa.			

The only paper that we have received by the arrival of the week is the Penang Gazette of the 22nd of May; from which we learn that the Portuguese brig *Simplicia* and the English vessel *Sophia* had arrived at Penang from Bombay; the latter stayed but a few hours at Penang and then sailed for Singapore.

Teas and other Chinese goods were selling at less than prime cost in Bombay, and cotton and other produce were maintaining an advance of nearly 25 per cent above last year's prices.

The *Simplicia*, *Constitutum*, and *Esperanza* were loading at Penang for Macao; and her most faithful majesty's ship, the *Magnanimo*, was expected daily from Goa, bound to Macao, with a reinforcement of 300 soldiers.

The brig *Freak*, which vessel the convicts from Bombay had taken into Acheen after murdering captain Suffield and his chief mate, Mr. Grimwood, and others, had arrived in Pinang harbour accompanied by the gun boat *Emerald*. We beg to refer our readers to the Pinang Gazette for an interesting memorandum written by William Plumb, the steward of the *Freak*, of the bloody events on board, after leaving Bom-

bay on the 17th January for Singapore.

It appears the *Freak* was unarmed, and that no guard was in charge of the convicts on board: this is the second vessel conveying convicts out of the port of Bombay, that the convicts have taken possession of, after murdering the captains and officers.

Our readers cannot fail to observe the singular tenor of the public notification, government notification, and notice, which we have republished from the *Hongkong Gazette*: in the first, dated June 19 the public are informed that H. E. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer has been appointed by H. M. joint plenipotentiary—but for what purpose or where, the public are not informed. In the second, dated June 22, the public are informed that A. R. Johnston, esq., has assumed charge of the government of the island of Hongkong, on behalf of the chief superintendent, not of the joint plenipotentiaries: has Sir G. Bremer no voice in the establishment of this most singular British colonial government in the dominions of the emperor of China?

In the third notice, dated June 24, the public are informed, that the acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of (British) trade, will negotiate treasury and navy bills at 4s. 6d. per Spanish dollar.

It is reported that the most efficient ship of her class, she carrying long guns, the *Calliope*, is to be despatched to Calcutta with the four millions of dollars—in specie—on which according to the proclamation of April 23, 1831, one per cent freight will be payable; although offers have been made by the merchants to convey the same treasure in two bottoms at 1 per cent.

It is also reported that two millions of dollars, part of the Canton ransom,—one million only of which was paid, and securities were taken for the other million have been placed at the disposal of the two leading British houses, for the purpose of negotiating treasury and navy bills; but from the tenor of the notice dated 24th inst., this report must be groundless; for the superintendents—whose duty it is to protect and promote the British trade with the dominions of the emperor of China,—have taken this office upon themselves,—the previous rate of exchange for these bills having been 4s. 9d. a 4s. 10d. per Spanish dollars.

How is the British trade protected and promoted by this act of the superintendents? It is said the Hyacinth has proceeded to Whampoa and that captain Warren is in Canton, the object of his presence there being to obtain the remaining million, as well as indemnification for the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*—which indemnifications, according to the public notice of 5 June—were to be paid within one week.

We consider this appropriation of crown money to be highly irregular; at all events it is wholly unprecedented; and we would strongly advise the officers drawing not to accept of this favourable rate of exchange to the injury of the British merchants; as we would also strongly advise the latter to shun all contact with this money—to consider it in the light of a goodly Babylonian garment as shekels of silver and wedges of gold—for may not the officers who accept of this bonus, be hereafter told—gentlemen, you

claims on the ransom of Canton have been vitiated by, or merged in, the benefits you derived from the favourable rate of exchange established by the superintendents: and will not the government and the country tell the merchants that their claims for indemnification for their plundered property have also been vitiated by the profits of the management—if it is, indeed, vested in them,—of such and such public money?

And again, has Sir G. Bremer no voice, as joint plenipotentiary, in the appropriation of this crown money? if not, captain Elliot may add to his other titles and functions of joint plenipotentiary, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, governor of Hongkong, that of arbiter of the rate of exchanges.

With reference to the present government of Hongkong, compare the general memorandum to commanders of all British vessels and others H. M.'s subjects, dated ship, Fort William, Hongkong, September 11, 1839.

A circular, we are told, is out from the naval commander in chief, ordering the transports to be prepared for inspection; and a movement of the troops and fleet to the northward in about ten days is generally talked off; before that period elapses, Sir Wm. Parker must arrive in the *Sesuatris*.

Our ships may be prepared to have red hot shot fired at them along the coast; and all must observe the most ceaseless vigilance to guard against the attacks and machinations of their most artful enemy.

The learned and diligent author of the *Chinese Chrestomathy* has done us the honour to send a presentation copy of his laborious work; for which we beg to offer him our best thanks.

We shall notice the contents and arrangement of this new *vade mecum* next week.

We would most emphatically draw the serious attention of all foreigners in China to the public notice on our first page, issued by the committee of management of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.—A meeting of the members and friends of the society, is to be held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq., on Thursday next the 1st proximo at 2 p. m.; and we trust that the number of both members and friends of this useful and benevolent institution will rapidly increase.

The notice in the Hongkong Gazette, on the sale of the annual quit-rent of lands at Hongkong, is incorrect: the sale did not take place agreeably to public notice: not one promise or engagement of the public notice was adhered to: the terms of the sale were read on the ground on the 14th inst., and the lots were forthwith put up to sale.

The smallest lot contains 5400 square feet and the largest 35000; yet the same upset price, namely, £10, was set on each lot.

The numbering of the lots we do not understand: from 1 to 29 the lots are numbered thus 1 to 2, 2 to 3; this method of notation is then abandoned, but resumed at 33, again abandoned at 35 and again resumed at 41.

The governor of Hongkong, in his letter to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and

Messrs. Dent & Co., dated June 17, and published in our last number, appears to have forgotten the provisions of the *alien act*, by which an alien is debarred from holding property in land without the sovereign's permission; and if it should become vested in him by purchase, it is forfeited to the crown, after the fact of purchase has been regularly ascertained and declared by a jury. Further, an alien cannot take land by act of law,—as by descent, dower, or curtesy, nor can he take under a devise.

With reference to Hongkong, it is our firm conviction that, if we end this quarrel successfully and honorably, the British government will not retain the island; and in that case, it will not return—if the amount is expended here by the governor,—the deposits, nor allow any claims for expenses incurred in outlay upon the land.

We may observe here that owing to the delay in granting allotments of land at Hongkong, one of the British firms at Macao, being in urgent want of warehouse room, was induced to commence building on an appropriated ground; subject, of course, to the chance of being opposed in its bid-dings when the auction was held. But very much to the credit of the good and friendly fellow-feeling prevailing in our community, on the firm in question at once bidding for the land it had occupied the full price to which similar lots had been run up, not a single bidding was made against it, notwithstanding the temptation of the outlay already made.

Letters from Canton of the 27th instant, say that the people are quiet; there are three English merchants in Canton, who meet with no obstruction to their business; but the rich natives are slow in returning to their ransomed city.

Advices from Hongkong of yesterday's date inform us the troops are recovering their health; but that great sickness still prevails in the fleet among the sailors and marines; that four or five are buried daily.

#### THE NEMESIS.

After the troops had landed on the 25th ult., at the head of the creek to the westward of Canton, and advanced on the heights, some 600 pieces were, owing to the difficult ground, left behind in charge of a small detachment of the 18th and 49th regiments. A large body of tartar troops, numbering about 800, advanced on the Nemesis. Their appearance was threatening, and their evident intention was to attempt to capture the guns; captain Hall landed with half his crew, leaving the other half at quarters, and joined a party of seven from h. m.'s ships *Sulphur*, *Wellesley*, and *Blonde*, and the detachment of the 14th and 49th regiments. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from 3 field pieces advantageously placed to defend a bridge leading to the city, and posted so as to command another easy way, the only approach, which was returned by lieutenant Padder, of the *Nemesis*, and lieutenant K.lett, commanding h. m. s. sloop *Starling*, with very good effect, as the first shot struck one of their field pieces, and the following ones penetrated their masses; captain Hall then hailed the Nemesis to cease firing, and advanced with the troops and sailors upon the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire of grape until the British were close to them, and then retreated to some houses under cover of a wood, leaving their guns in British possession. The British force then crossed the bridge in pursuit; and when nearly up with them—say within 20 yards—they discharged two volleys of rockets, filled with arrows and dust; they were immediately driven into the town, losing five or six of

their number; the British then returned, after setting fire to the houses and spiking the field pieces, as it was not deemed prudent to advance farther. Captain Hall was assisted in this service, by at Mr. Thomas Goss, mate of h. m.'s ship *Sulphur*, Mr. Hooper, purser do, Mr. W. N. Rolland, mate of h. m.'s ship *Blonde*, Mr. O. N. Lambert, midshipman do, lieutenant J. T. Grant, h. m.'s 40th regiment, lieutenant Cockburn h. m.'s 18th regiment, Mr. John Gannt, h. m.'s steamer *Nemesis*, Mr. P. W. Whitehurst, do.

The Chinese stood their ground well, and, when they retreated, quickly and steadily rallied.

Their firing was bad, for only two of their arrows discharged from the rockets struck the sword sheath of one and the musquet of another of the English party.

Our local readers will be surprised and amused at some more of the cackling, crowing, nonsense of the *Morning Chronicle*. The wonder is, on what possible official reports from China such mendacious assertions can be founded—*an expedition which dictates an honorable and advantageous peace to the emperor of three hundred millions of men, at the gates of his capital.*—By our faith, these be brave words, which the *Chronicle* will be obliged to regorge.

With reference to the letter from the secretary to the superintendents, dated the 28th inst., and addressed to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Dent & Co., informing those firms that it is the chief superintendent's intention to move h. m.'s government to make an abatement of one penny per lb on cargoes of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped at Hongkong, and imported there in native vessels,—we think h. m.'s government will not be moved to any such suicidal act—to the everlasting injury and depression of the British trade to China. If Hongkong is kept by England, and the port of Canton be open to all foreigners including British subjects, nothing will protect Hongkong but an act of parliament prohibiting the importation of tea from any other port in China than that of Hongkong; but will a reformed parliament, that encourages the principles of free trade, ever consent to tie down the British trade to a barren rock, held in opposition to, and defiance of, the emperor of China, and indeed of the people? by what means, can a British parliament coerce Chinese traders to import cargoes of tea into Hongkong? or prevent British subjects from residing in Canton, or British capital from being entrusted to the management of neutrals, there or elsewhere? What success has attended h. m.'s plenipotentiary's attempt to move h. m.'s government & Lord Auckland, as set forth in h. e.'s circular of the 20th of January?

We invite the particular attention of the lovers of the histrionic art to the sale, by Mr. John Smith, of the scenery, seats and building of the LUSO-BRITANNIC theatre, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; let all those who delight in the buskin'd stage, in the sceptred pall of gorgeous tragedy or mirthloving, laughing comedy, attend, and not only attend but bid for the sock and buskin.

We shall have the pleasure of noticing the notes of a Journey, &c., by W. H. H. in our next number; we now offer our thanks for the copy kindly sent to us.

We expressed a hope in our last number, that we should be enabled to submit to our readers a detail of the personal services of the late gallant & distinguished officer, Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, &c., &c.; and are here not being disappointed, nor, we trust, shall

we disappoint our readers in our account of the life of this zealous and devoted servant of his country; which we have drawn from the best authorities.

Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse was the third son of William Senhouse, &c. in 1741, a lieutenant, &c., and subsequently surveyor-general of Barbadoes and the leeward islands, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wood, esq., of Barbadoes, speaker of the house of assembly.

This William was the second son of Humphrey Senhouse, of Netherhall, who m. Mary, daughter and ultimately co-heiress of the right reverend sir George le Fleming, bart. of Rydal, lord bishop of Carlisle.

The family of de Senhouse, or de Senhouse, derives its surname from hall Sevenhouse, or Senhouse; a district of Cumberland. The first of its members upon record.

WALTER DE SENHOUSE, had a grant of the fifth part of the township of Bolton, in the parish of Gosforth, from Alan de Coupland, and likewise a grant of other lands in the same parish from William de Waverthwaite. These grants are both without date, but both are witnessed by sir Adam de Lamplugh, knight, who lived in the times of King RICHARD I. and John.

Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, entered h. m.'s naval service in January, 1797, on board h. m.'s ship the *Princess of Wales* of 98 guns, under the auspices of the late admiral sir Henry Harvey, and served in various capacities in h. m.'s ships & vessels in September 1815, with the exception of a few months during the late war. Sir le Fleming further served in the command of h. m.'s ship *St. Vincent*, of 120 guns, from January, 1831 to May, 1834; making in the whole an active servitude of about twenty years; and to the time of his death a period of forty years, in which he was ever found ready and willing to devote the best of his ability, either on full or half pay, to serve h. m. zealously, faithfully, and patriotically.

In the course of his active services, sir le Fleming had been present at, and actually aiding and assisting in, the capture and destruction of twenty five sail of the line, ten frigates, and a large number of corvettes, privateers and armed vessels, by fleets and single ships; with a long list of merchant vessels & coasters of different descriptions. Many of them were captured in hard actions, in severe contests with inequality of force; and on many occasions at considerable personal risk, in long and arduous employment in boats and against batteries.

He had also been aiding and assisting, in the siege, capture, and attack of seven of the enemy's colonies and establishments. In all which services he felt proud in obtaining the warm approbation of his superior officers, and was gratified by their flattering attention.

Mr. Senhouse first saw fire at the capture of Trinidad in 1797 and the destruction of four Spanish ships of the line and a frigate—He was a volunteer in the boat sent in the night, among the burning ships, to ascertain the possibility of bringing out the *San Domingo* 74; and was also in the boats, in the taking possession of the same ship, and assisted in bringing her out from under the Spanish batteries in the morning.

He was a volunteer in the *Princess of Wales's* launch, under lieutenant William Senhouse, his brother—employed in protecting the debarkation of the troops at the attack of the island of Porto-Rico, in 1797, when lieutenant Senhouse was publicly thanked by sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the decision and gallantry he displayed under the unexpected fire of the enemy. He also served as aid-de-camp to the battalion of seamen from the flag-ship ordered afterwards to co-operate with the army; and was personally engaged by day, and night in the arduous and laborious duties of the batteries.

Mr. Senhouse was one of the forty volunteers from the *Princess of Wales*, sir Henry Harvey's flag-ship, to cruise in the *Alcandria*, schooner tender, under the late captain Wm. Senhouse, then a lieutenant, against the numerous French privateers during the hurricane months in the west Indies; and was present in all the gallant actions and captures, for which her commander gained so much well-merited praise, and received a sword valued at one hundred guineas from the mercantile community.

Mr. Senhouse then served in h. m.'s brig *Requin*, under the command of his brother, lieutenant W. Senhouse; and was present in a variety of actions and skirmishes in which that brig was engaged; and at the various captures made under her gallant commander until the attack and occupation of the Dutch colony of Surinam, in August 1799, when he had the honour of hoisting the British flag in taking possession of the batteries at Paramaribo.

Mr. Senhouse was then removed into the *Frigard*, commanded by the present sir Ryan Martin, & was a volunteer in that ship's boats on numerous occasions while acting against the enemy; & more particularly on the 11th of May 1800, in boarding and bringing from a convoy under the batteries of the Penmarks, off the coast of France, three armed luggers and eight sail of merchant vessels. He was also in the boats in storming and destroying three batteries at the mouth of the Quimper river on the 23rd of May following, in attempting to bring off a large convoy. He commanded a boat of the *Frigard* on the 2nd of



June 1800, at the capture and burning of a ship of 20, one lugger of 12, two of six, and a cutter of six guns, with fifteen vessels of different descriptions, between the island of Normontier and the mainland in Bournau bay. He was one of those who waded off with lieutenant Dean to secure a French fishing boat on the shallows, after all the boats in the expedition had grounded and were abandoned under the batteries at daylight, by which means a number of officers and the Fagard's men were saved from capture, the *Rénon* and *Dreux* losing all theirs; he was also present at Corunna the 30th of August 1801, at the cutting out of a ship pierced for 20 guns, a gun-vessel and a merchant ship from the inner harbour.

Mr. Senhouse served as a lieutenant of the *Galgo*, sloop-of-war, in the peace of 1802; and was selected in February 1803, by rear admiral Dacres to take the temporary command of the *Hind*, revenue cutter, to impress men for the fleet. In a short time he raised a large number of men, & in vigilant cruising captured three smugglers. The board of customs paid over a portion of the proceeds of an empty boat, but refused to allow the naval detachment to share for a full cutter and brig, although the latter was detected as a smuggler by themselves in searching the hold for men.

In May 1803, Mr. Senhouse served as a lieutenant of the *Conqueror* 74, and having volunteered to go out in a chartered cutter to raise men and to act against the enemy, his offer was declined; but he was again selected by rear admiral Dacres, and received his orders to take command of the same revenue cutter, *Hind*, and to cruise and raise men for the fleet, and to capture all French vessels, and to detain all Dutch. In the course of four days he captured a French cutter privateer, the first taken in the war, a French brig with naval timber, a large Dutch west Indianman and another vessel, valued jointly at fifty or sixty thousand pounds. The crew of the *Hind* consisted of only 36 men, and it was only by landing the privateer's crew at Weymouth, that he was enabled to conduct his prizes and the remaining prisoners, about 80 in number, to Plymouth.

For this service Mr. Senhouse received, through rear admiral Dacres, the thanks of the lords of the admiralty.

Mr. Senhouse was a lieutenant in the *Conqueror* in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, when he had the great satisfaction of gaining the full approbation of his captain, sir Isaac Pellew, for his exertions in and after the battle. Sir Isaac was also pleased to attribute the safety of the *Conqueror's* masts, and ultimately the safety of the ship, to the exertions of Mr. Senhouse, in cutting away the flapping maintop-sail from the yard after the sheets and gear had been carried away in a tremendous squall on the second night after the action, as described in the following extract of a letter from sir Isaac Pellew: when no one would venture out, on account of the tottering state of the wounded mast, until Mr. Senhouse volunteered to go aloft and lead the way.

#### Extract.

"It will afford me at all times the most sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the estimation in which I have ever held your professional abilities as an officer and seaman.

"On the memorable day of Trafalgar, I witnessed with admiration your heroic conduct, the judgment, the activity, the zeal which you evinced; nor can time efface from my recollection the gallantry you displayed on one particular occasion, and the imminent danger to which you exposed yourself on the second night after the action, in that tremendous gale, when the *Conqueror* was so much disabled lying along the shore in only 13 fms water and all at risk, when the maintop-sail sheets had given way, with the chutes and buntlines, all flying, and every moment expecting the mast to go; you, sir, were the only officer who volunteered the hazardous expedient of going aloft to cut away the sail, by which means alone, we saved the mast."

We are enabled to add that "Scott" a captain of the maintop, a very young man, was the only person who would go with Mr. Senhouse on the yard. They went out to windward and cut the weather lee-bow rope; the sail flew to leeward; they then crawled out on the jockey arm and

cut the lee one, the sail flew away, and the mast was relieved. (To be continued.)

Since our first sheet went to press we have been requested to state that the Mexican schooner "*PRIMAVERA*" will be sold on Saturday the 3rd July, at 12 o'clock precisely.

A friend has obligingly sent us two Chinese wood-cuts, one of an English ship of war, another of the *Nemesis*, with a description in Chinese, which, for want of space, we must defer until our next number.

In a preceding column our readers will find an extract from the *Globe* of March 3, containing some remarks on Mr. Lay's "*The Chinese as they are*." We have published this extract for the purpose of informing our readers that Mr. Lay has somewhat modified his opinions on the opium question; when in Canton that gentleman was an uncompromising opponent to the opium trade.

#### SICKNESS ON BOARD H. M.'S SHIP CONWAY (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Several officers of H. M.'s ship Conway, are at present in Macao, on sick leave.

Although the naval hospital is capable of accommodating 16 or 18 invalid officers, these, as well as several others, are, from necessity, compelled to seek change of air for the restoration of their health, at their own expense; and it should be recollected that the officers of H. M.'s navy do not (captains and commanders excepted) receive *balla*, or any of the other good allowances paid by the East India company to their servants, including H. M.'s troops serving with this expedition.

A number of military officers of the expedition have obtained leave to return to Europe on private affairs, and others, who have been invalided, have, agreeably to the rules of the army, had free passages found them; but it is far different with their brethren in arms of the navy. A naval officer cannot, without extreme difficulty and secret influence, obtain leave; let his necessities be ever so urgent, and he must be, what is termed by Jack—a dead beat—before the medical officers will invalid him; and even when they do, he must, in nine cases out of ten, go home at his own expense.—It is true, that if he obtain a certificate from the senior invaliding surgeon, setting forth the imperative necessity of his immediate removal to the temperate zone, he will (perhaps) receive on his arrival at the admiralty a sum equal to about one third of his passage money; but on this he must not calculate too sanguinely; for if he recover on the voyage and presents a tolerably healthy appearance at the board, he will, in all probability be told that his claim for the pittance in question is inadmissible; and unless an officer has private pecuniary resources, he cannot, although he be dying, and a return to "home, sweet home" would save his life, afford to pay for his passage: surely this is a subject that might be brought under the serious consideration of the legislature. At present, the granting of the certificate alluded to remains at the whim and caprice of an individual, and cases have occurred in which it has been withheld from personal feelings.

We were in error last week in stating that the *Conway* was commissioned in September 1837; she was commissioned in September 1836! Her sick list has increased to 76, and she has lost within the last few days another man from climatorial fever. In fact, on walking round her decks she appears, from the number of cots and hammocks slung for the accommodation of the sick, more like a hospital ship than an effi-

cient man of war.—which she certainly is not; and every other man you meet, who is not confined to his bed, is an invalid with his head shaven. Would it not, we ask, be an act of humanity to send the vessel home.

The British landowners on Hongkong will probably feel interested in the following ingenious invention.

A patent has recently been taken out for a machine which is likely to supersede the hitherto known methods of raising water. It is termed Hall's patent hydraulic belt, and is already in operation in many parts of the country for the purpose of draining land. The contrivance is the most simple, being merely composed of a woollen belt which is made to revolve round two rollers, one keeping the belt beneath the water, and the other fixed at any required altitude. The adhesion of the water to the woollen belt overcomes the gravity of that element, when a velocity of 1,000 feet per minute is acquired, and a continuous stream is brought up and poured into the receiving pipes.—(John Bull.)

The following narrative—which has been some time in type—of the wreck of the *Indian Oak*, will not be new to our readers; but we have republished it, in order that our pages may contain the record of the kind treatment the shipwrecked officers, crew, and passengers of that vessel received from those aimable and unsophisticated islanders.

#### Extract from Lieut. Bowman's letter to the secretary to government, Calcutta.

"I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to the kind islanders, the Loochoers, were I to omit stating, and bringing to the notice of government, the very great kindness and hospitality received from the moment of our landing to the date of our departure, which was uniform from the first to the last; with the exception that we were not allowed to pass into the interior, or exceed the limits of our compound beyond the wreck; our own countrymen could not have been kinder. They not only built a vessel of 150 to 180 tons burthen, but gave us a plentiful supply of provisions during our stay of forty-six days on the island, and one month's provisions for every person in the junk; they also furnished H. M.'s ships with water and fresh supplies during their stay, declining to receive any thing in the shape of payment in return; stating they neither wanted gold or silver, but in the event of any of their own vessels falling on the coasts of any of our settlements in distress, that we would treat their people with the same kindness, and send them back to their country. The only return they accepted was a telescope from myself, and one presented by captain Barlow, with twelve copies of the *Saturday* and *Penny Magazine*, a small print, and a looking glass in the name of her Britannic majesty.

#### Extract.

To Sir J. J. G. B. R. M. K. C. B. and K. C. H. Commodore of the 1st Class.

Sir,—It is with sincere and deep regret, that I have to report the loss of H. M.'s transport "*Indian Oak*," R. Granger, Master, on one of the Loochoo islands on the 14th instant, about 11 a. m. The following heads of occurrences will I hope afford you all the information I am at present able to give on this most unfortunate event.

Monday 10th August. Parted company with H. M.'s ship "*Alligator*," off Kreeto Point, 1 hour, and passed out, between the Bagalla's Nose and the Queen's Islands.

At 6 p. m. the S. Easternmost island, Peta brook, bore E.N.E. 4 to 5 miles, blowing a fresh breeze from the north-west, steered S.E.E.

Tuesday 11th.—In lat. by Obs. 23° 30' 17" long. 123° 24' 15" E departure taken from Chooa said to be in 123° 6' E of Greenwich; at this time blowing a hard gale from N.N.E. with a high sea; the ship was reduced to close-reefed topsails, and top-gallant yards sent down on deck. Bar. 29.63.

Midnight. Severe gale and high sea. Bar. 29.50.

Wednesday 12th.—Lat. Obs. 27° 12' 22" N.; long. Ch. 124° 50' E. Bar. 29.40; ships main rigging very slack, and in great danger of losing the main-mast; sent down the gallant mast, and swifed the rigging in. Fused the fore and main, top-sails, and hove to under close-reefed main-top-sails.

Midnight. Gale very severe from the northward, blowing in gusts, with rain and a very high sea. Bar. 29.25. Noon, Thursday 13th.—Lat. Obs. 30° 29' N.; long. Ch. 126° 51' E; Bar. 29.33; p. m. 3, somewhat more moderate, set the fore-top-sail and steered E.S.

6 p. m. got fore sail, and at 10 p. m. set the main-sail. Midnight strong gales and hard squalls.

Friday, 14th.—10 a. m. recovered per log, from noon of yesterday, allowing one point leeway for the heave of

the sea, placed the ship in as follows:—Cooper lag 106 30' E. 121 miles. Lat. D. R. 26 51' N.; long. D. R. 127. 2', from which capt. Grinaker considered himself well to the SW. of the Loochoo Group, when in the act of working up the above reckoning, discoloured water was reported by the officer of the watch, and the ship immediately headed up SSW, the wind previously having headed to the NW. In a very severe squall, shifted to the westward of the ship, broke off the S.E.E.; land and breakers were now seen on our weather bow, were ship and stood to the northward, at this time the fore topmast stay-pull, fore-top-sail, and fore-sail were blown out of the bolt ropes; found ourselves unable to weather the north point of the island, off which was a long extent of heavy breakers and a very high sea running; the weather being so very thick, the land was scarcely discernible, although not more than three miles off. Finding ourselves embayed, and so possibility of saving the ship, wore with the hope of saving the lives of the crew, and stood to the southward for what appeared as opening, but which proved only a small inlet or bay, full of breakers. The heavy sea and the want of sail, setting us fast on the shore, between 10 30, and 11 a. m. struck on an extensive rocky ledge, extending about two miles from the shore, with numerous rocky patches just awash. The sea now made a clean breach over the ship; she shortly after fell over on her beam-ends, and broke her back about the ches tree, the fore part falling in deep water. Cut away the main mast, and some time after the mizen mast. All hands now collected aft, under the poop, and on the weather quarter and mizen chains. On the ship's falling over, lost the larboard quarter boat which was washed on shore, by which we observed the tide to be falling.

The gale now increasing to a severe hurricane, with heavy rain, our only remaining hope was in getting a rope on shore. The first attempt to carry a line on shore was made by William Bagburn (seaman sent from the Steinheim) but owing to the strong drawback, failed, and was with some risk hoisted in; a second attempt with the lead line was made by a lancer, who succeeded in reaching the shore (greatly exhausted and cut by the rocks) but lost the line. About this time a number of natives came down and motioned us to land. An attempt was now made to get the jolly boat out which was stowed on the launch, but in doing so, she was stove to pieces. Several attempts were now made with hatches, gratings, and oars, all of which failed, owing to the line fouling the rocks; two more attempts were made, by two lancers, to carry the log line on shore, one of whom succeeded, and the end of the deep sea lead line got on shore, but which also fouled the rocks, and was thereby rendered useless. The tide coming in, all the islanders with our two men left the reef; our only remaining hope being in the strength of the ship, and the after part holding together. As the tide came in, the wind and sea increased; the latter making a complete breach over all, fore and aft, and throwing pieces of sheathing and copper over the vessel in all directions. Finding it impossible to hold on longer on the outside, all hands got under the poop, with the ship on her beam ends and deck nearly perpendicular.

As the tide came in, the sea gradually bore the vessel higher on the reef until she lodged on a small ledge of rocks. Our rudder was torn off with part of the counter shortly after striking, through which the sea rushed into the poop and lower cabins, such sea that struck the vessel, shook her very frame. Closely huddled together under the poop, were the commander, officers, passengers, and crew, drenched by every sea and shivering with cold, most of us having thrown off all clothes, as it was likely to impede swimming. We remained in this state until about a past 11 a. m., when the tide having receded, and the weather considerably moderated we found ourselves much nearer the shore, and comparatively smooth under the lee. Scanned on the lee side, and found only from five to six feet water; immediately piped all hands on shore, the mizen mast, yard, and gaff forming a raft. All hands got on shore, including the sick in safety, with exception of a few cuts and bruises from the rocks. All the crew and passengers having got on shore, myself the commander and officers followed, and after walking about a mile over a rocky ledge, towards some lights at high water mark, were met by a party of the islanders, and greeted with kind hospitality, hot tea and rice being served out to every man. No hint was shown their hospitality in a stronger light than the following—I had nothing on but a shirt and drawers, drenched to the skin; one of the principal men noticing my situation, took off his outer jacket or coat, and insisted on my putting it on. After resting on the beach a short time, we were conducted to a comfortable dwelling, or court house, where dry clothing was given to all who stood in need, and we were again regaled with warm tea, rice, eggs, and fowls. Words are not adequate to express the kindness, attention, and hospitality, we have received from the first moment of landing to the present time, from these kind and good people; their honesty is beyond praise,—articles of silver, gold, and wearing apparel strewn in every direction to dry, but not an article touched."

Printed and Published at the  
Canton Register Office.



# THE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessels for freight &c. ....  
Advertisements, each insertion .....  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months, .....

**VOL. 14**

**TUESDAY, JULY 6TH, 1841.**

**NO. 27**

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA**  
**THE FIVE 4 - SHIP ATLET ROMA-**  
**NA.** Captain **ROBERT** will meet  
 you quick despatch. For Freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
**FOR CHARTER.**  
**THE FIVE 4 - SHIP ATLET ROMA-**  
**NA.** Captain **ROBERT** will meet  
 you quick despatch. For Freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
**FOR CHARTER.**  
**THE FIVE 4 - SHIP ATLET ROMA-**  
**NA.** Captain **ROBERT** will meet  
 you quick despatch. For Freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**


**THE APOLLON** has excellent accommodation for passengers.  
Apply to Captain DEANE on board, or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR MADRAS.

**T**HE fast sailing bark, CHARLES  
DUMERGUE 206 tons, H. CREW-  
FORD command'r, will have early des., at. h.

For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.



**THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING.**  
 346 tons, J. A. ROBERT, command-  
 er. Apply to  
**J. R. DINE MATTHESON & Co.**  
 Agents, 22nd June, 1891.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE KITTY.** Captain Willis will  
 have early despatch. For freight  
 apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE BOMBAY CASTLE.** Captain  
 Blyth to have early despatch.  
 For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

 FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.  
THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF  
PALACES, captain Stanger, will  
meet with quick dispatch. For freight or  
passage apply to  
Messrs 25 June, 1811.  
DENT & Co.

**FOR MANILA AND SINGAPORE.**  
**T**HE Spanish brig **KENSAYO**, captain  
**San Juan**, will be despatched for the  
above ports about the 10th inst. For  
freight or passage apply to  
**INNIS FLETCHER & Co.**  
No. 55, 5th July 1841.

FOR LONDON.  
THE A. 1. bark AGNES, captain Com-  
mings will have quick dispatch, the  
greater part of the freight being engaged.  
For freight apply to  
5th June 1841  
BELL & Co.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
**SMALL Fast steamed Copper Brig LARK.**  
 Under English colours. About 250  
 Tons. Sails as in documents. Is a very  
 fast enter and delivery. Light draft of water. Built at  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne. For particulars apply to J. W. & Co.,  
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

C. V. GILLON, N. Y. 38-1140-  
 GIBSON NYE, JR. - 38-1140-  
 May 21st, 1941


**WID'SALE**  
**FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.**  
 THE new Steamship Company, Singapore  
 - JOVEN CORINA - of 12 Tons.  
 Apply to J. V. JORDAN.

OFFER—Mr. MONKEY MONROE has this day been  
admitted a partner in our establishment  
**MACVICAR & CO.**  
March 22nd, 1921.

**NOTICE**—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of power held by the undersigned, the said transactions of the aforesaid firm will be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

**W. C. LEGG.**  
**JOHN H. CANNAN.**

Macao, 30th June 1847.

Greenville, 1st May, 1941.  
**NOTICE.**—**TURNBULL, DICKSON & Co.** (Incorporated in the State of New York) of the State of New York, and **ROBERT THOMAS, Esq.**, are admitted partners in our firm from this date.  
 The interest and responsibility of **JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq.**, in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1939.  
**FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.**

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.  
**NOTICE.**—Having on the 1st day of January 1841,  
 established in China a Branch of our House under  
 the style and firm of **PERCIVAL LITTLETON & Co.**, whose  
 interests and responsibilities are identical with our own,  
 we have this day admitted **THOMAS DICKENS, Esq.**,  
 Late Register of the Supreme Court, and **ROBERT INGRAM,**  
 Esq., partners therein.

**FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.**  
 CALCUTTA, 8th May, 1811.  
**NOTICE.** CHARLES HODG, Esq., late Solicitor to  
 the East India Company at Madras is admitted a  
 partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China  
 from 1st May 1811.

**FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.**  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**

**NOTICE**—Messrs. THEODORE DICKERSON & RAYNEY  
Messrs. of Calcutta, have been this day admitted  
partners in our firm.

**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**

Wmco, 1st May, 1944.

**N**OTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** at HAMBURG, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Insurance Companies mentioned above.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**  
**W. W. DALE.**  
Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
Just arrived on "Mormon."  
1,500 Doz. very superior Pines and Albino's Pale Ale bottled in California, 200 "a" extra fine Bavard's dark French Brandy, in case of one dozen, and equal to the best of Sherry, Table and Lowat River, Extra No. 1 of all in green and black, various. Patent oil, varnishes, English and American Candles, 40 dozen. Various. French Lard, 100 lbs. Plaiden's Winter Clothing, B. & L. Green a few, straight and Pines, doz. 30.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mormon," or at the general office of  
A. A. or NIELLO  
Maran, 6th July, 1941

**FOR SALE.**—Just arrived by the Spanish brig *LAVAYEN*, a quantity of Europe letter paper, and Manila Cigars of 4s. superior in boxes of 1000 and 500 each.  
Apply to P. D. SAN JUAN  
At the office of D. G. Yountagoyena.  
Manila, 18th June, 1881.

**W**ANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged-man as  
valet or do-rast to go to England—Enquire at  
Canton Register Office.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

Early this month, of which due notice will be given) - there will sell in the Auction room, a large lot of heavy, Port, Claret, Champagne, Porter, Brandy and many other fine Wines, also preserved Hysters, Salmon, &c. &c. at 10 o'clock A.M. and 6 o'clock P.M. every week. I have &c.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 NO. 5565—We are about to sell the public that he will  
 sell some time this month the Household. For several  
 years he has been a dealer in books and goods. Further  
 particulars will be published here after, and the house  
 stands where the sale will take place.  
 March 2nd July 1841.

new half a ton of very fine fresh Lard, and a few  
pounds of Flaxseed, for sale by  
J. S. O. SMITH

Windsor ditty; Balsam of Roses; Rose Rensels and Marrow Pomatum; Swan-down Puff; Bear's Grass; May and June Primrose Toss-Pie ointment; Colic Remedy; Milk of Roses; A.C. Sarsaparilla; Eau de Cologne; and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

*Springs*.—*Teller's* Pa. or snow and Jan'y Poles; do. do.; *Bottling Paper*; *Quills*: Perry's India rubber; Spring Pen; Turner's Red Pen; India Rubber; hand some embossed Biscuits and confectionery; *Murphy's Wall-papers*, with *Clothes*; *Vinyling* and large Cards; *Pickles Cakes*; Portable Desk; with lock and key, and covers; *Wafers*; *Fenwick's*; Blank bills of exchange; Letter Holders in sets of *Pillars*; "Answered Ac. Of- fice paper"; Spring law m-septor; Red and Black Ink; Copying do Silver-plated by David Bayless into India, &c.  
OILMAN'S STORE.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Potatoe Dishes, &c. Whiting and Anchovy Paste; Oil longum; Hamper Bacon; Berkley and Plum; Pickles, &c. &c.

WRITES AND TALKS of every descrip ion, and an exceptionally quality always on hand for sale. Apply to  
MAYN 25th June. 1841. JNO SMITH

STON or KNIVES and FORKS with metal handles,  
handmade finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case.  
Price \$50.

**NOTICE** Just received in the City of Palmer and  
Netherlands, and for sale on "molesters" James  
Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.  
do do Port. [do a case.  
Also "Beer" well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5  
Pilsner Hotties, in small kegs.  
Bongol and New Wey.  
Bongol and English Soap.  
Apply to  
JNO. SMITH.  
March, 5th June, 1841.  
Storck, &c., of every description, always on hand  
for sale.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported new Holland, Friesian  
wheat in round, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and  
Butter, S-12; Water, Hock, Currants, Raisins. Apply to  
BEAUFORT & CO. LEVERMORE, at 111 N. 1st St.  
or D. BASTON, —Punta R. de.

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of tables for the Table, made up by the sole rated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bangalore:

100 PAYS & C<sup>o</sup>s. Bengali assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 " Bengali 1 lb. butane  
 " Essence of Chilies  
 " Curry paste  
 " Cherry powder  
 " Tain' saas for meats made dishes and fish  
 " Milk punch  
 " Lime juice  
 " Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
 " Chili vinegar, in bottles  
 " Pick vinegar, in quart  
 " B<sup>o</sup> Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers  
 " Veal broth do do  
 " Mutton do do do  
 " Dried beefs  
 " Delicious pickled beef tongue in large

Do think Brown, in large  
 Do spiced-collared No. in tin canisters  
 packed the kind of  
 Apply in **HOBOKEN LANE, Hoboken**  
 or the Big **GOVERNOR BUILDING, New York**  
 Monday, Jan. 14, 1913

**FOR SALE**—A few marks of English Brandy. Sign (Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars 100 cigarettes. Very drillings, striped. Champagne. Apply by May 20, 1905 April 1911. 44 D. R. C. 2011.

**FOR SALE.**—Shanghai Corper, and Corpe C. Hall,  
Fishes. Land in Sierra Maestra, Range of different  
zones. Manila. Certificate Superint.  
**IGNACIO PERES**  
and J. V. Jorge, Eng' Office.  
Manila, P. I., May 1903.

FOR SALE: American Oaks and Pines in Harrods  
Ridge, near S.F., of 1/2 Acre and under, just  
opened to the public. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT  
Mango, 1st May, 1941

**FOR SALE**  
**A TYPE OF DOWN IN THE UNDESIGNED.**  
 - Colored, Black, white, & all other colors, as follows:  
 Reddish, Green, Blue, Wood.  
 HENRY AND THOMAS' PALE ALE & SOYER'S BLEND.











# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 6th JULY, 1841.

It was probably transported under the feet of the Chinese coolies, in whose keeping he was placed immediately after landing. We have quoted this defence merely for the purpose of proving that the writer was not in Canton in March and the following months of 1839; for the English flag was kept flying night and day from the 4th of March, when Captain Elliot landed, until he left Canton in the afternoon of May 24.

At page 81 of 83, although the author says that his book is an *outline* of the government of opium, he confessedly cannot explain the *three* of the opium mission, but writes thus—

"The three appear to have been first conveyed to the superintendent on the 25th, after his application for passports, which caused him to write his own address, desiring the former one to be returned to him, &c. Now it is clear, from the blue book, that Captain Elliot wrote his second address on the 25 of March, before he had received an answer to his first address of the same day's date; and we beg to refer the writer to the supplements to the C. R. of August 25 and Nov. 10, 1840, in which we think, he will allow that our analysis of the government despatches has been rather more careful than his own; and holding this opinion, and as in reviewing the book it really appears to us that we are reviewing some of our old numbers—we discontinue it from our further notice, but still recommend it, on the whole, as the best pamphlet that has been published on the question—for many of the remarks are true, and excellent because they are true—except the foolish allusion to Mr. Warr's foolish remark—how would the merchants have stood in public opinion had the superintendent fallen a victim to their refusal, if an after discovery had been made among his papers, that he had full authority from government to meet every contingency and subject it to his control, so as to include his demands for the opium and his promise of reimbursement? What government in England could or can have the power to issue such authority, setting aside the utter impossibility of any government before July 1839 contemplating such a contingency; and if—for the sake of the argument—such authority had been invested in Captain Elliot—is he the man who would have kept his authority dormant?"

Also, with reference to his remarks on the correspondence of Captain Elliot with the foreign office (page 106-7), while only the second member of the commission;—it is evident such correspondence was most irregular; what would the captain of any of his ships, or the colonial lord Cardigan, for instance, say, if their subordinates were to correspond with the board of admiralty or the home guards on the public service of the ship or regiment; and such correspondence should be received, and consequently, encouraged by the heads of the naval and military departments of the state? Nay, what would any mercantile agent say, if any or all of his clerks were to put themselves in correspondence with the consignees of the house—

—and it is true their opinion on things in general in opposition to those of their employers?

It is a very general opinion, among the English in China, that Captain Elliot intrigued with the foreign office both against Lord Napier and Sir George Robinson.

The writer prefers an *ad valorem* instead of a fixed duty on all descriptions of tea; a fixed duty on all descriptions of tea—particularly when that duty is a high duty, carries abundance on its face—but whether it would be so easy a task for the board of customs to collect a duty of 50 per cent upon the market value of tea, determined by the actual prices they fetch on the frequently sales, as the writer thinks it would, admits of some doubt—that is, in the present way of managing our affairs; but as an *ad valorem* is, in principle, the most just duty, that government which says it cannot manage the machinery of collection of an *ad valorem*

It is only a sorry excuse for the want of a fiscal department of the state on principles of justice; the declaration of a better state on the morality and knowledge of government; and on the honesty and good faith of the people.

H. M. ship *Calliope*, captain Kaper, is to be despatched to Calcutta at noon to-day, and H. M. ship *Conway*, captain Bethune, for England on the same night.

The invalids of the squadron go home in the *Conway* to-day.

According to common report, 2½ millions of dollars in *sycee* of the Canton ransom, is to be conveyed to Calcutta in the *Calliope*, and 1½ million in the *Conway*, to England. Now, the outturn of *sycee* in the London mint will not give more than 4s. 1d. per dollar, while *sycee* in China is usually at a premium, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent, on the remittance to England; freight and charges must be added; we have been told the *sycee* per *Conway* could not be exchanged here for dollars at a premium of 5 per cent.

In England's glorious naval service, the loaves and fishes, the honey-drops that sweeten the bills of the most continually laborious of all a live lives, are few and far between; and lucky is he to whom, whether by chance or favour, they are apportioned; for poverty is too frequently the only heritage of honour—and blood is thicker than water.

He, then, who would unnecessarily evil and carp at any piece of good luck that might be bestowed on the head of a relation by those who have the power of doing such a good office in the course of service and without any extraordinary shock to our common prejudices, must be the embodied essence of souring deterioration.

Whether the *Calliope* can be well spared from the eastern expedition we will not presume to say; the naval commander in chief must be the best judge in this matter; and the propriety or necessity of remitting the Canton ransom money to Calcutta, to which quarter the expedition must look for a portion of the required future assistance and supplies,—where the government have raised a new public loan for the active prosecution of the war against China,—none will question or deny; and the *sycee* by the *Calliope* will be passing through the Calcutta mint in the process of being coined into rupees, in less than two months; but that 1½ million of dollars, in London, should be sent to London where it cannot arrive until five months have elapsed, we cannot divine the reason, unless it be to put as much freight into the pockets of her commanders, to the palpable injury of the public interests.

Should this money be carried fr m Port-mouth to the bank in the days of the galleons—the people will not fail to be moved to enquire, whence is it, how obtained, and at what cost of money, loss of commerce, and a sacrifice of the lives of their countrymen on the shores of China; and if they go into a calculation, they will find that it will cost them more to supply the loss of the gallant men who have miserably perished in this miserable war; and the proceeds, then, of the Canton ransom on the railroads of England will scarcely be required by the people of the 19th as similar proceedings on the highways were by those of the 18th century; what, then,

except sheer imposition, can be the motive of sending this billion to Calcutta, and further weakening the expedition, lately by the despatch of the *Calliope* to Calcutta?

In the name of common sense, of Russia, of the rule of three, and of the rule of four,—what does the crown of England want of 1½ million of dollars, coming from the Hong merchants and others of Canton? For they have been assessed by the local government for the sum—it has not been supplied from either the imperial or local treasuries.

Should any disaster happen to the British arms in the approaching campaign through the want of numerical strength, how will this proceeding of H. M.'s ship principalities read in the page of history?

Saved Captains from the Canton

Yesterday was the anniversary of the capture of *Tinghae*; and bearing in mind the objects of the expedition as declared by H. M.'s ministers in their several places in the houses of lords and commons,—after the lapse of a year and a day, of the loss of we know not how many British subjects,—when we are just commencing a real war with China, which places the hopes of a renewal of our legal trade in *ambiguities*,—two English frigates sail away, laden with 4 millions of dollars! It is between 40 and 50 years ago when Burke warned the people of England that their liberties were endangered by the plundered gold of India; the *ambiguities* were a race that goldfish and detested is the same warning to be repeated in the pages of the Canton Register in 1841,—substituting for the plundered Indian gold the *sycee* of China!

The *Hyacinth* was taken to Whampoa, and Captain Warren proceeded to Canton merely for the purpose of delivering a letter to the Kwangchow, stating that H. E. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer had been appointed joint plenipotentiary in China.

This was a courteous act, but the Chinese will not be able to appreciate the courtesy; nor will they attribute either the visit or the letter to the right motives.

We have certainly learnt some ceremonies for, if not politeness, during our communications with China; at the battle of Pantonu, the household troops on each side being opposed to each other,—Lord John Hay, of the English guards, stepped forward, and taking off his hat, addressed the French officers: "gentlemen of the French guards, fire. The reply was, 'sir, we never fire first, we commence you!' This dramatic manner of softening the horrors of war is delightful; and may probably lead us to adopt, at length, the Chinese weapons: a fan instead of a sword, a chop instead of a shield!

This uninitiated renewal of communications will be placed only in one account by the Chinese; that we have no stomach for any more fighting, and desire only to recover the trade, although it should be accorded on no better terms than those on which it had been conducted up to the commencement of 1850.

The *Ernest*, store ship, from Calcutta, arrived in Singapore roads on the 23rd ult., the *Charles Grant*, with a portion of the April mail aboard, had arrived at Singapore, and the *Lord Amherst* with the remaining portion was close a

hand when the Mermaid left; and it is probable both vessels are at this moment in the Chinese waters.

At Singapore they have Bombay dates of the 10th May; the rumour that Sir W. Parker is coming to China was again prevalent in Bombay.

Names of the transports from Calcutta had reached Singapore when the Mermaid left.

It is said that about the middle of this month is fixed as the time for the movement of the *flotilla* of the expedition to the northward, with what object we know not; for what ships or troops will be left for the protection of Hongkong or Macao.

The reports are—we give them only as such—that the expedition is to move to Amoy, thence to the city of Foo-ho-fu, the capital of the province of Fokien, then to Ningpo & Cassin, and there remain in winter quarters until April, 1842, when all the reinforcements will have arrived—and then—we know not what.

Two hundred years before the Christian era, when the population of the empire could not have borne any proportion to its present excess, the great wall was built in an incredible short time—

As the wild geese fly in flocks,  
And assemble in the midst of a marsh,  
So the scattered people collected to build the wall.  
Thus a hundred feet were speedily finished—and the people sat down in repose (Shaking).

And about 500 years ago the great canal was dug under the mongol tartar dynasty, Yuen in us proportionally short space of time; also about 480-80 years ago the whole eastern and southern coasts of China were pillaged by the Japanese: but what know we of the details of the pillaging, or what effects remained a score of years subsequent to the retirement of the Japanese freebooters? and if we judge the future from the past, such will be the mighty effects of the English expedition to China in 1840-41.

Properly to impress this government and people with terror of our great—and irresistible power, if properly used—would be to take and hold possession of the provincial cities of all the maritime provinces—to guard the transits on the canal at the junctions of the Yangtze-keang and other rivers, and to march to Peking,—if it suited our purpose or jumped with our humour: but in the meantime, to protect the people and open all the ports to all the world; not to go with our whining complaints of grievances to the emperor, but to force him to come with whining petitions to us: for by holding possession of the provincial cities we should hold possession of the provinces; and, by parity of reasoning, by holding possession of Peking, we should hold possession of the empire:—in the reign of J. William's life of Alexander the great, it is observed that a few days before his last illness, he retired to quench his thirst, and was attended by all the great officers, who left the throne under the sole care of the eunuchs of the palace. An obscure Greek, who was on the field, seeing the throne and the seats on both sides empty, with the eunuchs standing in rows behind, walked up, and deliberately seated himself upon the throne. The eunuchs it appears, were prevented by the etiquette of the Persian court from discharging the intruder, but they raised a loud cry of lamentation, tore their garments, beat their breasts and foreheads, and showed other signs of grief, as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The event was judged to be highly important, and the intruder was put to the torture in order to discover whether he had any accomplices or

not in this overt act of treason,—for such it was considered to be by all the Persians of the court. But he only answered which they could extract from the unhappy man was, that he had acted most unintentionally, & without any ulterior views. This position, in the opinion of the diviners, gave a more fatal complexion to the omen. Without a knowledge of eastern customs it would have been impossible to discover why so much importance was paid to a trifling occurrence; but the following passage from the emperor Baber's autobiography will illustrate this and other obscure points of eastern history.

"It is a singular custom in the history of Bengal that there is little of hereditary descent in succession to the sovereignty. There is a throne allotted for the king, there is in like manner a seat or station assigned for each of the amirs, vazirs, and nobles. It is that throne and those stations alone which engage the reverence of the people of Bengal. A set of dependants, servants, and attendants are annexed to each of these situations; when the king wishes to dismiss or appoint any person, whoever is placed in the seat of the one dismissed is immediately attended and obeyed by the whole establishment of dependants, servants, and retainers annexed to the seat which he occupies; nay, even as to the royal throne itself, whoever kills the king and succeeds in placing himself on that throne is immediately acknowledged as king. All the amirs, vazirs, soldiers, and peasants, instantly obey and submit to him, and consider him as much their sovereign as they did their former prince, and obey his orders as implicitly. The people of Bengal say, 'We are faithful to the throne; whoever fills the throne we are obedient and true to it.'"

To this passage the editor of Baber adds the following note: "strange as this custom may seem, a similar one prevailed down to a very late period in Malabar. There was a jubilee every twelve years in the Samorin's country, and any one who succeeded in forcing his way through the Samorin's guards, and slew him reigned in his stead. The attempt was made in 1695, and again a few years ago, but without success."

Now these observations are true as regards all Asiatics, who are all, more or less, fatalists: power is the only attribute of sovereignty that they either reverence or dread; and the Chinese are not an exception: they place no trust in our good faith, moderation, or justice; to be honest or honourable with them is the mark of a fool—to be moderate just or the assurance of conscious weakness: power, and power alone in China can ever bring back better—or even the days that have gone.

The following proclamation will serve to manifest the spirit that we have excited in the people against us: the villagers are, it is said, anxious for the day of battle.

### Translations.

#### PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

KE, governor, and E. fooguen of Canton, for the purpose of again enlightening the villagers with reference to the practice of their military exercises, in masses, or enrolled corps—for the purpose of their defence (against the English).

It is well known that it is the duty of the standing army to protect the people; but the protection given to the people by the army differs in degree from the self-protection of the people per se: for the strength of the army is fixed, and the troops do not like the people come altogether in crowds; the regulars have allotted posts to guard; not like the people, who rush to all parts of their neighbourhood; in giving battle, certain times are fixed; and not like the people, who follow their own inclinations in a matter; for if one hamlet rises a hundred villages follow, and as the city is strong (a well fortified city is called a golden city, the walls are of solid metal) & the ditch water of a boiling fluid! imply-

ing the ditch is too hot to be crossed), and one man stepping forth will strike myriads in the column; and then you possess the talent and power of opposing force to force and warding off contemptuous (treatment by foreigners).

Lately, when the city was attacked on the northern side, the heads of hundred villages united to attack the English barbarians, and killed upwards of a hundred of them: they all performed a most righteous and patriotic act, and carried it through most affectionately, to the deep delight of the hearts of men.

We, the said superior officers, have already ordered the magistrates of the *Samsat* and *Panaga* districts to repair in person to the said villages, and examine minutely into all the particulars; we have also ordered the three assessor officers and the mah commissioner to consult with the *Kwanchow* as to the bestowment of rewards, commendations, and compensation.

However, although now dwelling in security, the past danger cannot be forgotten; and the end must be regarded as the beginning. We should recur to the strict terms of days long gone by, & not be slack in our hostile intentions; for this we again issue a peremptory proclamation: all of ye should increase your strenuous efforts; those who do not unite with the mass, or are not enrolled, let them come forward for the protection of the community; who will then be enabled to dwell in their old residences; and he who can drive out the wicked, cruel, ruthless murderers will induce joy, peace, and plenty. Let the braves who are resented in strategists unite with our mind, and carry their plans to perfection: do not ungratefully disappoint our sanguine hopes. Let all, without opposition, implicitly obey. A special proclamation. 5th moon, 8th day, June 26:

By J. S. RA. C. R.

HONGKONG. How long will it be before the governor or deputy governor of Hongkong will be able to say, with Dido, to the weather-beaten stranger,

Valis et hic necum pariter considere regalis?  
Urban quam statum, ventura est; subdilecti savae;  
Tros Tyrinque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

For the mechanics have struck work, and supplies of building materials are prohibited.

In the terms granted to the Canton authorities on the 20th of May, (vide, C. R. June 8) the island of Hongkong is not mentioned; but in a proclamation by H. M.'s plenipotentiary to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire, it is declared "that there will be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire, if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong."

We have ever since been anxious to know what characters were used in the translation of the words that we have italicized: for as the Chinese are altogether ignorant of political or commercial freedom, we think it will be a difficult task to convey to them in their language the meaning of those words as we understand it; and what freedom is there at Hongkong for British subjects or a British press? under what laws in the government to be administered, martial or constitutional?

The following inventory of the confiscated property of *Kesken*, we have translated from a Chinese paper kindly handed to us by a friend; we are assured the document is genuine—that *Kesken* has lost every thing; this may be true, but the details of his immense wealth may be false—270 thousand taels weight of gold! &c. &c.!!

The Chinese now seem to think that *Kesken* will not be put to death, but be banished to *Ele*, as a slave to the tartar soldiers: this mitigated sentence must be to a man of his rank, habits, and mind, far worse than death. If his sentence is thus commuted, it will probably not be put into execution; but an opportunity will be given to him to strangle himself.



Account of property seized by the imperial government in London's houses.

Gold, 270,000 taels weight.	
Silver, 3,400,000 taels weight.	
Foreign money, 2,000,000	
Land, cultivated, 30 kin.—a kin contains 100 mu.—or Chinese acres,—equal to about 1/3 of an English acre.	
Pawn shops in the province of Pechelo, 4.	
Do. do. at Shingking or Moukden 2.	
Banking (or shroff) shops	84.
Large pearls	94.
Strings of pearls	14.
Pearl lamps,	8.
Arrow thumb-rings—made of the feathers of the <i>fei tsay</i> bird	34.
Coral, pieces of	19.
Qinseng,—catties	24.
Dyer's horns, catties	25.
Silk, lengths of,	420.
Broad cloth and English camlets, 30 pieces.	
Clocks, striking, 16 in number.	
Gold watches	10.
Fur garments,	24.
Images of horses, made of precious stones 2.	
Do. of lions, " "	2.
Crystal wash-hand basins	28.
Tortoise shell bedstead,	1.
Chariots	4.
Female slaves	168

In introducing the *Chinese Chrestomathy*, compiled by the reverend E. C. Bridgman, U. S. missionary in China, we cannot perform our duty better than by placing before our readers eyes the following preface.

With much solicitude this Chrestomathy is now presented to the friends and patrons of Chinese literature in general, and in particular to the members of the "society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China," under whose auspices it was commenced.

Reference to the table of contents, with a glance at the body of the work, will afford an idea of what is comprised in the volume.

The books and native assistants employed in preparing the work—and always availed of as much as possible—need not be here specified; it would, however, be unjust to pass without grateful acknowledgment the aid afforded by Mr. J. R. Morrison in reading and revising large portions of the manuscript—by Mr. Robert Thom in preparing the fifth and sixth sections of commercial affairs—and by Mr. S. Wells Williams in preparing the chapters on natural history, with some other minor portions, and the whole of the Index. By the kind assistance of these gentlemen the value of the work has been very much enhanced.

For the errors which the critical reader cannot fail to observe, some explanation is due. A few words have different meanings, which must be indicated by different orthography, or tones, or both; all these are to be carefully distinguished from those words that have no such diversity of usage. Many of the errors in the orthography of Chinese words, and in their tones and accents, are attributable to the withdrawal of native assistants engaged to aid in compiling the work. This withdrawal was occasioned by the shutting up of foreigners in Canton, and the disturbed state of political affairs which ensued. The inaccuracies, hindrances, and losses arising from this source have been many. The want of a well-established standard (there being no translation of any dictionary printed in this dialect) has been an additional cause of embarrassment.

The information respecting China and its productions, the people and their customs, the government and its laws, &c., &c., contained in the volume, will render it of value to the general scholar, while it will form a convenient manual in particular for the student of the language.

If the Chrestomathy, by serving these purposes, shall aid in bringing about a better state of relations between foreigners and the Chinese, and in facilitating a more friendly intercourse, desirable and useful alike to all, the object of its publication will be fully gained.

Macao, June 10th, 1841.

E. C. B.

This laborious work is a thick quarto, containing 604 pages, b-side, a very copious general index: it contains 17 chapters, treating of the study of the Chinese, the human body, the kindred relations, classes of men, domestic affairs, commercial affairs, mechanical affairs, architecture, agriculture, the liberal arts, mathematics, geography, mineralogy, botany, zoology, medicine, and governmental affairs, to which is prefixed a long introduction of 36 pages, in which the object of the work the character of the Canton dialect, the orthography adopted, the diacritical marks, the four tones, the general lan-

guage, Chinese grammar and literature, the students library and mode of study, are discussed.

After this recapitulation, it is needless for us to say that the compilation of this book must have been a work of great and patient labour and research. The pages are printed in three perpendicular columns: the centre is occupied by the Chinese text, the right by the pronunciation, in roman letters elaborately accented, of the Canton dialect, and the left by a free English translation of the centre Chinese column: while the bottom of the pages are filled with notes and explanations. The road to this Chinese language is now made royal, and the lowering aspect of affairs will, doubtless, incite many to gallop along it, for the pace is now easy—and the Melton Mowbray cry,—that the pace is too good to be lost, will soon and often be upon the lips of tyros as expressive of their satisfaction at their plying over and through the thorns and briars, the woods and streams of the flowery language of the flowery sons of Han.

We have had much pleasure in reading the little brochure, of W. H. H. . . . notes of a journey, London to Bombay, viz France and Egypt, thence to Calcutta, the Straits and China and back in the year 1841."

Let the octogenarian reader mark that: so many thousand miles of sea and land traversed in one year: but that is not enough: let the said venerable reader, after having amused himself with the interesting sketches and details, and the quotations in the body of the book, let him turn to pages 100, 1, 2 he will then learn that miles 5785, from London to Bombay, were traversed thus.. in motion 42 days 1 hour, at rest, or stationary, 16 days, 8 hours = 58 days, 9 hours, for an expenditure of £155. The places that the author visited the reader will learn from the same pages, and his emotions and descriptions in the previous ones.

The book was printed for private circulation only, or we should confidently recommend all who intend following in the track of W. H. H. to buy his 'notes.'

#### Medical Missionary Society in China.

A general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq., at Macao, on Thursday, the 1st of July, 1841. At 2 p. m. the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair.

There were present the rev. messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Ball, & Roberts, & A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blekin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, and J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr. Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the society's agents; and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceedings of the society's agents since the last general meeting on the 30th of Nov. 1839; the continuance of dr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long purpose-d visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of Mr. Lockhart and dr. Hobson from England, and of dr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health. The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer on the 30th of June, of 1561 dollars, carried to the credit of the society,—after an expenditure, since the 30th of Nov. 1839, of a little more than 1700 dollars.

The medical reports of messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since July 1, 1839, and at Chusan, between September

1840 and February 1841, were also read. It was then.

Moved by MR. BELL seconded by MR. BLEKIN, and resolved: "that the reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by MR. BLEKIN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, and resolved, "but the best thanks of the meeting be returned to messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was:

President.—T. R. COLLEDGE, esq.

Vice Presidents.

REV. P. PARKER, M.D.	REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN.
W. JARDINE, esq.	LANCET. DENT, esq.
R. INGLIS, esq.	WILLIAM BELL, esq.
A. ANDERSON, esq.	J. MATHERSON, esq.
G. T. LAY, esq.	W. BLEKIN, esq.

Recording Secretary.—J. R. MORRISON, esq.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. S. R. BROWN.

Treasurer.—W. DELANO, JR. esq.

Auditor of Accounts.—W. LESLIE, esq.

On the motion of Mr. HOBSON, seconded by Mr. BOONE, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of MR. LESLIE, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the society were returned to Mr. MORRISON, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of MR. ANDERSON, seconded by MR. LOCKHART, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the society, by obtaining donations on its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, V. P.

Chairman.

DIED, on Thursday, the 1st instant at his residence in Macao, in his 55th year, JAMES INNES, esquire.

Mr. Innes arrived in China in 1826.

His father had held the estate of *Dorris*, in *Kincardineshire*, on a lease of 99 years, which was considered a valid tenure till it was, for the first time, over-ruled by Lord Eldon, on the death of the duke of Queensberry; after which advantage was taken of the decision to oust Mr. Innes' father from his property, under circumstances of peculiar hardship which compelled his son to resign the society and line of life in which he had been brought up to seek a livelihood in this remote region.

Mr. Innes suffered much under a long and severe illness, without the slightest hopes of recovery: in him we have lost a friend who always took a peculiar interest in the *Canton Register*; and although his death had been for sometime almost daily looked for, the sad reality has left a void in the remembrance and affections of his friends that will not be soon or easily filled.

The free trade to China has been, in various instances, promoted and protected by the frequent and spirited efforts of Mr. Innes against all illegal and oppressive acts, whether of the local government, the hongmerchants, or others.

The body was buried in the English protestant burial ground early in the morning of the 2nd instant, followed by his many penitentiary, all Mr. Innes' countrymen resident in, and many of the Portuguese & foreign inhabitants of, Macao.

WANTED.—Immediately, by H. M.'s Schooner *YONGE HUN*, a small boat, between a dingy and a gig, from 12 to 15 feet long. Apply to Messrs. HOOKER & LANE.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

Verloft



# CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 14.

TUESDAY, JULY 13TH, 1841.

NO. 28.

**TO THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.**  
 For Annual \$15 payable quarterly.  
 Do 6 months 8 do in advance.  
 Do 3 months 4 do in advance.  
 Register for Annual \$12 payable quarterly.  
 Do 6 months 7 do in advance.  
 Do 3 months 4 do in advance.  
 Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$5.

**Register, to**  
 of the  
 Price Current, to  
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 do. for the year 1842.  
 do. for the year 1843.  
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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
 In the Canton Register.  
 Vessels for freight &c. .... \$5.  
 Advertisement, each insertion, 1  
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
 do. Continued for 3 months, .... \$5.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP CONRAD, 360 Tons, Captain J. A. MATHESON. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**PASSAGE TO LONDON.**  
 THE APOLLINE has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain DEANE on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR MADRAS.**  
 THE fast sailing bark, CHARLES DUMERQUE, 206 tons, H. CRAMPON, commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP THOMAS KING, 345 tons, J. A. MATHESON, commander. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 THE KITTY, Captain WILLIE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain BAXTER, to have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 THE fast sailing new bark, ITY OF PALACES, Captain SURRURY, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to DENT & Co.

**FOR MANILA AND SINGAPORE.**  
 THE Spanish brig ENSAYO, Captain SAN JOAN, will have early despatch. For freight of goods or treasure, apply to TUNNS, FLETCHER & Co.

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE bark AGNES, Captain CUNNINGHAM, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to BELL & Co.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
 THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under English colors, of about 250 Tons, Register and measurement, is a very fast and strong vessel, built at Liverpool, by an English shipwright for a Man-of-War, for which she is particularly well adapted, having great deck room and stowage. She is well stowed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, GIBSON, NYE, & Co., Macao.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
 THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner JOVEN CORINA, of 40 Tons, Apply to J. V. JORGE, Macao, 17th May 1841.

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**NOTICE.**—Mr. ROBERT FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment. MACLEOD & Co. Macao, 1st July, 1841.

**WANTED.**—A good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong, none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA. Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease from date hereof. The business of the firm of DANIEL & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, the unexpired transactions of the house will be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation. W. C. D. GUY. JOHN H. CANNAN. Macao, 30th June, 1841.

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**CLOCKS, gold and silver pocket Watches, one Chronometer, small quantity of glass and crockery ware, Breakfast, Dining, Sofa, and parlor, top side Tables, 2 Bells, Pictures, 3 three-light Wall Lusters, Knives and Forks, Dishes, and sundry other articles.**

**A large lot of superior Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Marmalade, Preserved Oysters, large tins of Soap, 3 lbs. tins of Saline, Candles, and glass and Crockery Ware.** Macao, 12th July, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 Early this month, of which due Notice will be given) Jno: SMITH has to inform the public that he will sell (some time this month) the Hongkong, Francisco &c. belonging to a gentleman lately deceased. Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the house intimated where the sale will take place. Macao, 2nd July, 1841.

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CHINA, TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1841.

Arrival.—12, CALCUTTA, (Swedish) *Mollus*, from Sing. & Bay. Passenger.—Mrs. Upward.

Our private letters by the April mail inform us that words cannot express the vexation, sorrow, and indignation of all persons who have ever been resident in China at the intelligence from hence, up to Dec. 18; and if the public press is to be considered in any degree as the organ of public feeling and opinion, the vexation, sorrow, and indignation must be general throughout the U. K.

Her Majesty's ministers are said to shure in these sentiments; and Lord Minto to be sadly disappointed at the conduct of his brother: as that officer is absent and will soon be before his country, we forbear any remarks on his professional career in China.

In the first supplement to the C. R. of June 22, was published a translation, by Mr. Thom, of *Yikshan's* report on the attack of the city of Canton on the 25, 26 of May; on Sunday last a friend kindly sent us a Chinese document containing *Yikshan's* report and two supplementary documents, translations of which we have the pleasure to submit to our readers in the supplement to this day's Register.

The report is not very clear in some parts in the original; and we suspect that most reports in other languages, detailing military defeats, will be found liable to the same charge; the subject is a most unpleasant one; the writers do not like to dwell upon it, and they may say with the *Eton* grammar

*Brevia esse labia,*  
*Obscurus se.*  
Besides, there was no precedent in the annals of the colonial empire for such a disastrous report.

The last supplementary document explains the allusion to the repayment by the hongmerchants of tael 2,000,000, in the emperor's reply, which we published in an extra last Tuesday.

Reports from Canton of the 9th represent every thing as quiet; no appearance of rebuilding the forts, &c., and we are of opinion that the government and people have received no severe lesson—fully and openly confession in this report to the emperor—that they will not be hasty in again subjecting themselves to the same instructors.

We are a little surprised that the correspondent of the *Canton Press*, under the head of *Kaden*, should throw a doubt on the schedule of *Kaden's* property, published in our last number; as he is the very individual to whose kindness we are indebted for the Chinese original; and we were twice assured of its undoubted authenticity; once when the paper was sent to us; and a second time, when we expressed our own doubts of the truth of the contents of the paper.

Captain Duff, of the 37th M. N. I. died on the 9th instant, of fever, brought on by exposure to the weather during the attack on Canton. He was buried in the protestant burial ground early the next morning, with the usual military funeral honours.

We are told that the Spanish delegate, capt. *Holmes*, has been paid the sum demanded as indemnification for the destruction of the Spanish brig, *San Juan*, and we hope that *señor Ximenes*, the chief officer, and his family, and his faithful servant, *Theodore*, have not been forgotten. It is also said that \$10,000 will be apportioned to Mr. Mark Ross, as some compensation for the enormous expenses he suffered from the gallant *Wanderer*; we know not whether the amount of money that is co.'s treasury bill's has been liquidated from the same funds—i. e.—the construction tried on the city of Canton by the treaty of May 27.

The death of Mr. James Hooker is a great loss to the British community in China; he was much respected by all who knew him, and he has been snatched away at a time when the brightest prospects were opening upon him in his pursuit as a marine store keeper, which calling, from the altered state of our relations with China, and the possession of Hongkong, cannot fail to be a very profitable one.

Reports are current that all officers are ordered to rejoin their ships and corps on or before the 15th inst.; this indicates a movement to the northward; but we think the arrival of reinforcements and the new commander in chief will be waited for.

We omitted to notice, in concluding the republication of the survey of the *Chusan* archipelago, that it was conducted by Lieut. Collinson, supernumerary of the *Wellfleet*; we know not the names of his assistants; but we have seen a copy of the chart drawn by Mr. A. Rogers.

We would warn masters of ships proceeding to *Chusan*, that it is highly probable every landmark indicated in the survey, that can be destroyed will be destroyed by the Chinese.

### TRANSLATIONS.

#### Report of the Imperial Commissioners.

"On the 15th day of the 4th moon, (30th May) *Yikshan*, *Lunyan*, and *Yangfang* sent in a report about the attack of the provincial city; whilst they themselves had made the utmost exertion for the protection of the same. It was fortunate that no injury had been suffered; and that matters would turn out in such a manner that their wishes for maintaining themselves a length of time would be realized.

They had now made temporary arrangements for the occasion, and hereby humbly presented a true and respectful statement of the real state of things, and looking up, and beseeching the sacred glance at their memorial."

On the 6th of the 4th moon (May 26th) we repeatedly sent couriers to give an account of the engagements that took place for several successive days: this is on record.

We find that the provincial city is situated at the foot of the *Kwmyin* mountain, extending to the banks of the river, and the branches of the river from *fates* join there, and thence flow to the sea; by these outlets merchants and travellers approach the city. From the moment the barbarian vessels entered the river, we stationed there a number of vessels to form a strong line of defence, and close the communication in the directions of east and west. From *Hetchu* and *Tawangkow* to *Whampoa* and thence to the *Boxue*, the maritime entrances of the river, become, in their progress, intricate, spreading out and extending to a considerable extent; and the approaches are indefensible; the areas of the fields are also too narrow for pitching camps and stationing soldiers.

From the direction of the northern hills the city is commanded from various positions; it is completely overlooked from thence; there were some barbarians who went there by stealth, and spied out the land, against which it was not easy to guard.

Previous to this time we prepared all the materials for attacking them by fire at *Noching*, 15 *li* from the city.

For this purpose we used rafts that had been brought from *Kwangsue*, and straw; and we stationed the camps of officers deputised for the purpose, at *Kinshan*, below the hills and other places which are in the district of *Samsuey*; but the said rebels, after ascertaining that these double rafts were nearly ready, commenced battle

stationed on guard opened their fire and beat them back. On the 5th (May 25) the whole number of barbarian vessels attacked the city; besides their steam boats steamed up to *Noching*, and opened their fire, traitorous natives disguised themselves as sailors, and confusedly entered our fire ships, and the fires spread right and left; whilst they burnt the greater part of the grass and fuel in the rear of our army. These traitorous natives jumped into the water and reaching the shore penetrated by land to the rear of our army; thus attacked on three sides *Noching* could not be defended. By this time all communication on the river by letter, was cut off, and there were no means of working the guns; nor any way of advancing; even if we had pressed forward we should not have been able to move on and reach the city; though the military could be provided from the public granaries with provisions, the people depended for their rice upon the villages, from whence it was brought.

Now as the city was strongly invested, necessities of life for the people were stopped; moreover, the firing never ceased, and the inhabitants of the new moved into the old city; and there treated each other with hospitality; but for any length of time they could not have borne the deprivations and want. The people, moreover, are easily swayed in their opinions. They never think that the provincial city is an important territory; and that the whole province depends upon it; so that if there be the least degree of negligence or loss, those vile wretches in the various districts will immediately avail themselves of the opportunity and rise in crowds. Besides, the grand army being assembled in the city might again be employed in the open fields and the soldiers under command might in various detachments be chosen to occupy difficult passages to notice the enemy (the troops being copped up within the city, the report explains they would be more available if outside), then there would not be the least reason to abandon the city.

We, your slaves, are responsible for the preservation of the loss of the city; and we could not consider a thousand pieces of gold when territory was in question. Your slaves have reflected noon and night upon this matter, and could not discover any means for effecting their purpose. They had previously ascertained that there were several small forts, not capable of containing many soldiers; we, therefore, stationed in the northern part of the city the elite of the army, so that they might strongly protect the batteries. But when the barbarians by the way of *Noching* got on shore and advanced towards the north, we opened a fire upon them from the city walls, and killed more than ten, and more than 100 traitorous natives; the barbarians then retreated, and kept the brow of the hill in their possession, while they occupied the forts. By this time it had grown dark, and the army retreated for a while into the city.

On the 7th (May 27th) the inhabitants of the city confusedly presented petitions beseeching us to protect the whole city and their lives. According to the reports made by soldiers stationed at the angle of a parapet, the barbarians outside of the city pointed towards the wall as if they had something to say. We then immediately ordered colonel *Huen Chugshing* to ascend the walls and look about him; he soon perceived that there were several barbarian eyes who pointed with their hands to heaven and earth, but the colonel could not make out what they

plain their grievances. But general Twan-Yangshu exclaimed—"how can you suppose that a generalisation of the celestial empire can grant you an interview? he has only received orders and has come here with the sole intention of fighting you, and knows of nothing else." The said barbarian eye immediately doffed his cap, dismissed his retinue of officers, threw down his arms on the ground, and made his obeisance towards the city.

General Twan stated to your slaves that he had made enquiries into the state of affairs; for how, said he, could grievances exist, since the foreigners had shown resistance to the central, flowery empire, and had committed outrageous acts of the maddest description? He (the barbarian eye) said that the English barbarians could not barter their goods; that there existed no intercourse or facilities for trade; that they had lost their capital and had debts owing to them unpaid.

Since the cannonade was opened on both sides of the how city they had not been able to communicate what they had to say; and therefore he (the barbarian eye) had come hither to request the generalissimo to beseech the great emperor to show favour in paying the debts and graciously permit the (English) trade; they would then immediately retreat outside the Bogue, restore the forts, and not dare to create disturbance, and so forth.

According to the petition of the hongmerchants, the said barbarians in their statement to them, had only desired to trade as formerly, and to receive the full payment of the debts that been incurred for several years. They would then instantly retire with all their war ships outside the Bogue. We, your slaves, maturely weighed these matters, and found that the fortifications of the Bogue being lost, there exists no protection for those who are within or those without. If the whole multitude of the province wished to engage them, (the English) still the possession of the Bogue is indispensable. The best, therefore, that could be done, was to agree to this proposal, to preserve the city from danger, and give new life to the fainting inhabitants. We calculate the whole annual sum arising from the taxes and duties of Canton province, to be no less than 3,000,000 of taels. If only the business of the barbarians was clearly settled, the people might in a few years afterward recover their accustomed spirit; but if we waited for any length of time, unexpected troubles might, perhaps, arise; which would involve us not only in heavy expenses and dilemma, but the people who are the stamina of an empire might be involved in circumstances of great wretchedness, of no trifling nature.

But a bold pennyman, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

We, therefore, resolved in public consultation to appoint Yafushu the kwanchowfoo, as our deputy to make a satisfactory arrangement; we therefore granted the prayer of these hongmerchants, permitting them to trade with all the nations, to revive the drooping spirits of the people; because the said barbarians derive their very life and heart's blood from the trade. When once the barbarian vessels have gone out and the traitorous natives been dispersed, we could all along from the city to the Bogue increase the number of fortifications at every important point; and cast and plant additional guns at the mouth block up the entrance with stones; thus we should be able to prevent the enemy and maintain ourselves effectually, and crush their efforts. Should they again dare to not outrageously, we would immediately stop their trade, and manage them well. This is a true statement of the result

attack on the city and river and our temporary management; which we conjointly present for the great emperor's sacred glance, asking for instructions.

#### First supplementary report.

We, your slaves, Yishan etc., had received directions to lead forward the army and repair to Canton, for the slaughter of the English barbarians now your slaves (all the high officers) are entrusted with the territorial jurisdiction, upon which we spend many an anxious thought. But in exterminating this ugly, detestable brood, in displaying the celestial terror, and in rejoicing men's hearts, they dare not act rashly. But they are deeply grieved at having been obliged to come to these temporary arrangements, and feel themselves called upon to lay before your sacred majesty a true statement. There are about eight different points respecting the attack and defence of Canton; which your slaves Yangshu, has privately communicated for your sacred glance. When subsequently your slaves, Yishan and Lingwan, arrived, they duly examined all the approaches to the provincial city, which were all defended.

We find that Canton has carried on a commercial intercourse for 300 years. The disposition of all the barbarians is partial to the Canton people; a fact generally known;—and the inhabitants of the coast with the fishermen—and tanka women, are still more familiar with the barbarians, and versed in their language; hanketing after gain they are fond of flight, and easily abandon their villages. The barbarians, therefore, are not sparing of heavy expenses to engage them as messengers, and they are devotedly attached to the foreigners, only obeying their orders, and privately communicating to them news of all matters. Those who have been before seized and who suffered capital punishment, their traces are lost amidst the commercial bustle, and they cannot be recognised. Moreover, there are some who have disguised themselves as soldiers, pit on regimentals, and mixed with the ranks (of the English); while others have sided forward, and assuming themselves, have deeply injured our army; their cunning devices are of various descriptions; and it is their scheme to afford assistance from the interior; we ought to seize them privately and make an example of them as a warning to the multitude.

In the second moon, the foguyn, Eleng, printed a proclamation for their guidance; forgiving the past; we, your slaves, also repeatedly promised them very great rewards for their encouragement; but only very few returned to their allegiance.

All the guns of the army and navy have been scattered and lost; the marines have ceased to exist; and when we station land soldiers on the river to set against the enemy, the life of the barbarians proves to hot. The troops trusted to their entrenchments, and bags, cotton bales, and cow hides, which they had stretched out for more than 10 covids (in thickness); but even these were penetrated; therefore the garrisons had no resting place for their feet. We have at present more than 17000 soldiers, and although they have, for a considerable time, seen a good deal of military service, and been obedient to their orders, they still say they never saw anything like the Canton affair. There was no arena for fighting, and it was always difficult to fix a camp; many fell sick on account of having been long exposed to the heat and dampness; and the disposable troops from the garrison of Foocheu did not exceed seven tenths of the original number. When the barbarian vessels rushed forward in the attack of the provincial city, the officers and the people acted to the best of their abilities, and with ardour they kept steady, and held out for several days & nights, totally regardless of their lives. But, alas! native traitors debased the people's minds, and when the barbarians banded landed, and took possession of the southern heights the whole city was beneath their eyes and the danger most imminent.

Your slaves are grateful to the great emperor for preserving and nourishing them; and having received orders to defend the frontier, would have made no account of their lives; but reflecting there were several millions of human beings in the city who had though innocent met with such great misery; and reflecting, moreover, that the provincial city was a most important place,

containing the granaries, treasure, and prisons, which are all of the greatest consequence; and that if once lost it would be difficult to recover it again; moreover, all the native villains in every direction, would seize this opportunity to plunder, and the whole province would be thrown into confusion; we, therefore, no longer hesitated to conclude the arrangement. To sum up the whole matter and state of affairs, the people on account of being confined for a long while, grew daily more frightened; they came forward in large bodies, with supplications and weeping, asking for advice.

We, your slaves, have again and again thought over the matter; but if we had not made any temporary arrangement affairs would have gone to rack and ruin and our crime would have been less excusable.

We, your slaves, having not yet presented a report; we now do so; awaiting the imperial decree for our guidance. Being, however, much pressed by the force of circumstances, we shall not be able to await long for an answer; and all our crimes committed under erroneous impressions are unpardonable; we therefore request a decree that we be delivered over to the criminal board for severe punishment.

#### Second supplementary report.

We have again examined and found that the province of Canton has had commercial connections with all nations for nearly two hundred years; and that the holy and barbarian merchants have traded with each other in successive years for a long period; the debts of the hongmerchants are consequently great; and already have the barbarian merchants often requested the liquidation of these debts. Former collectors of the maritime customs had degraded and imprisoned those hongmerchants who became deeply involved in debt (to the foreign merchants); and the debts were apportioned to the remaining hongmerchants each to pay so much in annual instalments; all this is on record; and this has been the system of management from former times until now.

It is now authenticated that the original hongmerchants, Howqua and his colleagues, have petitioned, saying—"that formerly in our trade with the English barbarians, our debts to them were summed up; and although clear methods of liquidating them by yearly instalments were agreed to, yet the trade of the English barbarian merchants having been stopped since the 19th year (of Taoukwang, 1850), and until we have been unable to pay off the debts (by the mode agreed on). We now humbly request that you will institute a clear examination—that the debts may be speedily cleared off; how dare we hongmerchants either to refuse or delay in the least degree, to pay these debts. Besides, we hongmerchants, in our present embarrassed state, although exerting our utmost efforts, still cannot supply so much as 2,500,000 taels and time is now pressing. Further, all our teas are already removed—or exported, and we have now no power to assist each other—in lending or borrowing. Looking up we earnestly beg that 2,500,000 taels be advanced to us from the imperial treasury, and be delivered to us under the proper forms, to enable us to pay the debts owing to the (English) barbarians; the same sum to be repaid in four years by duties levied on our trade; thus the sum now borrowed, will, in its whole amount, be by and by returned; and so forth."

We, your slaves, have again and a fourth time reflected on this proposal; and although it arises from the debts of the hongmerchants, yet just now, this fault (of advancing the public funds) sinks into nothing in comparison with the consequences, of the disposition, of the (English) barbarians; and their consequences are not small or trifling; it is better to condemn and allow the money to be advanced to the hongmerchants, to be repaid by yearly instalments; this, on the whole, appears to be the best plan, and we therefore do not see our rashness or obscurity in recommending it, and therefore we venture to submit it (to your imperial majesty). At the same time that we make this report, we also distribute the money; and the debts once cleared off, the barbarian merchants will hardly be able to make further pretences. Besides considering these circumstances to the controller of maritime customs, we, your slaves, attach this supplementary document to our duly prepared report.

By J. S. to C. R.





Statement of the tea exported to Great Britain from the outer anchorages and from Canton, between 1st July 1840, and June 30th 1841. (Hongkong Gazette, July 15th, 1841.)

Date.	Ship's name.	Destination.	Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Shanghai.	Taiwan.	Pekoh.	Orange.	Amoy.	Tientsin.	Yokoh.	Shim.	Young.	Gum.	Imperial.	Black.	Green.	Total.
Shipments after the reopening of the trade, in April 1841.																			
April 10	Jave	London	633519	9300	307285	106321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Herold	Leith	263041	—	10229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Westbrook	Liverpool	306470	5970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Scotland	Glyde	402390	13499	7549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Jellish	London	39439	39132	3357	10812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Clifford	—	10040	395419	1279	90007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Danvers	—	—	739	92	9110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Kingston	Dublin [en]	—	576	21	3035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Doc. of Clarence	Cardiff	—	270832	7401	14234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Odessa	—	—	919499	5561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Premier	—	—	408761	1124	72943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Mary Catherine	—	—	417915	9234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Ann Loring	—	—	479211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	St. George	—	—	270111	6185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 1	Charlotte	—	—	425029	—	1158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Elia	—	—	740222	17440	73446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Cher	Expor for Ord	—	297492	92108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	South	Leith	41438	908071	—	9883	7054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Recovery	Bristol	40325	918778	3950	7707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Minerva	Clyde	31424	94016	3959	3053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Julius Caesar	London	—	720914	2761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	James Ewing	Lyde	—	354635	—	4100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Anna Maria	London	—	19111	45916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	Bella Marina	—	—	492207	34911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Earl William	—	—	1297773	43222	14525	31693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Scotby Castle	—	—	1302556	40681	32156	32445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Francis Smith	—	—	774143	59401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Lancaster	Liverpool	—	21292	922	8003	12296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Amber	London	—	372285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Anny	—	—	21924	247069	70604	6319	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Emma	—	—	32175	4509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	D. of Lancaster	—	—	148224	35690	14739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Anderson	—	—	345995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Aden	Liverpool	—	265220	14496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Earl of Clare	London	—	923598	39944	45689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Gen. Armstrong	Liverpool	—	516709	10760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	London	—	338400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total shipped in season 1839-40.

Black, . . . 21,600,287  
Green, . . . 7,469,930

Total shipped in season 1840-41.

Black, . . . 23,694,159  
Green, . . . 4,992,826

lbs. 29,070,217

lbs. 28,686,984

The exports to the United States have been

Black tea 1544644

Green tea 6030103

Total 7554347.

(From the Hongkong Gazette, July 15, 1841.)

# THE ASSOCIATED LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

Macao, 23d June, 1841.

My dear Sir,

The large number of foreign women at all times adrift in China, and their entire dependence upon the charity of the foreign hospital in Macao, for the comfort they require when suffering from disease, have frequently attracted my attention.

Being aware that this institution is kept up by your personal exertions and gratuitous attendance, and that the funds required for the maintenance of patients sent from on board ship, by which alone it is supported, have been at all times insufficient to meet the expenses of the hospital, I deem it highly desirable that some provision should be made for the support of a useful institution, and to prevent pecuniary losses being on other than devoting a large portion of their time to the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures.

It will afford me much satisfaction to promote this object, by such means as are in my power, and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I propose to devote the sum of twelve thousand dollars for that purpose.

This amount shall be placed in the hands of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the interest to be devoted to the maintenance of these patients now dependent upon the hospital, and to meet such expenses as may be necessary for the support and efficiency of the institution.

For the management of the funds, I have appointed James Matheson, Esq. J. Robt. Morrison, Esq., and yourself, granting you completely the power of appropriating the whole amount to the founding of a hospital for foreign women at Hongkong, by any other British settlement on the coast of China, should such a step be afterwards deemed advisable, and this to be considered the most useful way of applying the funds to the object in view.

Hoping that such an institution will continue to prosper, that it may may be benefited; and that it will receive from government the support and assistance which are necessary to its efficiency.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. J. Robinson.

To Alexander Anderson, Esq.

Acting Surgeon to H. M. S. "Superintendent."

Macao, 23d June, 1841.

I have the honor to be acquainted with the

deceased to me by Mr. H. J. Robinson, Esq. of this place.

In calling your attention to the very liberal donation of \$12,000, which that gentleman has made for the support of a hospital for British and other foreign women left destitute on these shores, it will not be inappropriate if I also remind you of a brief statement of the circumstances under which the hospital now established here has been from its first commencement sustained.

This institution was a first act of Mr. Colledge and myself in the summer of 1835, primarily with a view to the accommodation of such British subjects as we might require in all-out upon as surgeons on the establishment of the superintendents; and in the second place, for the purpose of affording relief to numerous foreign women of every country, from time to time left destitute in China.

The principle on which the hospital was instituted being that of affording board and lodging on such terms as women might afford to pay for; if unable, out of their wages, and to deny relief to those who should require it, whether able to pay or otherwise, giving medical attendance to all gratuitously, it will be corrected, that only in those times when the ladies might be constantly full of the former class of patients, could the expenses incurred be in any degree met by the income. Considerable losses were therefore at times suffered; but the importance of the institution induced Mr. Colledge and myself to persevere, both when justly maintaining it, and also afterwards, when, but when any persons being attached to the superintendents' establishment, the burden was thrown upon me alone.

In 1836, the loss incurred by me had been such, that I deemed it right, in order that the institution might not fall to the ground, to seek temporary pecuniary support for it from the foreign mercantile community in China, and I was thus enabled to continue it. But it has still had to meet, at times, like difficulties; and it is in order to furnish more constant assistance to it, that the present donation has been made.

You will observe that Mr. H. J. Robinson's donation of \$12,000 is placed in the hands of Mr. Matheson, Mr. Morrison, and myself, as trustees, with authority to appropriate the whole amount to forming a hospital for foreign women at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China, should such a step be afterwards deemed advisable. The government of Hongkong will perhaps see it right, therefore, to make some arrangements with a view to this object.

I may further remark, that, were not being the regular action of the ship, only such cases as are sent on board as there are no other character to be kept on board ship; and from this circumstance, it has been generally corrected, which the funds not being sufficient to pay the expenses of a perfectly efficient institution as to hospital establishments, that for the end

I have received from Mr. Cox, and latterly from Mr. Young, in practicing among the mercantile community, I should have been unable to give to all the patients the medical measure of attendance. You will the more readily perceive this, when I add, that the average daily number in the hospital during the past six months has been 35; besides between 15 and 20 daily out-patients; and there can be no doubt that at Hongkong, where a large fleet of shipping will be always collected, this number will be greatly increased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) ALEXANDER ANDERSON,  
Acting Surgeon.

To Captain CHARLES ELLIOT, R. N.

Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

To HARRISON HUTCHINGS, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have been thus long in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d June, that I might have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Captain Elliot, as head of her Majesty's government in China, the liberality you have displayed in promoting a charity so useful to distressed foreigners, and while receiving your personal thanks for the handsome manner in which you have allotted to my own exertions in charge of the hospital, I cannot do better than convey to you the following extract from a letter which I have received from Captain Elliot.

## Extract.

"Having reference to your letter of the 23d June, last, covering an intimation from Mr. H. J. Robinson, Esq., I have to request you will inform that gentleman, that his meritorious donation has been brought under the notice of her Majesty's government in the hope that some assistance may be authorized towards the furtherance of this excellent charity."

"H. J. Robinson's name will not require thanks, or the expression of appreciation in any quarter whatever, but I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of saying, that it has rarely happened to me to hear of a public act of individual generosity, founded upon better motives, or devoted to more useful purposes than this of his."

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) Captain Elliot.

Chief Superintendent, charged with the government of the Island of Hongkong.

To Alexander Anderson, Esq.

Acting Surgeon, &c. &c. &c.





List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, foreign, English and consular, 1840-41, as published by the British Consulate at Canton.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
Beveridge	248	Charles	Jardine, Matheson
Beveridge	248	Charles	" do Co.
Ch. Hottel	631	Lindholm	"
Julia	295	Raper (for)	"
C. Dunoon	347	Coffin	"
Tweed	347	Layton	"
Comrade	358	Campbell	"
Gondolier	363	Oliver	"
Betsy and Sarah	167	Copple	"
Earl B. Larres	1499	Baker	"
Nah. Allen	890	Evans	"
Thomas King	945	Bonnes	"
Lowee Family	335	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	410	Griffin	"
John Barry	330	Robson	"
City of Palermo	500	Sherriff	"
Candahar	500	Moir	Macvicar & Co.
James Laing	419	Prichard	"
Amman	383	Hodgson	"
Pomang	347	Cunning	"
Charles Grant	1311	Pitts	"
Stevie	600	Gravener	A. A. de Mello.
Isabella Watson	434	Macdonald	W & T Gernell & Co.
Bush	394	James	" [Co.]
Portsmouth	894	McCarthy	Ferguson Leighton & Co.
Thos. Grenville	471	Thorahill	" [Co.]
Hannah	471	Gordyn	Russell & Co.
Blindon Taylor	471	Brown	"
Alex. Baring	530	Hale	"
Coronadell	692	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jameson & How.
Jane	285	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hyacin	378	Hannah	" [Co.]
Helen	621	Hicks	J. & M. Rastomjock
Aliot Rohoman	700	Lagrin	"
Melchior Bohar	580	Hatchlach	"
Fatima	372	Paterson	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	523	Fauett	"
Clarinda	340	Goby	James, Fletcher & Co.
St. Mungo	344	Lamond	" [Co.]
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercet.
Agnes	308	Cuning	S. & L. Co.

AMERICAN		
Ann Mackin	Vander	J. Matheson & Co.
Lena	Edwards	Russell & Co.
America	Fox	"
Lintin	Townsend	"
Barbers	Cunning	Wetmore & Co.

SPANISH		
Ensayo	300	San Juan
At Whimpo		Innes, Fletcher & Co.

By the *Barretto, Jr.*, we have received Austral-Asian papers to the 3rd of April, but papers to the 6th of that month had reached us previously by the *Thomas King*.

The last few days the weather has been unsettled, squally, and rainy, and the barometer variable, which is usual at this period of the year, and it is most probable that Hongkong, Macao and their neighbourhoods will shortly be visited by severe gales from the eastward if not by typhoons; and we are inclined to think some heavy weather has already menaced a little distance to the NE. From the threatening appearance of the weather on Sunday evening the *sch. Young Ruby*, tender to b. m. ship *Wellfleet*, under the command of Mr. Temple, ran into the inner harbour of Macao without permission: this proceeding being contrary to the regulations of the port, the loyal agents were immediately convened; we have not yet heard the result of the loyal senate's deliberations.

We have been told that the Bengal volunteers and 25th m. i. have been inspected, and declared unfit for active service; it is reported the skeletons of these two corps are to be removed to the island of Sanchon, previous to their return to India.

Private letters state that Sir Wm. Parker has selected Captain Peter Richards of his flag captain, and Mr. B. Chisholm as his

secretary. Sir William and staff were to leave London by the overland mail on the 4th of May; and the *Cornwallis*, 72, is to be commissioned for Sir William's flag, and to sail from Plymouth with all practicable despatch.

From the contents of the English papers, it may be concluded that the Cape and East India stations are to be conjoined, and form one command.

The report that Admiral Elliot is to succeed Sir Wm. Parker at the admiralty has been contradicted on authority.—(Examiner).

We understand that the new governor of Timor is on board the *Magnifico*; immediately she anchored she fired a royal salute to the city of Macao.

We have not yet been able to obtain the name of the officer commanding her.

By the *Apolline*, Mrs. Anne Noble, the widow of Captain Noble, of the transport *Kit*, which vessel struck on a quicksand to the south of Chape, near the mouth of the Tseentang, at noon on the 15th of Sept. 1840, is a passenger.

After drifting about in a small boat until the evening of the 17th, their boat was conducted by some Chinese fishermen up a small creek; on the morning of the 18th they were taken to a temple, and in attempting to regain their boat were made prisoners. Mrs. Noble, without either shoe or bonnet, cap or cloak, in only a thin morning gown, was struck by the Chinese several times, and then chained round the neck. The people thronged around her by thousands: "their savage cries were terrific": one of the wretches stole her wedding ring off her finger; never can Mr. Noble forget "their fierce grimaces and savage threats." She was dragged through the mud and rain, hanging to the coat of a tall man, who held her by the chain: as her feet were continually slipping in the mud, the Chinese were obliged to give her a pair of straw sandals: thus, with dishevelled hair, was she dragged for at least 20 miles. For the history of Mrs. Noble's sufferings we must refer our readers to her "Narrative" and to the C. P. of March 30, and April 6, in which numbers it is republished.

The treatment this lady experienced, so far from exciting any feeling of rancour against the brutes in human shape, her tormentors, appears to have been submitted to and borne with all the faith and meekness of a Christian, with all the unmarrying softness and feminine submission of a woman. The prisoners were all put into cages—such as a wild beast should be confined in: Mrs. Noble's was scarcely a yard high, a little more than 2 of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into that she was lifted, the chain round her neck being locked to the cover; yet, after her arrival at Ningpo—when they were allowed to see each other, and were let out of their cages for that purpose, Mrs. Noble even bestowed the endearing diminutive epithet of "little"—on her seat—it cannot be called a couch for she could not lie down—of misery—calling it—her little cage!

It must be remarked that these unfortunate, who will always be hereafter known in history as the *Ningpo prisoners*, were not in the custody of the Chinese until the 16th of September; and that the armistice with Keesan and Elopoo was signed on the 13th: it follows then, as a matter of course, as not only were they not taken with arms in their hands, but were shipwrecked and starving—sufferers, driven about at the mercy of the tide and wind—that it was the imperative duty of their excellencies the British plenipotentiaries, Admiral Sir Geo. Elliot, C. B. and Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.—to make their instant release, and restoration to their countrymen, a *sine qua non* of any future negotiations and why was not this measure—dictated by every feeling of humanity, national, Christian professional and manly—insisted upon? the answer to this question must be given in England and to the English people.

Immediately on Mrs. Noble's arrival in Macao, a subscription for her relief was commenced by her countrymen of all ranks and professions; and after paying Mrs. Noble's passage money in the *Apolline* and expenses in Macao, the sum of £2,100.3. has been remitted at 4s. 10d. per dollar by the trustees to Messrs. Magnie, Smith & Co. London, for investment in the government funds in the name of the trustees, for the benefit of Mrs. Noble and her only daughter.

On her departure, Mrs. Noble addressed the following letter to the trustees.

Gentlemen,

"To you in particular, as well as my kind friends in general, I would, ere I leave Macao, offer my deepest gratitude for the very liberal subscription raised on my behalf in my affliction, and the rich provision made for myself and beloved child. Your generous efforts and warm sympathy can only be duly felt and appreciated by one so bitterly afflicted, bereaved, and so truly destitute as myself. But my heart can take pleasure in the universally kind feeling evinced towards me; surely, you have caused the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the god of the fatherless shall bless you. Yes, we have the firm promises of the almighty that you shall be rewarded."

"Will you, gentlemen, oblige me by transmitting these my sentiments to my numerous friends. Permit me to remain with gratitude, your's ever indebted,

ANNE NOBLE.

Tuesday, 13th July, 1841.

To Messrs. Matheson, Dent, and Gibb, trustees.

It will be well to follow up this relation by recording the very handsome gift of \$12,000 by HERRINGHOY RUSTOMJEE, esq., for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China. The feelings of universal charity so feelingly expressed in his well-written letter must elicit the approval and admiration of all; but it should be remarked that HERRINGHOY RUSTOMJEE is a Parsee, descended from the ancient followers of the tenets of Zoroaster—the natives of inland districts—not the fierce riders of the wave—none of his ancestors or copatriots were or are sailors; neither is there any affinity or consanguinity between his nation and the native seamen of India; we, therefore, cannot but hope that his example will be followed by the sea-going men of all nations who frequent the British settlements in China; and that at the present moment those who are benefiting by the exertions and valor of the British and Sepahi troops before Canton, in having their claims liquidated from the funds levied on the Chinese, will, forthwith, add their contributions to the noble sum of \$12,000, at once thrown down as a nucleus for a future *Dreadnought* hospital in China by Parsee generosity; for there cannot be a doubt that the goods, so pillaged and so payed for were the best sales of the season—or rather time.

The public will learn with satisfaction that among other claims for property destroyed in the factories, Captain Elliot has included \$1400 as the value of the



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 20th JULY, 1841.

**Canton public clock.** We trust those who are still here of the subscribers who paid for purchasing and erecting the clock, will come to the resolution of remitting home the 1400 dollars for the purchase of a public clock, to be erected on whatever spot circumstances may render advisable at the period of its arrival in China.

We learn some compensation has been also recovered for the destruction of the pulpit, seats, &c. in the Canton chapel; and we trust the monument to the memory of Mr. Roberts, one of the firmest minded men who ever administered the E. I. company's affairs in China, has not been forgotten.

While on this subject of indemnification for property destroyed, and first quoting h. m.'s plenipotentiaries public notice, dated Macao, June 15, 1841.—

"Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present between this date and the 20th inst., an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same."

A declaration with be required to the exactitude of the amount.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

we have to remark on some singular claims, allowed or rejected.

By this notice an inventory of the particulars and amount of the losses by pillage, is only required; yet we have heard that the firm of messrs. Augustine Heard and Co. U. S.'s merchants, represented by Mr. Coolidge, has sent in the following schedule of claims

Loss of furniture, household utensils &c.	\$10,000
Cash in treasury	5,000
Personal inconvenience suffered, & risk of life!	15,000
Books, papers, desks &c.	6,000
	<b>\$36,000</b>

That a thrifty U. S.'s merchant should have in Canton in May 1841, after two years of continued troubles, \$10,000 value of household furniture &c., & \$6000 value of office book, desks, and papers, appears to us to be marvellously strange; and that he should prefer a claim for personal inconvenience suffered and risk of his life appears to us marvellously selfish & impudent; were not, has not, all & every one been put to personal inconveniences and losses—except the members of h. m.'s commission—for the last two years?—& as to the risk of his life, why did he remain in Canton after having been warned away by h. m.'s plenipotentiary? It has been very recently reported in Macao that this same U. S.'s merchant was overheard to warn the hong merchants of the intended attack of the English on May 24—the queen's birth day—but the troops could not be advanced in time, and the Chinese forestalled the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary;—and when he and his companions were released from the common house by a party of the Cameroons, one of them said—"that he never thought he should see the day when the glitter of an English bayonet would be pleasant in his eyes—but it is now"—our words to that effect.

This same U. S.'s merchant must have no mean opinion of the value either of his case or life; nay, he must be *ultra imperial* in his notions, for every thing belonging to him he labours: why, hear it, ye captors of Canton; start from your graves ye valiant Cameroons royal Irish, & others, and yefor descended high-caste Rajahs

poets—starved or done to death by bad water, rotten provisions and heartless neglect.—he, a citizen of the U. S. claimed \$50 for his dog!—this claim was disallowed;—not to think of a claim for losses from those who have been and are now riding roughshod over the ruined English pedestrians in Macao, through the rich fruits of their two years neutral agency— whilst British blood has flowed like water, and British treasure has been scattered by the hand, that will never regather it, to the winds!—grant us *per se*, *lost heaven*!

We take no credit for the English nation or name, in paying the claims of the merchants of the U. S. We are taught, by the highest authority, *to make good use of our opportunities!*

*This notice was intended to be a warning to the English nation, but it has been misinterpreted, and has done more harm than good.*

Our latest advices from Canton inform us that all is quiet in that city, and that the Canton authorities are, like Mr. Malaput, quite anxious and open to any thing.

It is for the British merchants to consider whether they will avail themselves of the propitious moment: *our own opinion is, that trade, as it can trade be conducted with ruined merchants—might be at once renewed, on the usual terms, in Canton.* the Chinese government and people would be too happy to throw the mantle of oblivion over the past two and a half years—and never again provoke such another visitation: and so would, we dread, h. m.'s plenipotentiary: but it is too late: *facta est acta.*

On or about the 15th Jun., we were told by a christian missionary, that another christian missionary had told him, that, as how, captain Elliot had told him, that he, captain Elliot, was one of the happiest men in this world: that all things had come to pass as he had foreseen; and that we, i. e. the English nation, had gained our cause—every thing we could wish for—that the ransom of \$ 6,000,000, ought to satisfy us; &c.

Since the 15th Jun., we have been told by another party, that captain Elliot has said that he is the most miserable of men; that, notwithstanding his £3,000 a year, the richest shirtless slave (to be shirtless now with the thermometer at 90 is a great luxury) who sweats in his labour for his daily bread, is happier than he is: we also think and believe so: i. e. any man is happier than captain Elliot.

Now, with reference to these conflicting statements from the month of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, we presume to remark, that rumours are abroad that it is h. m.'s practice to *ante-fate his despatches*, for instance;—the British troops advanced on Canton on the 26th of May; the earliest dispatch for India was on the 29th of May; taking the *blue book* for our guide, how easy is it to address lord Palmerston as follows:—

My lord,

I intend to attack Canton on the queen's birth day, but to take and hold the city is not my intention; for, being well informed as to the state of health of our very small force and the numerical strength of the army (where, sooth to say, my lord, no fun has ever been going on), I merely mean

so to encompass the city and alarm the authorities and people by a display of the power of our light bobs, as to make them fulfil the terms of *Keshen's* treaty; that is, at least to dub up \$ 6,000,000, if they cannot confirm me in my pet government of Hongkong; moreover, I am well informed as to the state of feeling of the thousand villages round Canton; & hundred of thousand of villagers; and I must strike the iron whilst its hot, and make the Chinese fork out out their pewter. 20th May.

20th May.—Just as I told you—see my *clairvoyance*, my *prevoyance*;—here we are in possession of Canton—the Chinese, or rather old Howqua, my very particular friend, has posted the clock to the tune of \$1,000,000. I cannot now enter into particulars, for I never saw or heard of so much money before; however, my name is not *Froth* if I don't manage that some of it shall not stick to my fingers, &c.

Our readers will learn with joy that Alexander Anderson esq., is appointed colonial surgeon in China: this gentleman has not only served his country but his countrymen and the world for the last seven years; he has most strenuously followed his motto—*nota epiferque per orbem*; and every man here, European and Asiatic, look with confidence to his confirmation in the office of the highest medical superintendence in China.

We must defer our notice of captain Elliot's singular proclamation to the people of Canton—they, their wives and daughters; must know if his declarations are true—on the contents of the last Hongkong gazette, and on his letter until our next number; when the remittance of treasure per Calliopa and Conway, the hiring and purchase of the Thomas, Grenville and Mary Gordon, may call for our attention.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.  
Macao, 19th July, 1841.

Dear Sir,—The silence—at the passing events of Britishness and other useful writers, both in your paper and in the Brother press, appears quite unaccountable, and tends to look as if we had surmounted all the difficulties and troubles of which they with reason complained—while, my editor, under the present state of affairs, the subject perhaps never needed of more attention than what it does now; and amongst the most important and foremost—there is a general feeling of surprise that no systematic plan is adopted or sufficient protection offered towards the establishment and continuation of an outside trade, which current events show that it is susceptible of existence. The least hindrance to the trade of the port of Canton had at once brought to the outer waters several cargoes of teas, & the same hindrance has nearly confined the whole of the export trade to India to the outer waters as all the vessels for India having loaded their cargoes outside from and through China bottoms, with the exception of perhaps the Lowjee Family which vessel was being loaded at Whampoa and despatched in all May. The difficulties lately experienced in the shipments outside can always be accounted for in any trade in its infancy and want of opinion, my editor, that with a little fostering care and due protection the outside trade would become one of value and importance in as much as it would prove hurtful to the consou fund and the Canton treasury—the sinews of Chinese preparations and war.

yours most truly,

B.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY 1897.

Mass, from 6, A. M. to Night.

- Morn. Even. 6 A. M. & P. M.
- 1 71 74 29-88 East fair, ra. cldy mod-br. sunshine & cldy fr-br-clearing & fr-br. night light ra. fine br-ENE a Br. cldy fine breeze sunshine & cldy mod-br. fair & fr-br. night fair fr-br
  - 2 73 75 29-91 East fine wd. fr-br. sun powerful fine br-fair and fr-br. night fair fr-br. [fine br-fair and fr-br-SE night fair fr-
  - 3 73 77 29-91 East a SE fine wd. mod-br. sun powerful
  - 4 73 77 29-89 SE a ESE fine wd. mod-br. sun powerful fine br-fair and fr-br. ESE night fair fr-br
  - 5 74 77 29-91 East a ENE fine wd. fr-br. clouding cldy fine br-some ra. fr-br. night cldy fr-wd. ENE
  - 6 72 67 29-95 ENE, NW cldy, a little ra. fr-wd. mod-rain fine br-NW some ra. fr-br. night rainy fr-wd. NW
  - 7 63 68 30-03 NW a NNW a NE small rain, thick wr. mod-wd. mod-thick wr. mod-wd. some ra. fr-br. NE night showery fr-wd. NE
  - 8 64 69 30-02 NE light rain, mod-wd. cldy and mod-wd. cldy and mod. night cldy, mod-br.
  - 9 67 71 29-98 NE a East & ENE cldy mod-wd. cldy fair wd. fine br-cldy fr-br. ESE night cldy, fr-wd. ENE
  - 10 68 70 29-95 ENE cldy light rain fr-wd. cldy & very fresh wind cldy fr-wd. night dark very fr. wind.
  - 11 68 70 29-86 East a SE cldy light rain mod-wd. showery and mod-wind cldy mod-wd. night clear, fine br-SE
  - 12 68 75 29-87 SE ra. cldy mod-wd. cldy and sunshine fr-br. cldy fr-br. night ra. cldy fine br-
  - 13 75 78 29-91 SE, NW, SE cldy and thunder, mod-rn. and br-clearing to bright sunshine fr-br-SE fair fr-br. night fine br-SE
  - 14 74 77 29-95 ENE, East fair ra. cldy fr-br. clearing and sunshine fr-br-cldy fr-br. East night fine fr-br. East
  - 15 73 77 29-94 East fine, fr-wd. damp fine wd. sunshine fr-br. fine wr. br. East night fine mod-br-
  - 16 74 81 29-86 SE, SW. So fine mod-br. ra. cldy damp sunshine fr-br. SW fine fr-br. South night fine fr-br.
  - 17 76 80 29-78 SW a NW. fine fr-wd. ra. cldy. cldy and fresh wind cldy fr-br. night squally thunder and rain wd. NW
  - 18 69 75 29-95 NW a East fine fr-wd. cldy and sunshine fr-br. cldy fr-br. night rain night fine fr-wd. [ra. cldy fr-br. fine wd.
  - 19 71 75 29-91 East fine ra. cldy fr-br. fine sunshine fr-br.
  - 20 71 75 29-97 East fine ra. cldy fr-br. fine sunshine dry wr. fr-br. ra. cldy fr-br. fine wd. at fine fr-wd. [fr-br. ra. cldy fr-br. fine
  - 21 73 75 29-94 East fine ra. cldy fr-br. fine cldy sunshine
  - 22 72 74 29-90 East fair ra. cldy fr-wd. cldy inclining to r. fr-br. fine fr-br. night clear fr-wd. [fine fr-br. night cldy mod-br.
  - 23 72 75 29-89 East fair ra. cldy fr-wd. sunshine & fine br-
  - 24 73 76 29-86 East cldy fr-br. sunshine and fine breeze fine ra. cldy fr-br. night cldy mod-br. cldy fr-br. So. night cldy mod-br.
  - 25 74 79 29-91 ESE, SE, So. cldy fair, mod-br. cldy fine br-
  - 26 74 79 29-75 SW showery with thunder, mod-wd. sun-hine fine breeze cldy mod-wd. night mod-br.
  - 27 76 77 29-74 SW fair with sunshine fine br. sunshine and sultry fr-br. rain with thunder and light night cldy little wd.
  - 28 74 78 29-77 SW ble to SE & NW fair with sunshine fine br. sunshine & cldy to r. & thunder wd. NW night cldy little wd.
  - 29 74 78 29-69 SW a SSE a E. mod-rn. little wind cldy fine br-SE fair & fresh breeze night ra. cldy fr-br. E.
  - 30 75 76 29-70 NE, ENE, & NE light rain, fr-br. cldy fine wd. ENE fair cldy fresh wd. night fine, fr-wd. NE

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JULY 27TH, 1841. NO. 30.**

**FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **HERBERT** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SAVEDHOO.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **ANG** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SALE OF CHARTER.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR CHARTER.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORD.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR MADRAS.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
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**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 THE A. I. SHIP **CHARTER** (AMERICAN),  
 Captain GORDON. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**TO LET.**  
 A fine House situated in "The Bazaar",  
 apply for the same to  
**FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE SERRA.**  
 Macao, 19th July 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
 Goods will be received on  
 consignment on sundry terms, at board the  
 "Lemon" at Hongkong.  
 Apply on board to captain  
 July 18th, 1841. A. H. FARR.

**NOTICE.**  
 MR. HENRY FISHER, late of the day been  
 admitted a partner in the business of  
 Messrs. 1st July 1841. **MAGNIFICENT & Co.**

**WANTED.**  
 A good steady man for Gun Boatmen  
 and on board the "Lemon". Apply on board  
 the "Lemon" at Hongkong; none need apply, but those  
 who can produce good certificates of character.

**NOTICE.**  
 The subscribers have been appointed  
 agents in China, of the Indian Insurance Com-  
 pany of CALCUTTA.  
 Canton, 1st July 1841. **AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
 The business hitherto carried on in China  
 under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease  
 from date hereof.  
 In virtue of powers held by the undersigned, the  
 undivided transactions of this house will in China be  
 conducted by them; and they will sign the bills as  
 liquidation.  
 Macao, 30th June 1841. **JOHN H. CANNAN.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 Bills of LONDON at six months sight  
 in constant demand of purchasers.  
 Apply to **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
 Macao, 19th July 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
 THEODORE DICKENS, Esq., late Registrar  
 of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS, Esq.,  
 are admitted partners in our firm from this date.  
 The interest and responsibility of JAMES HENDRICKS,  
 Esq., in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.  
**FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
 HAVING on the 1st day of January 1841,  
 established in China a Branch of our House under  
 the style and firm of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., whose  
 interests and responsibilities are identical with our own,  
 we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS, Esq.,  
 late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS,  
 Esq., partners therein.  
**FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
 CHARLES HONG, Esq., late Seller to  
 the Royal British Consulate at Macao, is admitted a  
 partner in our respective House at Canton and in China  
 from 1st May 1841.  
**FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
 Messrs. THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT  
 THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted  
 partners in our firm.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
 Macao, 1st May 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
 The undersigned having been appointed  
 Agents in China, for the Star Insurance Office  
 of HONGKONG, are prepared to receive applications for  
 Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the  
 Office, they are authorized to take.  
 p. p. **DIROM & Co.**  
 Macao, 2nd June 1841. **W. W. DALL.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 Just arrived at "The Bazaar".  
 200 Doz. very superior Blue and Yellow Pale Al-  
 bion in Calcutta, 200 new extra fine Almond pale  
 French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 new Gin,  
 a few cases of Whisky, Table and Liqueur Brandy, various  
 Pale of white green and black wine, Port wine,  
 Champagne, English and Russian Caviar, do. Green  
 Gunney Franks, Long Cloves, Florida Water, Claret,  
 Brandy, Gin, a few rough new French Brandy, &c.  
 Apply on board the ship "Mermaid" or at the go-  
 down of  
 Macao, 6th July 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 Just arrived by the Spanish brig Lis-  
 cates, a quantity of European better paper, and Ma-  
 nilla Cigars of 4s. superior in boxes of 100 and 200 each.  
 Apply to  
 At the office of D. G. YVES & Co.  
 Macao, 1st June 1841.

**JUST RECEIVED EX "JOHN TOMKINSON"**  
 small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for  
 sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND.**  
 small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for  
 sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND.**  
 small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for  
 sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**NOTICE.**  
 Just received in the City of Palaces and  
 the City of Palaces, in glass and quartz.  
 Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

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 Just received in the City of Palaces and  
 the City of Palaces, in glass and quartz.  
 Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

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 Just received in the City of Palaces and  
 the City of Palaces, in glass and quartz.  
 Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 Just imported, per "Rendungan", Lishon  
 and for wood, salt, the Land Ray, Dutch Cheese and  
 Butter, Schaefer Walrus, Hock, Turbidity, Raisins. Apply to  
 HERNANDEZ DE LEMOS, at Gallehera,  
 or at BASTOS, Ponta Rode.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A rare selection of delicacies for the  
 Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE  
 & Co. Calcutta, and especially sent on by them, for the  
 use of their friends from Hongkong, viz:  
 PAYNE & Co's Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 " Beagel Club's butter  
 " Essence of Onions  
 " Curry paste  
 " Curry powder  
 " Tapp's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish  
 " Milk powder  
 " Sausage  
 " Lemon syrup for Lemonade  
 " Plain butter, in pots  
 " Plain vinegar, in casks  
 " Best Soap in 5 and 1 lb. containers  
 " Vestal's do do do  
 " Mutton do do do  
 " Dried herbs  
 " Delicious pickled on longers in bags of  
 5 dozen and 3 dozen each  
 Do Pick Brandy in bags  
 Do Spiced salted Raisins, in tin containers  
 packed tin bottled  
 No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.  
 Apply to  
 HOOKER LANE, Macao,  
 or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong  
 Macao, 1st May 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A few cases of English Brandy, Cognac,  
 (Pearl) in boxes, Manilla Cigars 4th superior.  
 Gray distilled, striped, Whangpon. Apply to  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. **G. GONZAGA.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 AMERICAN WINE and FINE BRAND  
 Apply to Capt. DAVIS, late TRINITY, Macao House,  
 Macao, 19th July 1841. or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

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 Macao, 19th July 1841. or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

## LONDON MAIL, May 4.

## EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail from India of March via Marseilles reached London on 9th April, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China: - 24th Jany. Madras: - 20th Feby.  
Singapore: 3rd Feby. Ceylon: - 17th do.  
Calcutta: - 19th do. Bombay: - 1st March

The steamer Oriental, with the remainder of the mail, reached Falmouth late on the evening of the 10th of April.

The steamer Oriental, with the mail of the 30th April, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria, on the 2nd of May.

The lords of the treasury have declared Chester a free bonding-port for tea, coffee, sugars, and all other goods that can be legally imported.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. John Pearson, late advocate-general of Bengal, an amiable man and an accomplished scholar.

W. Leslie Melville, esq., has declared himself a candidate for the east India directorship.

Lord Jocelyn was married, on the 25th of April, to the Lady Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Earl Comper.

Manackjee Cursetjee, recently arrived from Bombay, has been elected a member of the city of London club, and an honorary member of the Athenaeum, and is to be presented at the next levee by Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

It appears by a return moved for by Mr. Harries, that the total sum expended by the east India company on account of the expedition to China, to be paid by her majesty's government, at the latest period at which such could be ascertained, was £235,293, 7s. 9d., of which £150,000 has been already paid.

Her majesty's ship Cornwallis, 72, was commissioned on the 7th of April, by captain P. Richards, for the flag of rear-admiral Sir W. Parker, naval commander-in-chief in the Indian seas. It is not yet determined whether Sir William proceeds overland or round the Cape; this will depend upon the news from China by the next mail.

The preliminary arrangements concluded between Captain Elliot and the imperial commissioner at Chusan, have been universally reprehended in this country in every particular. In fact, it is considered that the money expended on the Chinese expedition has been utterly wasted; that Keshen has completely outwitted the British envoy; and that the footing upon which our trade is to be conducted is as uncertain as it was previous to be opium capture. To talk of six million dollars as an indemnity instead of six million pounds is quite absurd, independent of which, even this amount we ourselves shall have to pay to the Chinese in the shape of an extra duty on tea. It is very generally reported and believed that Lord Palmerston is wholly dissatisfied with the preliminary articles, signed by Captain Elliot, for the settlement of the quarrel with China; and it is even added, that the government is likely to increase the strength of the Chinese expedition.

**PRISON.**—London, 6th April.—Lovegrove, the person charged with the robbery at Windsor Castle, has surrendered.

The account of the year's and quarter's revenue was published last night. Compared with the revenue of the preceding year, the decrease has been 309,380l.; compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, the decrease in the present quarter is 79,514l. The deficiency in the customs is 801,042l. on the year—54,115l. on the quarter. The deficiency in the post-office is 833,002l. for the year—27,000l. for the quarter. In the branch of excise the tables represent an increase in the year of 489,999l., but a decrease on the quarter of 44,592l.

The rev. William Cockburn, a. s., who was last week deprived by his archbishop of the deanery of York, for simony, was formerly of St. John's College, and was twelfth wrangler in 1795. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1798, and D. D. in 1803. He was the first elected christian advocate, to which office he was appointed in 1803. Dr. Cockburn is the third son of the late Sir James Cockburn, bart., of Langton, Devonshire, brother of the present baronet, and vice-chancellor of G. Cockburn, a. r. He married in 1805 Elizabeth, second daughter

of the late Sir Robert Peel, and sister of the present baronet. This lady died in 1835. Dr. Cockburn succeeded Dean Markham in 1821. The value of this dignified preferment is about 1,200l.

**PEERS.**—The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill abolishing the privilege of peers in cases of felony.

No document has created a more intense interest in the city for a long time past than the report of the United States bank committee, contained in the journals received yesterday. It acknowledges a loss of 20,000,000 dollars, out of a capital of 35,000,000 dollars; but the assets which represent the difference between those sums are evidently of a description which renders its realization doubtful.

It is reported that Commodore Napier will become a candidate for the borough of Marylebone at the next election.

Mr. Hugh Lindsay, only son of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, has expressed his readiness to come forward to represent the borough of Sandwich, on the conservative interest, the first vacancy with may occur.

On the 30th of April, Lord J. Russell gave notice that on May 31, he should move for a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the trade in corn. It was intimated to his lordship that day would be a holiday, whereupon Lord J. Russell said that he would make the motion on the first order-day following.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the exchequer rose to make his financial statement for the ensuing year. He calculated that the national expenditure would be—

Interest on the debt	£29,424,000
Other charges on consolidated fund	2,400,000
Army	6,587,000
Navy	6,805,000
Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,935,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada	190,000
Expedition to China	400,000

Making a total of £50,731,226

The Chancellor of the exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensuing year. The customs, he expected, would produce £22,000,000, the excise £14,000,000, the stamps £7,130,000, and he thought he might rely upon it that the total revenue would not fall short of £43,310,000, which would leave an apparent deficiency of £7,421,000, but real deficiency of only £1,700,000 to be provided for. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to find some means to make up the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, without imposing any additional burdens on the people; and this he proposed to effect by increased consumption, by raising the duty on colonial timber to 20s., and reducing that on Baltic timber to 60s. a load, and leaving the duty on colonial sugar at 24s., and reducing that on foreign sugar to 36s. per cwt., from which arrangement he looked for an increase of revenue to the amount of £1,300,000. This would leave £44,000,000 to be provided, and this sum he had no doubt would be amply provided if Lord J. Russell's intentions as to the corn laws were adopted. If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his duty to make provision by direct taxation.

**SCOTLAND.**—General Thomas Gordon, of Cairness and Buthlaw, expired rather suddenly at his seat at Cairness, Aberdeenshire, on the 20th of April. The general had chiefly resided during the last twenty years in Greece.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway will be opened throughout, from end to end, on the 1st of August next. The whole line of railway is a very animated scene.

Dr. James Browne, of distinguished literary reputation, expired at Edinburgh on the 15th of April.

The Gateshead Observer contends that the claim to the earldom of Perth of Mr. T. Drummond, a poor pitman at the Ponsler colliery, is superior to that of Mr. G. Drummond, late of the 45th or 93rd regiment, and now Duc de Melfort, in France.

In the sheriff's court at Caithness, the rev. J. Noble, of Lathro, was sentenced to pay 5l.

damages, at the suit of a Mrs. Miller, for defamation; having used expressions in the pulpit injurious to the character of the prosecutor's mother and sisters.

**IRELAND.**—The Earl of Belmore died at Leamington on the 15th of April. His lordship, who was in his sixty-seventh year.

Lord Blayney has announced himself as the candidate for the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage caused by the death of Earl O'Neill.

Lord Castlemaine, it is believed, will be a candidate for the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage caused by the death of the Earl of Belmore.

**SPAIN.**—The budget had been presented. The expenses of the country were estimated at 1,100,324,803 reals, and the revenue at 855,120,331 reals, leaving a deficiency of 245,184,472 reals (2,240,000l.). It was stated that Queen Christina had not received any part of her pension; and that in consequence of the poverty of the treasury, Queen Isabella, like all the other pensioners on the civil list, had only received one-third of the pension settled on her.

The government has commenced open war against the clergy. The abbot of Toledo, having placed itself in opposition with the archbishop, the minister of justice had thought proper to address a circular letter to all the prelates of the kingdom, in which he deplores that the chapters and parish priests did not use their pastoral zeal and influence in order to remove certain scruples and uneasiness which had arisen in weak minds, since the interruption of ecclesiastical relations between Spain and the court of Rome.

**TEA.**—The market was not so much influenced by the news from China as had been expected. During the month only a limited business was done, and prices have remaining nearly stationary.

**MAY 4.**—The deliveries of tea last week for home consumption amounted to 502,000 lbs., being considerably over the returns of the last five weeks. The stock of this article in the port of London is 137,000 packages of free trade, and 20,000 chests of company's. The market has been steady, though rather dull, since our last. The market price, company's congou is 54d. to 1s. 54d. per lb.

**RAW SILK.**—Since our last the prices of Bengal and China have continued exceedingly languid. Importations, 500 bales of China and 700 bales Bengal; deliveries a third less than previous month. Prices—Bengal, Buleah, 10s 6d to 13s; Commercially, 13s to 19s; Cosim-bazar, ord. 12s 6d to 15s; ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Feridpore, ord. 12s 6d to 15s, ditto, sup. 17s to 19s; Gonnien, ord. 12s to 15s; ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Hurripur, 11s to 19s; Jungpore, 11s 6d to 13s; Malda, 11s to 17s; Radnagpore, ord. 11s to 13s; sup. 16s to 18s; Surah, ord. 11s to 15s; sup. 17s to 19s. China, Tantie 19s to 23s; Canton 8s 4d to 16s; Chinchew 10s to 14s 6d.

## DEATH.

**Jany. 25.**—On his passage to England, on board the Malabar, in the 27th year of his age, Lieut. George Davis, of the 18th royal Irish, son of Col. W. B. Davis, of Upper Harley-street.

**Latest Intelligence.**—May 4th. We regret to announce the death of N. B. Edmonstone, esq., a director of the E. I. C.—The Earl of Waldegrave and Captain Duff, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with a cruel assault on a policeman, were yesterday sentenced in the court of Queen's Bench to six months imprisonment, and the former to pay a fine of £200, the latter of £20.

We regret to say that no news has been received of the steamer President, though accounts from America are to the 17th ult.—The elections in Canada continued in favour of the constitutional party. Lord Sydenham had been seriously ill, but was recovering.—Admiral Sir W. Parker, it appears, is a passenger on board the Oriental.—Last night Lord Melbourne, in reply to the duke of Buckingham, said he had received all his former opposition to an interference with the Corn-laws on considerations of time only; but he felt a time had now arrived when the financial emergencies of the country called





## THE INTERVIEW



# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 27th JULY, 1841.

It would be tedious to your lordship to peruse details of the extraordinary homage we, an enlightened people, have been accustomed, from time immemorial, to pay to this race of ignorant men, who really are, for the most part, in a state of semi-barbarism.

The fear we have been accustomed to entertain of their shutting-up the trade in tea, has been the prolific source of innumerable evils to our merchants, and in proportion to our pliancy their rapacity has increased. The extortion robbery by fraudulent bankruptcies, wretched humiliation in all our correspondence with their officials, which we have suffered for ages, will scarcely fifty years hence, be credited by those who shall then read the strange history of our connexion with the Chinese. But these things are foreign to the object of my present communication, which is, as your lordship may infer, from the observations with which I began this letter, to point out what I conceive to be the error of captain Elliot in his negotiations with the Chinese.

In the first place, then, my lord, I, in common with the vast majority of her majesty's subjects connected with India, do most strongly impugn the political appointments in China made by the government since the revocation of the east India company's charter. At that period, perhaps, when things were going on very smoothly at Canton, a bedchamber lord, like lord Napier, would answer very well; his duties were anticipated to be slight, and neither long experience nor great talents seemed to be necessary for the due fulfilment of the end sought in appointing a sort of consular agent at that city. Still, however, much as I agree with your lordship in your ideas regarding general government, and compelled as I am by the success which has in so unexampled a degree crowned your lordship's foreign politics, to admire the talent with which providence has endowed you, I cannot hold you quite exonerated from blame, in appointing to so distant a charge, an entirely unproved man, who might have almost irreparably injured our national character before your lordship could have had time to put him right by your instructions, or have entirely removed him from the scene of errors.

Captain Elliot's appointment was even worse—and I do not know what, at that particular juncture, the period of lord Napier's death, and the beginning of our differences with the Chinese, could have induced your lordship to pass over the multitudes of highly gifted men, who have won renown in India by the talent they have displayed for the highest branches of civil and legislative government, and to appoint to an important diplomatic post an individual known only to the world as a mere military man, a naval officer, and who has since proved himself utterly incompetent to manage with credit and success the most trifling political negotiation.

My lord, it is vain to say that any one with moderate abilities, and a fair education, is fit for a consular post or a political residency. Where all is accustomed to go smoothly it may be true; but it is always within the range of probability that differences may arise; and in so distant a quarter, where a twelvemonth elapses before instructions can be applied for and received, no one, except a tried man, one who has proved himself, when left to the resources of his own genius, an individual on whom the government and the country may safely rely, that neither the honour of the one, nor the interests of the other, shall suffer where he is to guide, should have received this most important appointment.

From the time of captain Elliot's arrival at Canton unto the present moment, there seems to have been a sort of Chinese incubus on his mind, cramping his energies, enfeebling his motions, and, I might almost say, paralyzing his whole powers of thought and action.

Instead of repelling insult in that high tone, and with that noble disdain which we might have expected from him, not only as the representative of a great nation, but as a man and an officer, we have seen him exhibit not only a total insensibility to language which ought to have called for the loudest denunciations of wrath and indignation, but return to it addresses so meek, and of such pusillanimous forbearance, that the Chinese themselves must have been at once both gratified and astonished.

My lord, the natives of the east, from the Euphrates to Japan, are, from natural character and peculiar government, alike the creatures of superstition and vanity. With them, for the most part, show is everything, and, as with children, first impressions are rarely eradicated.

It was more from his native impudence and the natural credulity of the people amongst whom he was born, that Mohammed owed his success in propounding a new religious faith, than the truths he announced or the morals he enforced. In our own possessions in India our whole course of policy, from the days of Clive and the magnificent marquis Wellesley to the present moment, has been to impress on the minds of our eastern subjects, by outward show and dignified language, sentiments of awe of our greatness, and admiration of our genius; and there is hardly a nation to be found, from Himalaya to cape Cormorin, who ever seriously doubts the practicability of any undertaking by the east India company. And this, my lord, is the way to act with all half-barbarous nations; if you seem to suspect yourself of weakness, nothing can be expected from such adversaries but unmitigated contempt and causeless injury. On the issuing of the first insolent edict by Lin, the first high commissioner with whom captain Elliot was brought in collision, the English official should have replied in a strain becoming the representative of his nation, denouncing even the emperor, and threatening him and his subjects with the dire effects of our hostility.

However, his conduct is now subject for history, and I should be sorry to trouble your lordship with a recapitulation of the series of miserable measures pursued by that officer, from the suspension of hostilities after the capture of Chusan, to the last crowning deed of folly and mischief effected by his hands after the brilliant success which attended our arms in the destruction of the forts in the Canton river by our ships and troops.

My lord, it is rumoured that captain Elliot would never have thus stopped short our gallant soldiers and sailors in their career of victory, had not your lordship, alarmed by the prospect of a war with France, imminent at the date of those instructions, not given orders to him to conclude a peace with the Chinese at almost any price; and this, so the report goes, is the only explanation which can be given of the strange haste with which Keshen's proposals for a peace were seized. Had he persevered in his hostilities but for a week, perhaps for a day longer, he might have obtained what terms he chose, from their not altogether groundless fears of seeing the rich and populous city of Canton a prey to the cannon of our fleet and army.

And now, my lord, we have peace with them; we receive 6,000,000 of dollars, a sum which will hardly pay the expenses of the military expedition, and the barren skirt of Hongkong, which is deemed by the sapient negotiator to be worth the three or four millions of money due for the opium so unjustifiably seized by the tyrannical Lin, and for which the owners of the drug will have a right to come on our impoverished exchequer.

My lord, this is a most lame and impotent conclusion to an expensive expedition, which, if common talent and sagacity had directed it, would have produced results of lasting benefit to the nation.

The inlet of Hongkong is, you may depend upon it, my lord, quite useless to us, as far as commercial purposes are concerned; and if we hold it, it will prove like the island of Ascension, expensive and burdensome to us. If we had merely stipulated for free ingress to the northern ports, and unobscured trade with the subjects of the celestial empire, our ultimate advantages would have been greater, than they will prove from this worthless territorial cession.

My lord, you are imperatively called upon, by a due regard to the interests of our beloved country, to withhold your ratification from this wretched treaty, which is really so bad as not to admit of a single opinion being expressed in its defence. Civilians, military men, and the mercantile interest, all concur, in condemning it. With respect to the opinion that our national faith is plighted by our representative, I know enough of the bad faith of the Chinese character, to be certain that fifty opportunities will be offered to us during the negotiations regarding minor details, to evade the fulfilment of the treaty, and to try again the *ultima ratio*.

As a primary measure, captain Elliot ought to be instantly recalled, for he seems to have forfeited, by his weak and vacillating conduct, the confidence of all, and a negotiator of known talent sent out to fill his place.

My lord, there is no dearth of men able to conduct the Chinese affair to a conclusion honourable and profitable to us, but let us pray that no family consideration, no partiality for colleague or parizan, none of that nepotism which seems to have absorbed China patronage, be allowed to defeat the public good. I could mention a dozen eligible for the post, and even whose names would be a security that no blunder would be committed, and whose experience in eastern affairs would prove of inestimable value in dealings with such negotiators as the headstrong Lin, and the crafty Keshen. The right hon. Holt Mackenzie, formerly territorial secretary at Bengal—Francis Warde, late political secretary in Bombay—and, above all, sir Charles Metcalfe, the most popular man, as an Indian governor, of the day. One of these men at the city of Canton, in the room of the present unfortunate—I had almost said, imbecile—resident, would, with the ample means at command now in the China seas, not only bring us triumphantly through the difficulties which now beset our commerce and national honour in that region, but would lay the foundation of a trade between England and the celestial empire, so fruitful of advantage to the former country, that the results, if calculated, would startle even the most sanguine.

My lord, the country waits with impatience to learn your decision on the treaty in question. Surely your lordship will never identify yourself with captain Elliot in the feeble policy he has pursued, but will rather show your strongest reprobation of the haste, indecision, and pusillanimity which are its distinguishing characteristics.

My lord, the public are sensibly alive to the shame which this treaty, this second convention of Cintra, has already brought on the national character, and something energetic from your lordship's lips, is absolutely necessary to convince it that the interest of the country, in its foreign relations, are safe in your lordship's custody.

Let us then hope that the disapprobation of captain Elliot and his policy, so loudly expressed by the Indian press, and so largely participated in by the British public, will meet a ready echo in your lordship's breast, and that a prompt remedy may be applied by your lordship's hand to the extensive evil which that officer has inflicted on our best, our commercial interests.

I am, your lordship's obedient servant,

April 21, 1841.  
—The Sun, April 26.

Mercator.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand to you the following statement, for the information of your numerous readers.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, at daylight, blowing strong from the S. to S.E., we passed a quantity of wreck, chairs, &c., at noon moderate with a heavy sea; observed a man on a piece of wreck close to the ship; shortened sail and instantly hove the ship to; lowered the quarter boat, and fortunately picked the poor fellow up in the last state of exhaustion; and from his account he had been three days adrift on the piece of plank we took him off from; he is a native of Portugal, name—and he had been a seacurrier on board the schooner "Rosa," from the east coast, bound to Macao, which vessel appears to have foundered during the dreadful typhoon of the 21st inst., when the unfortunate commander and crew met a watery grave.

At noon, the grand Ladrone bearing N. & E. dist. 29 miles, after securing the boat and making sail, observed a junk off the weather bow, with loss of mizen mast, making signals of distress; hauled up, and passed close to windward of her; she appeared to be a total wreck and sinking; the whole of her sails, bulworks, and rudder gone, and the sea making a continual breach ever her; she had a numerous crew on board, who were making most earnest entreaties on their knees for assistance; hove the ship to, lowered both quarter boats, and fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 46 in number; the poor fellows, when safe on board, knew not how to express their thankfulness at the narrow escape they had had from the awful death they were so near meeting; the junk was evidently settling down fast in the water, and no doubt in a few hours more would have sunk.

I feel thankful to providence that made me the humble means of saving so many human beings from a watery grave; at the same time I assure you I feel thankful for my escape from the late severe weather; for although we had not a typhoon, being well to the southward, still we encountered a very heavy gale from the SW., with a tremendous sea, which endangered the ship in running before it, and forced me to lie to for nearly 18 hours under a close-reefed maintopail.

your's most obediently,

W. FRASER.

commanding the ship *Good Success*.

Saturday, July 24, 1841.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.

Extract from a private letter from a lieutenant in the Bombay army, per *Good Success*, from Bombay.

"Our mail arrived June 6, I send you the enclosed packet; I have also added my copy of the London mail, and am happy to add a piece of news you will not find there, and which will I trust give you all, my navy friends in China, great pleasure. The appointment of col. Sir Henry Pottinger, of our army, an old and valued friend, god-father of my Sarah, as envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of China; a better man you could not have; he is an Irishman, and has been in the diplomatic line in India almost all his service. He was with me at the battle of Kirkee, when the peishwah turned against us, and was then one of Mr. Elphinstone's attachés. His travels through Beloochistan many years ago, when he penetrated in disguise through that wild country, and was made a slave, and forced to eat wood and grass, pointed him out, when resident in Cutch, as the fittest man to form the treaty with Scinde. He was made a baronet for his services, and spent some last year for the first time after 31 years in India. I saw a short note he wrote at Grindley's office dated 4th May, in which he says he was sent for from Calcutta by Sir John Hobson, and had just been appointed, and should probably be met in the next mail. I really congratulate you on this, for he is up to all the tricks and chicanery of the native courts, and rely on it will not allow himself to be hoodwinked. I wrote to — to ask him if he sent my kneeling back these letters for the war steamer *Scout*, which is supposed will take Sir Henry on, the *Larne* being here for the admiral."

#### MEMORIAL.

[TRANSLATED BY MR. THOM.]

Extracted from the Peking Gazette of the 8th and 9th days of the 3rd intercalary moon. (28th and 29th April 1841.)

THE slave Yu Keen,\* an imperially appointed high commissioner, and lieutenant go-

vernor of the province of Keangsoo, kneeling presents this memorial, on which he prays that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slave has just received a communication from the great military council to the following effect.

"We have received an imperial edict stating that 'the Footootung (or Tartar lieutenant general) Haeling, has memorialized us, praying that, 'the whole of the ports and harbours along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed; so that neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the central land shall not be furtively conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners &c. &c. &c.' The said memorial refers to Tinghae which has just been recovered; command therefore, that the high commissioner presiding in that quarter, examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his whole heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of Haeling be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection &c. &c. &c. Respect this!"

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination and found that along the whole line of sea coast salt is produced (naturally in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore), and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the north and south of the empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for an humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live directly by the sea in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on thro' them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Hokien, their saline productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about)—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil and become robbers and pirates! ‡

\* On the disgrace of Elepo, Yukeen was specially appointed to succeed him, to remedy by his harshness the too lenient measures of his predecessor. He now resides at Chinkoo, and the whole of the Chusan islands are under his authority.

† This was actually done by the emperor Kangho about 160 years ago, when he not only shut all the ports but also compelled the inhabitants to retire 60 miles inland, to avoid communicating with the pirates (or patriot chief) Kootings. The tower Haeling is, however, like many of his countrymen, profoundly ignorant; China in Tanakwah's time, is not like China in Kangho's time, and the British empire in the 19th century is a somewhat more formidable enemy than the partition Kingdoms of two centuries prior.

‡ All this 'counting trade is very valuable.' A few foreign vessels of war stationed between Chusan and Kioche point (which they call in their statistical works the throat of the whale coast) would soon make fearful havoc among their coasters.

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year after Tingkao was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a strong thirst of revenge. The Tungche of Shepo, Shookangchow, chief magistrate of Tinghae was at that time chief magistrate of Kinchen, a minor district of Ningpofooo and, at a single wave of his hand several hundreds of these fishing vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to reconquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled, in a short time, one and all of them to disperse—this however shows that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessities. §

After the 6th moon of last year the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ship's boats and sailing along the whole line of coast of the eastern part of the province of Chekeang, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, a thousand poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the mandarins bestow cattle, and sheep, and ratables (this alludes to Elepo's presents to the admiral), they publicly gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the mandarins having put on no prohibition the people thought, that they were doing no wrong! ¶ And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new footyee, Lewynko, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps. \*\*

Thus, then, they were the stupid, poor people dwelling along the sea-coast who supplied the English rebels with necessities, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owners of these merchant vessels are people of solidity and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several tens of thousands of taels of silver. The district mandarins give them a stamped chop or pass; when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers, & police-runners along the coast have all their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive; if these vessels were carrying necessities to the

§ Yukeen is here perfectly correct. Altho' Chusan had always been celebrated as a fishing station, yet we were nearly three months there before we could get a bit of fresh fish for love or money. Afterwards it became plentiful enough in our market, and tho' the high commissioner is our sworn enemy, it is but fair to confess that he states the reason of the change very correctly. The Chusan people are not a whit less greedy of our money than the Canton people, but they are infinitely more afraid of their own laws.

¶ Angler, where there is no law, there is no transgression.

\*\* When Elepo carried on his p-cide system at Chinkoo, a number of pedlars (they were certainly not worthy of the name of merchants) came over and quieted down in the empty shops of our English city of Tinghae. They there sold their gew-gaws and many of them no doubt turned their penny to good account. On the arrival of the new footyee at his post, we saw several of them pecking up as if preparing to start. We asked the reason, and they all said, 'that having finished their business they were going back again.' We were aware of Lew's prohibitions, and again asked if they had nothing to do with their going away, they again (shamefully) answered "no"! We met the same difficulty in getting information everywhere. One day I rather despatched young fellow come blubbing to me about his father's master's tablet that some of our Madonnas had demonstrated in doing up their quarters; we promised to have it all put to rights again if he would only bring us the latest numbers of the Peking gazette next time he went to Ningpo (he declined the bargain). In fine, we spent more money there than they, those fathers, or their grand fathers ever heard of, and we came away without making one friend!



CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 27th, 1841.

foreigners, impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them! This would cause the mandarins and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing vessels, the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation, they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to. There is a petty mandarin duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at a single glance if they have anything on board prohibited or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted the imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Chapoo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing boats that spied for us and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the unfortunate natives of Tinghae. It was the fishing boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire, & it is at this moment the fishing boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the imperial troops now in garrison at Tinghae;—thus, then, the trading junks and the fishing boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their egress may be stopped or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communications with the foreigners and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands or the out-of-the-way nooks and corners where the footsteps of the authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter the regularly appointed trading places and harbours before the eyes of all men,—thus, if the proposal suddenly to close our ports were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair-trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions.

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions; and there are many among them who in their whole life time never saw such a thing as a silver dollar; if these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti, it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed! if we therefore by promising them handsome rewards could awaken their cupidity we might thus turn them to very good account, for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sums to be scraped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessities!

Acting upon this principle your slave, after his arrival at Chekeang published and

circulated a proclamation, offering certain specific rewards for capturing alive, or slaughtering the foreign robbers—and instigating every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work,—if there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessities, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time I sought out Pau beng tsai and the others who last year captured the false foreign mandarins Anstruiher and Douglas, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot:—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghae people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up, and they are overflowing with a desire to show their mettle.

In fine, I have collected from all parts a great many riff raff whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and captured. By this system of extending the rewards to all classes, the imperial troops will feel ashamed to be outdone in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity; and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant Footootung to close the ports is quite impracticable and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors," those who, properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Hokien, are yet born the children of your sacred majesty! Perhaps, thro' desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want, they have entered the service of the rebels! But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them! if they can indeed assist in killing the robbers let them be praised and rewarded on the same footing as your majesty's well behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proofs of their sincerity, and get some person or persons to become security for them, when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid and money must be paid to have them seized and brought to trial, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea beach in terror; their property will be confiscated and their crime laid at the door of their families and relations, in order to reform men's hearts, and strikingly manifest the laws of the land! If however we proceed on one broad principle of seizing instantly the whole of the "native traitors," not only would this be blocking up the road of self renovation to them, but we should thereby

1: When one remembers that it was by some of Yokeen's riff raff that your capt. Sheng was murdered, and that the same riff raff alarmed this successful effort may induce many others. We trust to see that unfortunate man's murder fearfully avenged ere long.

2: We desire to say that all this has actually taken place in the case of Pootingpong, alias Poonen, the unfortunate comprador who was carried off Cheung while in the employ of the British commissariat. He was beheaded or cut in pieces at Chekeang, and his father and mother, brothers, sister, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution; while we, with all our promises of "British honor" and "British protection" scarce lifted so much

confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels; and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like pursuing fish thro' the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give vent to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, false accusations would be the consequence, whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, and this is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question;—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination in setting about it. I have communicated with the fooyen Lew yon ko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the imperial decree in memorializing your majesty on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghae in Chekeang has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously. Your slave dares not in the slightest degree to prostrate or throw obstacles in the way of public business but as in duty bound submits his real opinions to your majesty in the foregoing statement. A most respectful memorial. (Transcribed and enrolled by imperial order.)

*Mars gravior sub pace latet.*

#### PROCLAMATION.

Leang, chief magistrate of the Nanhoe district (vulgo the *Namhoy*), having duly received the commands of his excellency Kekung, guardian of the heir apparent, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangse, hereby copies out and makes public the following proclamation, that all concerned may know and understand.

Whereas having reverently received a merciful edict from the great emperor permitting the English to carry on commercial relations on the same footing as other foreigners, ye, the conquering soldiers of the different provinces, will as soon as the imperial appointed great rebel-quelling general and colleagues have arranged their military plans, proceed by land in triumphant procession to return to your encampments and re-join the ranks. As our victorious legions pass thro' the different parts of the country, they ought to behave themselves mildly and peaceably; I will not permit the slightest attempt at disturbance; and forasmuch I now address this proclamation to all soldiers of the imperial army now returning in triumph to their homes, no matter what province they belong to, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Ye must reverently obey and submit your lives to the law; day and night ye must comport yourselves peaceably, and hurry on your march as speedily as practicable. Ye must not presume on your power to wrest from the people so much as a single straw, or a bit of wood; neither may you linger by the way side, thereby giving rise to disturbance. If you dare to disobey, then shall you straightways be punished according to the articles of war. Assuredly no mercy whatever will be shown you. As for the mandarins in charge, if they do not vigorously exert themselves to restrain their men, they will also be involved in the gravest penalties. Tremble heret! A special proclamation. Taoukwang 21st year 5th moon 19th day, Canton, 7th July, 1841.—(Translated by Mr. Thom.)

It would appear from this that Haefing, when he

All this information is very useful. Last campaign we did not know whether to regard these trading junks and fishing boats as friends or as foes, but humanity being the order of the day, we preferred to view them in the light of the former. Now, however, having read of the devoted authority the active share they





lightning with loud thunder 11 p.m. night cleared off mod. a SW, and cloudy, stars dim.

July 21

6 a.m. 29.54 82NW fresh breeze bright opening at NW

7 " 29.48 " NW very thick a ENE to ESE

8 " 29.42 81NNW gusty, large drops of rain

9 " 29.33 80 " N by W heavy gusts, driving rain

10 25, " 29.23 79 " North

11 " 29.16 78 1/2 NE rather less wd. for ten

12 " 29.11 " minutes about noon; the

1 p.m. 29.07 remainder of the day the gusts

2 " 29.03 NE by N " were most violent & with-

3 24, " 29.02 coming to a rest at great interval

3 30, " 29.08 ESE " between them

7 50, " 29.37 73 1/2 SE by E the rain ceased about 12.30

but recommenced at 4 p.m. and continued during the greater part of the night

From various sources we are enabled to give our readers the following intelligence of the calamitous effects of the dreadful typhoon on the 21st ult.

H. M.'s cutter *Louisa*, Lord A. W. Beauclerk in command, Mr. Swan, master, with their excellencies Sir G. Bremer and Captain Charles Elliot, H. M.'s joint-plenipotentiaries in China, flag lieutenant and Mr. Morgan, Sir Gordon's secretary, on board, and the schooner *Young Hebe*, Mr. C. V. Temple, in command, left Macao roads for Hongkong, on the 20th.

And giving the first place to H. M.'s cutter and her important and distinguished passengers—besides those above named, Mr. Lino, master's assistant, 13 men and boys, composing the crew and 4 servants, in all crew and passengers 25, were on board,—the *Young Hebe* was seen on the 20th well under Lantau and the cutter a few miles ahead of her. On Friday afternoon Sir G. Bremer and Captain Elliot were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward; about noon on the 21st, Mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lowered gaff and drowned; the cutter was eventually wrecked on the island of Kowloon, to the north of Tylo, and near to the village of Feisha. This island is in the division of Wong-leongtow, district of Heangshan.

On board the *Louisa*, the loss of poor Owen was much felt. He was one of those good men—laborious and conscientious in the performance of duty, steady, sober, and modest,—who, however humble their station, gain the respect of all who know them, and are never hurt by elevation. Owen had been a servant of the late doctor Percival Alleyne, and afterwards gunner of the hospital ship *Hope* at Whampoa, and had complete charge of her under the surgeon, Mr. Holgate; and since the sale of the *Hope*, he had been uninterruptedly in charge of the cutter, till, on her being placed on the naval establishment, he necessarily came under the command of a naval officer; in his subordinate capacity he continued to gain the respect and confidence of those under whom he was serving. He has left, we understand, a family in England, all of whom, of course, will be pensioned by the whig government.

H. M.'s joint-plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped; and had not the man who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house, and gave them food; Sir G. Bremer landed on the praya grande in a 2nd Gunasey frock and drawers; the price of their rescue was \$3000; Lieut. Fowler, Lord A. W. Beauclerk and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao on Sunday by a Lorch and a boat of H. M.'s ship *Herald*, which had been despatched for that purpose.

The schooner *Young Hebe*, returned to Macao under jurnymasts on Thursday; the following passengers were on board:—Captain Pritchard, H. M.'s Alligator, Lieut. Collinson, Pitman, and Wood, r. n., messrs. Shedden and Swinburne r. n.; Captains Ellis and Whitcombe, royal marines, Messrs. Baker and Molesworth, Madras artillery and Mr. 1. Robert Morrison; 11 passengers, 16 crew, and 2 native servants, in all 29 souls.

The safety of the *Young Hebe* was, humanly speaking, owing, chiefly, to the assiduous watchfulness and careful precautions of Mr. Temple, before the extreme severity of the typhoon came on, by which everything was safely housed, and nothing but the two lower masts were left exposed to the wind, and so, after having cut them away, all the other masts were saved.

excepting one, which was accidentally washed overboard; and secondly, to the speedy determination made to cut away the masts when the necessity arose, and its instant execution; for their weight alone buried the vessel each heavy gust, with 4 or 5 planks of the deck under water; and soon after they were cut away, the vessel drifted so close to the rocky shore of an island to leeward, that had they been standing her total wreck would have been inevitable; and lastly, to the ready support he received from his brother officers, particularly from Lieut. Collinson.

This typhoon had been expected from the usual prognostics of the weather for the last fortnight or three weeks; although the heavy rain, thunder, and lightning on the evening of the 20th, which state of the weather is not usual on the eve of a typhoon, calmed the expectations of many; but it is remarkable that the cutter and *Young Hebe*, with the usual fatality that has attended every moment of this unfortunate expedition, should have rushed into its very path.

It is still more singular that H. M.'s superintendent, who is self-charged with the government of Hongkong, did not, when he assumed that office, immediately appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be of any use; namely: a master attendant or harbour master. To prove what an utter job H. M.'s commission in China has been made by H. M.'s ministers, it is only necessary to advert to the following facts: Captain Elliot was first sent out as an adventurer to China, as a master-attendant in Canton river, where he could no more legally interfere with either British or foreign ships than he could in the harbour of Brest; yet in Hongkong bay no officer has been appointed to properly berth the merchant vessels, which, if they had all been safely moored with an open hawse to the NE, would not have suffered so severely as is detailed under the head of our shipping intelligence; to which we regret to add the following fresh disasters, which occurred in the second typhoon on Monday.

The City of Derry cut away her mizen mast and lost her fore and mainmasts in the Lantau passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the typhoon on her way from the river to Macao roads.

The *Forfarshire*, which vessel was missing on Thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder gone.

H. M.'s ships *Algerine* and *Thomas Grenville* are reported to be totally dismantled in Hongkong bay.

The sch. *Sylph* was lost on Lintin.

The *Nemesis*, owing to the precautions of Captain Hall, rode out the typhoon on Thursday in Hongkong bay in perfect safety; and the second typhoon on Monday in the typhoon; she left on Tuesday to tow the *Sulphur* off shore.

After the first Typhoon the *Nemesis* was actively employed. On Thursday she towed the sch. *Starling*, Lieut. Kellett, in from Toonkoo bay, every thing standing.

On the same day Captain Hall found on Kow-chow island Captain Pritchard and ten seamen who had saved themselves from the wreck of the *James Laing*; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned; he took on board the *Nemesis* five of the *James Laing*'s crew, also Mr. Jones, conductor of ordinance and 9 sipahis, who had escaped to the shore from the wreck of one of the prize Chinese war junks; Captain Pritchard remained on shore with five of his men, in the hope of finding his wife's body; they were all afterwards taken on board the *Atalanta*. The *James Laing* and transport *Prince George* were all to pieces; the *Prince George*'s crew were taken on board the *Queen*; the sch. *Black Joke* was also wrecked; Captain Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat; the *Greyhound* anchored off Hongkong after the first typhoon, all well.

We much fear we shall have to add to the foregoing catalogue of disasters, when all the effects of the two typhoons to the NE and in the Chinese sea are known. It is reported that it is probable the *Franchise Cowasjee* may be got off the shore.

It is said 1150,000 were lost in the sch. *Rose*. The following were the winds and variations in the barometer on Sunday and Monday last.

July 23  
7 p.m. 29.54 NE heavy rain, fresh squalls  
10 " 29.57 NW moderate, cloudy  
July 25  
3 30 a.m. 29.29 N by W very clear bright sky  
" N to NW (same as on 21st)  
" which in every other direction

9.15 a.m. 29.07 NW by W severe gale, with frequent heavy gusts, constant rain  
10.15 " 29.04 W by N wind veered to W by N and lulled  
10.30 bar. began to rise WSW heavy gale frequent severe gusts.

11.15 29.12 WSW  
12.15 p.m. 29.23 SW strong gale and gusty.  
1.15 29.33 SW to S moderating, constant rain  
3 29.37 S continued rain, gale abating.  
The quicksilver was at its minimum about 10 minutes.

We are told Lieut. Pedder, r. n. of the *Nemesis* has, at this eleventh hour, been appointed harbour-master at Hongkong.

On the 8th ulto. we had the pleasure to announce in the C. R. the marriage on February 2nd of Alexander Matheson, esq. to Mary Crawford, only daughter of the late James Crawford McLeod, esq., jr. of Geennies; and to day, the 27th of July, it is our sorrowful task to announce in our obituary, the death of Mary Crawford McLeod, wife of Alexander Matheson, esq., aged 18.

In the midst of life we are in death.

How lov'd, how honour'd once avails the not,  
To whom related, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,  
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

CLAIMS FOR PILLAGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of H. M.'s Superintendents.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

PARTIES who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present; between this date and noon, the 20th instant, an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same.

A DECLARATION will be required to the EXACTITUDE OF THE AMOUNT.

As the list of claims which have been made and passed by Captain Elliot—what studied chicanery and obscurity there is in all that this officer does!—mark! by the 4th article of the terms agreed to on the 5th of June by the Kwangchowfoo and H. M.'s plenipotentiary.—"Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, to be paid within one week"—this is signed by Captain Charles Elliot as H. M.'s plenipotentiary, while the above public notice, is dated from the office of the superintendents of British trade, but still signed in the same manner as the convention of the 5th of June was; Sir Gordon Bremer arrived on the 19th of June, as a joint-plenipotentiary; has not H. E. some control over the investigation of these claims & in apportioning the distribution of the sums of money?—& as the list is in circulation, and probably we shall be able to publish it to day, we therefore, consider it to be our imperative duty to offer the following remarks on this nefarious proceeding on the part of some of the claimants, & on the part of H. M.'s joint plenipotentiary,—as he has rejected the claim of a British subject, Mr. John Millar, in the employ of the U. S. merchants, Messrs. Oliphant and Co.

I—Mr. Joseph Coolidge, jr., a citizen of the U. S. of north America, has put in a claim for household furniture, stores, and other valuable property and papers, of £33,610.44 cents; and this claim has been admitted and is about to be paid by H. M.'s joint-plenipotentiary, Capt. Charles Elliot, r. n.

We must first ask how far, either in law or equity, a citizen of the U. S. or any other foreigner, can be admitted to claim under an indemnification wrung from the Chinese by the British arms, while they have a consul or vice-consul in China?

In Captain Elliot's notice, it was stated that a declaration would be required to the EXACTITUDE OF THE AMOUNT; if Mr. Coolidge has made such declaration, do the community believe him?—if he has not yet made such declaration, we beg to ask him one or two questions; namely: was or was not his claimant taken and placed in

Mr. Millar never saw captain Elliot's circular, nor was he informed of its contents.

Here is a most singular discrepancy in the public documents of the chief superintendent, which [may be referred to hereafter]

If there can possibly be a doubt as to the necessity of the first surrender on the 27th of March, there certainly can be none on the bargain for and purchase of the 523 chests on the 11th May—bought by captain Elliot of Messrs. Dent and Co., and paid for in treasury bills: and for what purpose did the British superintendents buy opium, and for what purpose did Messrs. Dent and Co. sell it?—the superintendents bought it that he might keep the public faith of England with China, pay England's debt to China, and as a reason for himself and his fellow countrymen; Messrs. Dent and Co. sold it for a consideration—for its price, \$500 per chest, not its value; for although the high commissioner's arrival opium was sold by one British merchant to another British merchant for one and the same price; and yet the ministry have disconcerted the public faith at home whilst it could only have been preserved intact by the superintendents in China by the very thing they repudiated? And, as it has been before suggested in the Register by Zulu opium has supplied by the French consul—the way, Mr. Dent was the acting French consul, we think—out of the portion set apart by the Bazar for the use of the French government, the British treasury would have paid the bills; and from the proceeds of which we have now placed the transients in the hands of them, though too late to save its credit, and by parity of reasoning, if the concluding act is not avowed so must be the incipient act; but both were the acts of our government agent; and but for the concluding the incipient act would never have had its intended effect; namely: the preservation of the life of a public officer and of the lives and properties of hundreds of British subjects; and as cause and effect cannot be separated—as the concluding act saved the public faith of England with China—therefore England is bound to acknowledge for incipient act—



# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, 30TH JULY, 1841.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

*Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton.*

The rebel-quelling general, Yik-shan, the selected great ministers, Yang and Tschin the governor, Ke, and the fooyuen, E, in obedience to the imperial will, issue a prespicious proclamation.

It is well known that our dynasty—or sway—extends over the whole world, and that we soothe and tranquillize all mankind.

The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to annihilate space, and men have come myriads of *he* to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, under the influence of which there are none but who have gone away rich who came poor, under such real and abundantly compassionate treatment.

Now as the brought, or arrived, markets of the the English (*flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation*) have long harmonized in mutual tranquillity with those of China; but because traitorous people, becoming firebrands until they incited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also grieving for the interrupted trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation; he therefore, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops, and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate (the English) and tranquillize\* (the other barbarian merchants).

On the day that I, Yik-shan, received my orders, the emperor's speech was (formed of)

Thoughts that brought and words that burned

and the chief concern, as a solemn warning, was impressed on me,—not to unnecessarily kill (the people), and as all had blood and breath,† —the gift of heaven—it would be better to excite them to gratitude,—by looking up respectfully to the imperial clemency.

But the provincial city has been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, and the victory was undecided; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people; and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of opposing the virtue of the supreme ruler's love of the lives—of the people; I also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we,—the aforementioned officers, most earnestly pray that we may receive the imperial orders, permitting them (the English), they being implicitly obedient, and having first determined upon regulations, that according to custom, all foreign nations including the English, be allowed to trade; and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated.

Now looking up to the supreme ruler, who nourishes the people by benevolence and rectifies them by righteousness; yet now if by a kind of perverse favour (in forgiving the native traitors) be shown, by which they will be capable of self-renovation, if their former crimes are in some degree forgiven.

To treat foreigners kindly, and the common people as your children: such extraordinary favour may be compared to the overshadowing heavens and the receiving, or containing, earth:—

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;  
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the pious ear: it is twice blest;  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest;—

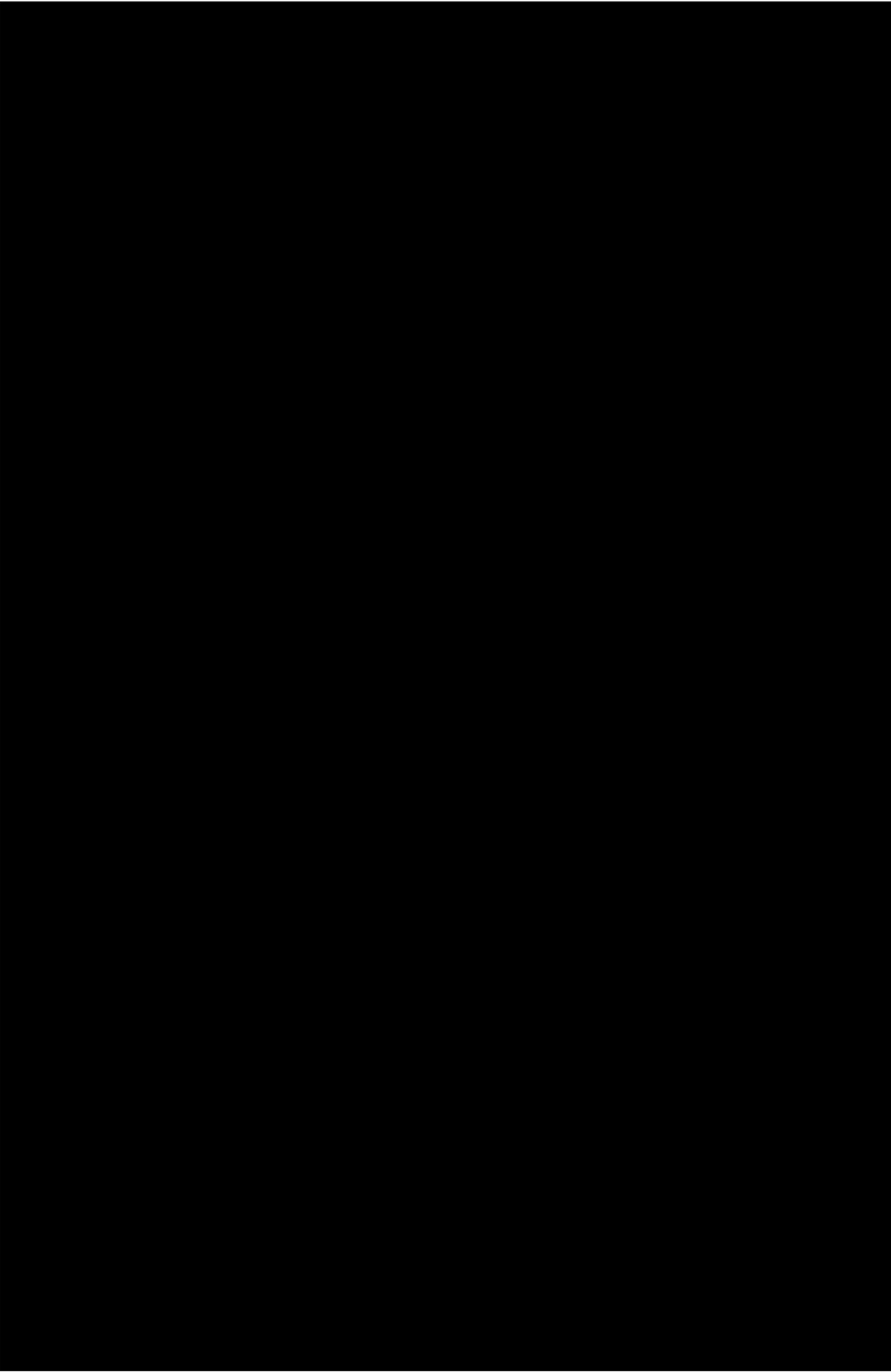
then the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned—or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we prohibit this prespicious edict: all of ye traders and people; after the time of its issue, you should receive and keep the just laws in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, the whole implicitly obeying the old regulations, and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the laws.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have, in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; and deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, and all shall enjoy profound peace: this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope. 5 moon, 29 day. (July 16.)—BY J. S. ED. C. A.

\* A quotation from the Shaojing.

† A quotation from the Chungyung.







—



and honorable, if not successful and glorious career, in Canton. Yet we know that when Admiral Elliot, most unadvisedly—where was his confidant and adviser, the English Consul, he who knew and knows China & its myriad matters better than any one; who laughs at the opinion of a queen's council, who despatched a letter to the chief authorities of Fukien province by a barbarian's (i.e. English, foreign hand) hand when the interpreter represented to the admiral that it was most probable—the interpreter knew in his own mind—his knowledge being based on very considerable attainments in the language, and an intercourse familiar and long with various of the trading classes of the natives—the letter would not be received—the admiral's reply was, "it is impossible—they must accept it, they cannot, dare not refuse it"—but y. s. if it is refused?—"why then blockade the port" but was this the conduct to be expected to flow from the intellect of an officer, who, however deserving well of his country in other respects, and whatever might be his knowledge of the manners and customs of European courts,—was appointed to command the expedition to China for, as far as any one can judge,—for one reason only:—he was the brother of the first lord of the admiralty!

We issued a translation, made in much haste, last week of the proclamation by the imperial commissioners in an extra, which contained some errors: the most important, we think, was where we made these high functionaries to say—that their orders were—to exterminate the English and soothe the other barbarians: we particularly requested our native assistant to explain the correct meaning of the passage; but either through carelessness, or ignorance, he misled us into the error: at the commencement of our Chinese studies it was particularly impressed upon us never, in any case, to set up our opinion in opposition to a native teacher, when we recollected what was said by the imperial commissioners in their proclamation in June (*vide* C. R. extra June 3) we surely did not think that extermination & tranquillization could have been put into juxtaposition; but these facts prove what folly it is to put the slightest belief, either in their words or papers, when their paternity or universal supremacy are doubted: those are claims which will never be surrendered but to force—to a conqueror.

Our readers will observe how active capt. Fraser of the Good Success has again been in the cause of humanity.—B.'s letter does not require any particular notice from us.

The local news and scandal of Macao is becoming rather spicy. Our readers know, from our last number, that we withheld the publication of the list of claims for pillage, at the request of a friend, who based his request on the supposition that the list could only have been obtained through a breach of confidence in h. m.'s superintendents or a private office: we did not fear a moment in assuring him that the list had reached us without any breach of confidence anywhere.—We obtained, and that in enough a carrier-pigeon brought it to us: it is not official—but is it wrong, or false because it is unofficial?

With reference to its publication, our mind is incapable of conceiving the why the list should not be published; and we look to the next Hongkong Gazette for a very full inventory of merchandise, stores, furniture, and wearing apparel from all the claimants, foreign or British; in the meantime we honest and honorable claimant

has communicated, item by item, the claims which form his total claim of \$93,710.44.

This communication was made to the editor of the Canton Press; the individual claiming this amount sent for the editor, and the editor obeyed his summons: this obedience we consider to be a remarkable instance of politeness. There is also a remarkable instance of forgiveness on the part of the editor of that paper in omitting to insert the name of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, houses in China: can it possible the name of this highly respectable house was purposely omitted by the editor?—for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R. it does certainly appear strange that the list of claimants, whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the supplied, quoted, or original articles, that the correction of that list should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We cannot it over very particularly: an error in figures might be forgiven; but to omit a whole line, is it not singular; and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the factories of Canton on the 22d May last, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison, esq., acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade, the sums opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less cost of freight &c., & per cent.

Hooker & Lane, household furniture, stores, &c.	\$13 466 55
Lindsay & Co. do.	3 533
Gibb, Livingston & Co. do. merchantize, stores	1 781 33
Bell & Co. do. do.	6 057
do. for W. Hend-ran do.	971 35
W. & T. Gummell & Cordo, do.	140 428 92
J. Hulbert, wearing apparel	137 33
R. Strarhan do. and merchandise	1 636
Dent & Co. merchantize, stores, &c.	9 578 65
Fox, Rawson & Co. do.	1 705 50
Macvicar & Co. do.	534
Isaacs, Fletcher & Co. do.	1 500 07
R. Webster, do.	1 607
M. A. McLeod, wearing apparel &c.	160
W. S. Boyd, do. &c.	293
Jardine, Matheson & Co. merchantize, stores, &c.	66 450 88
Holliday, Wise & Co. do.	1 022 54
T. Larkins, wearing apparel &c.	735
Joseph Henry, merchandise, do.	2 340 75
Superintendents of trade factory of office	
do. and hall,	5 6000
do. private property of officers and servants	1 500
Public clock value received on behalf of subscribers,	1400
	\$273,466.79

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the factories of Canton on the 22d May last, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison, esq., acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade, the sums opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less cost of freight &c., & per cent.

Joseph Coullidge, (U. S.) in household furniture, stores and other valuable property and papers &c.	\$ 33 710 44
H. J. Reynolds, (Do.) furniture,	354 50
Boret, Brother & Co (Swiss) .. and stores,	3,139
P. A. Rangel, (Port.)	430
J. Ryan, (U. S.)	460
G. Ny, (U. S.) .. and stores,	874
M. P. Gutierrez, (Port.) wearing apparel,	732.75
E. C. Bridgman, (U. S.) chapel furniture,	653
W. A. Lacrouse, (U. S.) furniture,	971
	\$ 41,343 69

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

##### Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton.

The rebel-quieting general, Yikshan, the assistant great ministers, Yang and Tsinbin the governor, Ke, and the fonyuen, E, in obedience to the imperial will, issue a prescriptive proclamation.

It is well known that our dynasty—or sway—extends over the whole world, & that we soothe and tranquilize all mankind.

The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to induce the people beyond the bounds of our civilization not to consider the distance of myriads of li as long, but all have come to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they

have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, by which we have granted much and received little:

I gave in like this, he threw to me a precious stone, such has been our real and abundantly compassionate treatment.

From the beginning the English (flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation) trade until now, a long and mutual harmony has existed (between England and China) but because traitorous natives became firebrands until they incited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also anxiously considering that the trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation might, perhaps, be impeded, he, therefore, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops, and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate or tranquillize (the English).

On the day that I Yikshan, received my orders, the emperor's words were most explicit and lucid:

Thoughts that breathe and words that burn—kill (the people), and so all had blood & breath, the gift of heaven, how would they not be excited to gratitude respectfully looking up to the imperial clemency, which had saved their lives.

But the provincial city had been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, without interruption; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people, and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of acting in opposition to the virtue of the emperor's love of the liv a—of the people; we also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we,—the aforementioned officers, most earnestly supplicated the emperor.

Now we have received the imperial will, permitting them, implicitly obeying each article of the former fixed regulations, that as formerly, all nations, including the English, to trade; and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated.

Now looking up we observe the great emperor's benevolence and strict equity, crimes are remitted and protection extended to all: thus all are able to renovate themselves, their past errors having been forgiven. The kindness he extends to foreigners, arises from and is on account of his love for his people: such ultra-favour may be compared to the universe.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd; It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

and the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned—or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we publish this perspicuous edict; all of ye traders and people, after the time of its issue, you should receive and keep the just laws in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, the whole implicitly obeying the old regulations, and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the laws.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have, in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, all shall enjoy profound peace: this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope. 5 moon, 28 day. (July 16.)—BY J. S. ED. C. N.

\* A quotation from the Shioing.

† A quotation from the Chingyung.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.





**ART. IV. A brief account of the assault and capture of the heights and forts above the city of Canton, &c. by an eye-witness. Canton Repository for July.**

On the 19th of May, the transports, &c., all got under weigh, for the third time since December last, for the Canton river. With the exception of the sick of the different regiments, and a portion of the 37th Regiment Madras native infantry, left to protect the island of Hongkong, and as a guard over the stores there, the remainder of our available force proceeded up the river. Nothing of any importance occurred during the passage up, save a ship occasionally running against a sunken junk, which however caused no further annoyance than the delay, until either a breach had been formed in the side of the rotten junk, or the flood tide had floated the ship off. It was an extraordinary sight to see the *Blenheim* 74, towed by a steamer, proceeding leisurely up the back channel—a passage, through which nothing beyond Chinese junks was previously known to have passed. This channel had been, within the last few days, surveyed by Captain Belcher of the *Sulphur*. In fact, the Chinese never would allow foreign ships to proceed up this channel, and it was at all times so blocked up with fishing-stakes as to offer but little temptation to their preferring it to the old and better known passage by Whampoa. The *Blenheim* proceeded in within nine miles of Canton. The smaller ships anchored within from three to five miles of the city, while some of the 18 and 20 gun ships took up a position opposite to and above the factories.

Early on the morning of the 24th, copies of the following general orders were sent to the officers commanding the different corps, detachments, &c.

**GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.**

Head quarters, Marion, Canton river, May 24th.

1. The period has now arrived, so long looked for by the military portion at large of the China expedition, when it may have an opportunity, in cooperation with our gallant associates of the royal navy, of proving what can be effected by discipline and bravery.

2. Major-general Gough feels a confident assurance that every man will do his duty, that he will have the gratifying task, not only of recording and bringing to notice acts of gallantry, but (what is of infinitely more consequence in the present instance, and will afford stronger proof of devotedness to our country's honor and our professional character,) of unshaken discipline and undeviating attention to the orders issued by the officers in the command of columns of attack.

3. The nature of the position to be carried, and the probable necessity of subdividing the force into separate columns of attack, which may be led through the town and suburbs, make it the more necessary to enforce the most rigid discipline, and to guard against any man leaving the ranks upon any pretence whatever. The man who does so will most probably be cut off; but even should he escape his name should be branded as a disgrace to his corps.

4. The Chinese system is not one to which the British soldier is accustomed, but if the Chinese have not bravery and discipline, they have cunning and artifice. They have had ample time to prepare, and we may be well assured that their system of stratagem will be called into full play on the present occasion. But, though such a system may be effectual against a mob, which every broken body is, it must fail before the steady advance of disciplined soldiers. The major-general will only add, that Britain has gained as much of fame by her mercy and forbearance, as by the gallantry of her troops. An enemy in arms is always a legitimate foe, but the unarmed, or the suppliant for mercy, of whatever country or whatever color, a true British soldier will always spare.

5. The troops will be prepared, with cooked provisions for two days, to land this day at 12 o'clock, in two columns.

(Signed) **AMINE S. H. MONTAIGN,**  
Lieut. Colonel D. A. G.

At the time appointed, boats were in readiness for the conveyance of the troops to the landing-place. The object of the expedition was much

indicated to the commodore, sir le Fleming Semhouse, for his great exertions in preparing these boats, the construction of which was admirably adapted for protecting the troops from the sun, each capable of carrying from 50 to 200 men, according to their respective sizes. The boats were towed up by the *Nemesis*, to a place about two miles above Canton, where they arrived about 7 o'clock p. m. A more extraordinary sight, perhaps, never was witnessed, than this fleet of boats, conveying upwards of 2600 fighting men, besides followers, guns, stores, &c., yet no accident happened. Had the enemy been on the alert, they might have committed dreadful havoc amongst us. The guns and artillery were landed during the night, but the remainder of the force did not debark till morning. A false alarm roused us about midnight; but nothing occurred till our landing at daylight on the 26th.

[To be continued.]

**MR. EDITOR.**—As variety is the spice of life if my little selection pleases you, then you are welcome to give it a place in your valuable little periodical—*The Canton Register*.

**Native estimate of Missionary character in India.**—The editor of the *Shankar*, a native weekly paper, after stating the fact that "two missionaries had been killed by the cruel inhabitants of the island of Arunga," said of them, their only fault was that "they had gone to preach Christianity in that country." After expressing his deep sorrow at the event, he says—the missionaries are a class of men who have greatly benefited his country. "It will be found that they have done more for the advancement of science than the government." "They spend a great part of their income for our benefit." "They subscribe largely to all kinds of general benevolent purposes." "Whenever any of our indigent countrymen apply to them for support, they never turn a deaf ear to their applications, and they assist in every good work according to their ability." "They are charitable, kind, sympathising, benevolent and veracious, and India lies under a great debt of obligation to them, on account of their possession of these virtues. To injure them, therefore, or to take away their lives, is an act of monstrous inhumanity."—*Boston Recorder*.

An important enterprise.—An expedition has been undertaking by the British government, and two steamers are building for the purpose of exploring the Niger.—*Ibid*.

In England and Wales, there are congregations of independent churches 2,060; Baptist, 1,460; Presbyterian, 62; Methodist, 3,900.—*Ibid*

The means and the end.—A paper published in Jackson, Michigan, says: "we have in this village one distillery in operation, and one in progress of erection; one ball-room, three billiard-rooms, fifteen places for retailing spirituous liquors, and the state prison!"—*Ibid*.

Love is to the spirit what sunshine is to flowers, luring the fragrance from its bosom and bringing out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the lumbering lute, passing over the silent chords till it doth discourse most eloquent music.—*Ibid*.

We insert the foregoing letter and extracts with much pleasure: it is now an allowed truth by all, we think, that the missionaries may be termed the civilizers of savage, semi-savage, and idolatrous countries.

**THE LAIRD OF COW-LOON'S**

Negotiations, done into verse, by CHARLES FROSTEN.

Eng. &c. &c.

TUNE.

"There was an old chap, in the West Country."

I am the governor of Hongkong,  
But I do not think I shall be so long.  
And therefore good folks, I'll give you a song,  
About my negotiations.

As I understand, that very soon  
I shall simply write my name Cow-Loon,  
Which you all must think but a trifling boon  
For my negotiations.  
If once made a Peer, I shall not care a Pin  
For Lord Palmerston, or Commissioner Lin.  
In my sleeve at the pair I shall hoistly grin.

Horrah for negotiations.  
I had scarcely landed at the place of Chuen.  
When the Mandarin found I was not the man,  
So with pens, ink, and paper, we forthwith began  
Milk and water negotiations.  
The ships once got as far as the great Peking,  
Where I might have struck a most terrible blow,  
Prostrating the Tartar pride quite low.

But proffered negotiations.  
It was there that I met with the famed Keesion,  
Who civilly asked the old admiral, when  
We returned to Canton, to be pulled again.

With fresh negotiations.  
Having had at Chuen very little to do,  
And finding the Chinaree fought with Samshoo,  
On the wings of the north-east Monsoon we all  
To resume negotiations, flew.

The fleet's left in charge of a commodore.  
Who thinks writing *chaps* is a species of bore,  
He requires but my orders, and nothing more.

To finish negotiations.  
Ke shen being tardy, I told the rogue  
Sir Gordon would shortly visit the bogue.

With some of the very best methods in vogue.

For shortening negotiations.  
The imperial envoy, dreaded a now,  
And felt disinclined to flatter to bow,  
So he witnessed the fate of T-yuck-tow.

And then hastened negotiations.  
Folks say that the bargains I loosely made,  
And differ with me on the law of blockade,  
But all these trifles are thrown in the shade.

By my splendid negotiations.  
Perhaps you will hear in time for next mail,  
The emperor refuses to pay on the nail,  
So I'll get for the opium Ke shen or Lin's Tail.

And conclude my negotiations.  
Should the opium merchants want their cash,  
And fancy my doings in China nah,  
With my taking title home I'll dash.

And cut future negotiations.  
Cockpit, H. M. S. Melville, Hongkong Bay, 24th  
January, 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

**CHINA**

AUGUST 3RD 1841.

**LATEST DATES.**

England	5th June	Singapore	July
U. States	16th March	Java	19th June
Calcutta	26th June	Manila	4th June
Bombay	14th June	Austral-Asia	Red April

**ARRIVED FROM**

- 1. LISNET, Barclay, Singapore.
- 30. MIDDLEBERG, (Dutch) Rozenberg, Batavia August.
- 3. CONSUELO, (Sp.) Lara, Straits and Calcutta.
- 3. GUNTAU, (Hug.) —, Manila.
- 5. TIME, Pybus, Singapore and Calcutta.
- 6. CORONADEL, (transport) Lobban, Singapore.
- 7. CALDONIA, Barr, Singapore and Bombay.
- 9. H. C. Armed S. SE-OSTER, —, cmdr captain Singapore and Bombay.

PAS-ENGERS.—Per Consueolo, Mr. L. J. de Costa, Per Sesostris, Their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger, bart and read admiral sir William Parker, major Malcolmo, Mr. Chimmo, A. Matheson, cmdr.

**SAILED FOR**

- 8. KITTY, Walke, Singapore and Calcutta.
  - 8. WATER WITCH, Regnall, do. do.
- Arrived in England.—John O' Gaunt, Vulage, Barroon.

**UNDER DESPATCH.**

- For England.—City of Derby, Fortslshire.
- For Calcutta.—City of Palaces.
- For Bombay.—Lowry Family, Wild Irish Girl.

**VESSELS EXPECTED.**

- From London.—Paranatis, Flan, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle, Elephantia, Sappho, Louisa Balfie.
- From Liverpool.—Gemini, Zenobia (U. S.), Young Queen, Thomas Sparks, Orlia, W. S. Hamilton, Helen Stewart, Regular, Arctonova.
- From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Litherland Mary Ann Webb, John Babby, Ann Brulson.
- From Calcutta.—Stowen, Sea Queen, Falcon, Marian, H. C. Rammer, Madhams, Enterprise and Houghley, Sybil, Mor, Horn, Red Bay, Black Swan.
- From Bombay.—Calcutta, Lady Grant, Romahjee Hingamoon, Jess, Parkfield, Lusonia, King George IV, Ann.
- From Madras.—H. M. S. Lorne.
- From Singapore.—John Cove, Nimrod, Worcester, John Adams.

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lieutenant governor left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly viceroy &c. &c. &c., before setting off on his journey;—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub prefecture, and Han district magistrate of Poo wing petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way on his journey.

Chang sub-prefect of Tseen shan (alias Kew-min-foo, or mandarin of casa-branca &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang, part of the way &c. &c.

6th moon, 5th day. (i. e. thursday 22d July.)

This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroy left his palace, and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly viceroy &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub prefecture, Chin, a sub-inspector of granaries in Kwang tung; Lew, waiting to fill a sub-inspector ship; and Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated to their excellencies that they were about to leave with his excellency Tang, to accompany him part of the way.

Chang, sub-prefect of Tseen shan, and Woo, district magistrate of Hwang shan, stated, that they had been officially appointed to see his excellency Tang off.

Yaou, the non acting sub-prefect of Yungning stated officially, that the Yun nan division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to their own province.

6th moon, 6th day. (i. e. friday 2d July.)

Tih, controller of the prefecture, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way &c. &c. &c.

6th moon, 7th day. (i. e. saturday 24th July.)

Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated officially, that he had returned from accompanying his excellency Tang &c. &c. &c.

Hsu seh heun, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and Soole che, waiting to fill a district magistrate's assistant ship, stated officially, that the Tsan-tseang (or lieutenant colonel) Paou, had that day started with his regiment of "Shwuy yung" (i. e. water-heroes) on their return to the province of Fokien. (N.B. These are the divers &c. &c. that Lin brought here, at great expence, specially to burn our ships!)

6th moon 8th day (i. e. sunday 25th July.)

Pang yuh ta, waiting to fill a district magistrate ship, stated officially, that the Sze chuen division of the exterminating army had that day set off on their return to their own province.

### 主士有難當救何用執小信而遲疑

"When the territory of our sovereign is in difficulty we ought immediately to deliver it! What would be the use of adhering doggedly to a little bit of good faith, thereby incurring doubts and delays!" Chinese statesman's maxim.

*Præmonitus, præmonitus!—p. incipit obita!*

### MEMORIAL.

Tun imperialy appointed great rebel quelling general Yuhshan, and his colleagues Lung wan and Yang tung most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emperor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial river; how that they (the English) have given us back the forts; how that our militia and volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were a sine disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquility to the provincial city, on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your majesty, on the 15th day of the 4th moon, (i. e. friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedients they had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis,—not one and the same time took the greatest

The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river; when a commander of their's, Warren, petitioned us saying, that "the real truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hardpushed for money, and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was that he and they (capt. Warren and the English) had no resource but to beg that they might be cleared off; that they had no intention whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression upon the heavenly dynasty;—and forasmuch he implored us, the great general and colleagues and all the high mandarins of the province, that we would supplicate the great emperor to show them mercy, and pardon their offence!"

Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and militia; their ramifications extend every where, so that we must send detachments to skirr the whole country to catch them! If we send our regular troops after them in so many directions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate clearly before shying and thus calamity would be entailed on the peaceably disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe! It therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The headman (of one of these armed associations) Lee-tsan-ying and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black & white; among which last were two chief persons.

Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they behead them at Nan-ooan! In reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "he was in reality Bremer, and that they (the English) were willing to pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in a secluded house,"—but whether it is really he the case or not, we shall first investigate clearly and afterwards duly memorialize your majesty thereon.

At the present moment, the foreign ships having all successively left the Taiwong-k on (or Macao passage) an Leepuck district (i. e. neighbourhood of Howqua's fully) we have already sent troops to occupy and defend the different forts, and we have thrown open the gates of the city that the people might continue their business and the inhabitants enjoy peace and quietness as they used to do. But of those who removed into the country there are still many who cherish feeling of suspicion and look about them distrustfully; your slaves

\* Has capt. Warren any recollection of such a conversation?

Yuh-shan did his best to answer here, confessing, that they sent orders to have their prisoners manacled in cold blood!!! Their barbarity is still greater when one considers, that they could not possibly have given these great orders till they had hoisted the white flag, and when they did the people of Canton were only breathing the breath of life then! English Christians! Very well, we have here a most convincing proof that they were in league with the armed strangers all the time, though they were to us that the English were acting entirely independently, and against their orders! We confess that we are already sick of the state of Chinese perfidy and cruelty, which is the cause of our murdered countrymen to be wronged? We have not the "honourable officers" of

have already issued proclamations inviting them to return to their homes; and at the same time we have examined clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses destroyed by fire, and we consider it right that a manifestation of compassion should be made in their behalf, and we hope also to find some employment for those poor people who are left without house or home.

As for those forts and guns which have been lost and destroyed in the province of Kwangtung, we must rebuild the ones and cast afresh the others, greatly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns must be cast on an improved principle to meet the change of the times; we must take away where there is a surplus to make up where there is a deficiency, and in short, so shape our plans and so employ our ways and means as to obtain the great desideratum, vizt. that our defences may be so strong, that without any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them all eternity. It is not enough that we re-build our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the city; we must also pay attention to every pass and point of importance, and use either stones and sand bags, or wooden talis as may appear best fitted,—at the same time pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At this present moment in Sam-yun-lee and other villages in the district of Pao-wu-yu, a great many native thieves and robbers have availed themselves of the unhappy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send forth an armed force to suppress them, and along with the troops have proclamations stuck up to confirm and comfort the hearts of the people.

Your slave Yuhshan has led with him a thousand soldiers & stationed them at Shek-moon, Kinsan and other places in that quarter. In all these matters he has consulted with his colleague Lungwan and we have together made an inspection of all the raft of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yen-tung, distant fifteen lee (5 miles) from the city of Canton we have stationed two thousand soldiers, under the command of the Tsungping (or brigadier) Ke-chung, that he may thereby guard the approaches on the eastern side. Your majesty's minister Yangtang resides temporarily at the provincial city, and is in constant communication with your minister Ke-kong the viceroy, and El-ang the lieutenant governor, also Chou-kin-shing, a colonel of the imperial guards, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. Your majesty's minister the new admiral Woo, (your Kwan's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appointment, and take with him a number of "water braves" from Fukien. He first goes to the Boca Tigris to receive back the forts, and we are only waiting till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean, when your slaves will in person repair thither, and have a thorough inspection of the place, which we shall unceasingly garrison, and take all possible precautions to increase our mounds and ditches and sink stakes to strengthen our defences. We are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war when we shall again wait upon your majesty with a supplementary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the city, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the imperial eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. B.—It has no date, but it must have been writt sometime between captain Warren's interview with the imperial commissioners, which took place on sunday, 6th

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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1841.**

**NO. 33.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE WILD IRISH GIRL.** To be despatched on Thursday the 19th inst. at 4 p.m.  
J. A. DURRAN.



**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE Ship COROMANDEL,** captain RYAN, will have quick despatch: for passage apply to Captain RYAN on board at 7, 10, 11, or 12.  
H. RUSTOJEE.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE FALCON,** captain PIKE, daily expected and will meet quick despatch: for freight apply to  
H. RUSTOJEE.  
Macao, 17th August, 1841.



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
**THE A. I. fast sailing new bark JOHN TOMKINSON,** captain HURCHISON. A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.  
Apply to



**THE British Barque LADY HAYES,** receives goods on demurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLUM,** 800 Tons Captain EVANS, to have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



**FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
**THE A. I. BRIG BETSY AND SARAH,** Captain CORPELL. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE PEANG,** captain TURNING, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will meet with quick despatch.  
For freight apply to  
Macao, 20th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.



**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
**THE Fine Clipper Bark UNIAM,** (late the MAHOMEDIE) 236 built at Bombay, at Lark, in the year 1833. For  
A. A. DE MELLO.  
Apply to  
Macao, 21st July, 1841.



**FOR CHARTER.**  
**THE fine British Ship MERMAID,** 600 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR, commander. For particulars refer to  
6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.  
N. H. - Has good poop accommodations.



**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
**THE Fine new Ship ATLET ROHAMAN,** Captain LOUIS, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to  
D. & M. RUSTOJEE & Co.



**FOR MADRAS.**  
**THE fast sailing bark CHARLES DUMERGUE,** 200 tons, H. CRAWFORD commander, will have early despatch.  
For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
**THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING,** 346 tons, J. A. ROBERT, commander. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACES,** captain BUNNAGE, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to  
Macao, 20th June, 1841. DENT & Co.



**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE A. I. bark AGNES,** captain CUMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged.  
For freight apply to  
Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

**BOTTOMRY** wanted in all August a sum of \$12 000 to \$15 000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship **MOONLANS** of 936 tons, and now six years old: apply to  
REYNVAAN & Co.  
Macao, August 14, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT** - Picked up by the Barque **CITY OF PALACES**, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.  
Macao, 9th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT** - Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "LATON" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. A. H. FAYER.

**NOTICE** - Mr. HODNEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.  
Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

**H. M. & BLONDE**  
**WANTED** a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

**NOTICE** - The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.**  
Calcutta, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

**NOTICE** - The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF HONKONG**, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.  
p. pro. DIROM & Co.  
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

**FOR SALE.**  
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."  
1500 Doz: very superior Bass and Alloups Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine favored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Luscious Rice, Europe Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozens Glycerine Frocks, Long Cloths, Flannels for Winter Clothing, Berlin Gloves, a few rough meat Pieces &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
ON Saturday the 21st inst. JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by Auction, (on account of whom it may concern,) at 11 a.m. in his premises, to the highest bidder, the British ship "JOHN BARRY," coppered and copper fast, of 520 tons, or thereabouts, at the now line in Tyta, with all her remaining spars, Rigging, Boats, Chain cables, Anchors, &c. &c. Further particulars, will appear in hand bills before the day of sale.  
The "JOHN BARRY" was newly coppered, and had necessary repairs, in September last, in Surabaya; and claims a particularly the notice of those requiring a fine, large, and staunch steam ship.  
Macao, 16th August, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
John Smith will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given) by Public Auction, French and English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior French do. in one dozen cases, 200 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout; several hundred dozens of bottled Beer, 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles, in 1 and 3 dozen cases, 6 dozens cases of Vinegar, do, mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.  
If Parties desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer,

A large lot of Damaged Cotton will also be put up for Public Auction, on an early day this month, by John Smith.  
Macao, 16th August, 1841.

**FOR SALE.** Just received by "Bengal Packet."  
Bengal TABLE CLOTHS, 7 by 7 to 28 by 7.  
TABLE NAPKINS & IMITATION HUCKABACK TOWELS. Apply to  
Macao, 3 August, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

**ROUGH FARE.** The undersigned has for sale on commission **POON SPARS**: 55 by 21 inches, two of 58 by 14, one 44 by 13, and one 42 by 10.  
ALSO.  
**TEAK TIMBERS**, 12 to 20 feet long, 4 to 6 inches thick, and 18 inches broad.  
One **ANCHOR**, 12 hwt. and one **CHAIN**, 1 1/2 inch, 62 hwt.  
Macao, 3d August, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

**JUST RECEIVED EX JOHN TOMKINSON.**  
small quantity of **SINGAPORE PLANKS**, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
Macao, 19th July, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by,  
2nd July, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

**NOTICE** - Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quart. do. Port. [dozen cases] Bass Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings, in small kegs. Bengal Sealing Wax. Bengal and English Soap.  
Apply to  
Macao, 5th June, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

27 Stores, &c. of every description, always on hand for sale.

**JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND.** PARFUMS - Essence of Rose, Esprit de Marichalle, Negeda, and Jasmis, Bouquet; Eucalypti Lavender; Naphtha Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnsons patent white Windsor stitto; Balsam of Rose; Rose Rozzini and Marrow Pomatum; Swan down Puffs; Bear's Grass; Macassar and Primrose Hair oils; Coldcream; Milk of Rose, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne; and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

**STATIONARY** - Letter Paper, wove and laid; Fede ap, do. do, Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; hand-somely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Morocco Wallets, with Clasp; Visiting and large Cards; Printing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and key, and cover; Wafers; Pankines; Blank bills of exchange; Letter Holders, in sets of Private, Answered &c. Office copy; Spring tape measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do; Silver mounted Bird Duplex Inkstands, &c.  
OILMAN'S STORES - Pickles, Sauce, Mustard, Plate an Double, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox tongue; Ham; Bacon; Horkley and Pineapple Cheese, &c. &c.  
WINE and LIQUORS of every description, and on exceptionally quality always on hand for sale. Apply to  
Macao, 25th June, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

One set of **KNIVES and FORKS** with metal hands, handsomely finished and fitted in a most magnificent case. Price \$50.

**FOR SALE** - BRANDY in wood apply to at Gamboa to  
B. DE LEMOS.

**FOR SALE** - Just imported per Resolucan, Lisbon wine in wood salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Schaefer Water, Hack, Currants, Raisins. Apply to  
BERNARDINI or LEMOS, at Gamboa, or D. BASTON - Ponta Reda.

**FOR SALE** - A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

- PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted small 1 dozen cases
- " Bengal Club's butlers
- " Essence of Chutney
- " Curry paste
- " Curry powder
- " Topp's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish
- " Milk punch
- " Lim. Juice
- " Lemon Syrup, for Lemonade
- " Child vinegar, in pints
- " Plain vinegar, in quarts
- " Best Syrup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers
- " Yeast Bread do do
- " Mutton do do
- " Dried herbs



Delicious pickled ox tongue in bags of  
3 lbs and 1 lb each  
Do Pork Blanks, in bags  
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters  
packed tin hogheads  
See. See. See

Apply to  
HOUKERA LANE, Macao  
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDEAY, Hongkong  
Macao, 1st May, 1841

**ON SALE**—AMERICAN WAFER and PILOT BREAD.  
Apply to capt. DAVIS, Brig THURLEIGH, Macao Roads.  
Macao, 19th July, 1841 or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

**ROUGH SPANISH SPICES**, of 36 feet and under, just  
landed ex Ana McKim. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

### CIRCULAR.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

GENTLEMEN, — Much inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expense having been caused by vessels bound to the U. K. not making arrangements for accommodating and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom it may be, from time to time, necessary to send home, in conformity with the act of the legislature providing for that being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be henceforward strictly observed.

I am &c.

Henry Pottinger.  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

### RULE.

The owners or consignees of all vessels about to be despatched to any port in the U. K. are invariably to report the same at the office of h. m. s. chief superintendent of trade, at least 15 days before the departure of such vessels, when they will be informed whether any, and what number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance to Europe, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

HONGKONG, JULY 31ST, 1841.

Lieut. William Padder, R. N., having been appointed harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, all persons are required to respect the authority of the said harbour-master and marine magistrate.

By order. J. ROWE MORRISON,  
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

The following appointments have been made by the chief superintendent charged with the government of Hongkong.

Mr. Alexander Lema to be Assistant to the harbour-master.

Mr. Joseph R. Bird to be Clerk of the works.  
By order. J. ROWE MORRISON.

Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and clerk of the court, has been duly sworn so perform the duties of notary-public and coroner.

By order. J. ROWE MORRISON,  
acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

### Regulations of the port of Hongkong.

The following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the harbour, & the convenience of the navigation thereof.

Art. 1st. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if required), under a penalty of \$100 to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth for the general recovery of fines.

Art. 2d. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall immediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated by the harbour-master, under a fine, of \$20 for every hour that the

vessel shall remain in the same place after a written notice to quit, signed by the harbour-master.

Art. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels are required to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, if called upon so to do, and generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather or the crowded condition of the port may render necessary in the judgment of the harbour-master, for the safety of the whole shipping; and masters of vessels offending against the regulation will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$400, and payment of all expenses incurred by reason of the vessels breaking drift, or occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary action of the harbour-master not being duly regarded.

Art. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and notice is hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of which shall not have paid fines or expenses awarded for violation of these rules and regulations.

Art. 5th. Transports bearing pendants will always be berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will make application to the senior naval officer on the spot respecting any movement which he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in the port.

Art. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to conform to ordinary port regulations, other than those hereinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned not to cast overboard any stone or other ballast.

Art. 7th. All persons are required to take notice that the harbour-master's authority extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbour.

All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will be proceeded for before the chief magistrate, who is hereby authorized at the written request and complaint of the harbour-master to summon the parties charged, and thereupon to make summary decision, and all fines so recovered will go to the use of her majesty.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE.

#### SECTION I

##### Of the functions of the magistrate.

REG. NO. 1.—To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

REG. NO. 2.—Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police, shall have, audibly and inflexibly, made the following proclamation (or words to the like effect):

"Our sovereign lady the queen commands  
"all persons here assembled, immediately to  
"disperse themselves, and to return peaceably  
"to the performance of their duties. God save  
"the queen."

REG. NO. 3.—The magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

#### SECTION 2

##### Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached.

#### REG. NO. 1.

##### Offence.

1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board ship, or on shore.

##### Penalty.

1. Confinement with, or without, hard labor, not exceeding two weeks, or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the offence & its frequency.

2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate.

2. Either of the above penalties.

on any occasion of inquiry.

3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the peace, and of due subordination.

4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrates, or the constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.

REG. NO. 2.—A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrate, till that sanction has been received, & the prisoners must be remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

REG. NO. 3.—All other offences of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

REG. NO. 4.—All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 9d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

REG. NO. 5.—If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

REG. NO. 6.—Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

REG. NO. 7.—In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

REG. NO. 8.—Commanders of ships, who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by this government.

REG. NO. 9.—Nothing herein contained to be construed, to prevent the commander of a ship from restraining his crew, by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

#### SECTION 3.

##### Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

REG. NO. 1.—In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets, to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrive.

#### SECTION 4.

##### Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of penalties.

REG. NO. 1.—All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5s. the Spanish dollar.

REG. NO. 2.—All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of her majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

#### SECTION 5.

##### Of the manner in which seamen or others on board the British ships are to seek address.

REG. NO. 1.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate, and, failing success, by that means, to forward a letter to the hands of the government, in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

The following list of fees is published, on that to which the duty-payers, being an officer serving in the consular establishment in China, will ascertain himself.

**Table of consular fees, annexed to act 6th George IVth, chap 87.**

Table A.

Certificate of landing goods exported from the United Kingdom.	2 Dollars.
Signature of ship's manifest.	2 ..
Certificate of origin, when required.	2 ..
Bill of health, when required.	2 ..
Signature of master's roll, when required.	2 ..
Attestation of a signature, when required.	1 ..
Attestation of a seal, when required.	1 ..
Seal of office, and signature of any other document, when required.	1 ..

Table B.

Bottomry, or Arbitration bond.	2 Dollars.
Noting a protest.	1 ..
Order of survey.	2 ..
Extending a protest or survey.	1 ..
Regulations.	1 ..
Visit of passport.	1 ..
Valuation of goods.	1 per cent.
Attending sales, 1 per cent, where there has been a change for valuing; otherwise 1 per cent.	
Attendance out of consular office at a shipwreck, five dollars, per diem for his personal expenses, over and above his travelling expenses.	
Do. on opening a will.	5 dollars.
Management of property of British subjects dying intestate.	2 1/2 p. ct.

The following lists of claimants indemnified on account of pilferage of the T-ru ga factories at Canton in May last is published for general information.

List of claims for merchandise, furniture, &c., the property of British Subjects, in Canton, and pilfered by the Chinese between the 21st and 24th May, 1841.

Names of claimants.	Amount.
For household furniture, stores &c.	\$13,406 55
Do. do.	3,323
Do. do.	1,798 25
Do. do.	6,067
Do. do.	971 55
Do. do.	140 438 99
Do. do.	127 28
Do. do.	1,828
Do. do.	9,678 65
Do. do.	1,704 48
Do. do.	5,004 22
Do. do.	524
Do. do.	1,400
Do. do.	1,697 07
Do. do.	143
Do. do.	1,000
Do. do.	68,400 89
Do. do.	1,022 55
Do. do.	725
Do. do.	2,440 75
Do. do.	4,000
Do. do.	1,200
Do. do.	1,400
Total.	286,372 01

Names of claimants.	Nature of claims.	Amount.
Joseph Coolidge.	Household furniture, stores and other property and papers.	\$33,710 44
H. J. Reynolds.	Do. and shoes.	2,128
David, Brother & Co.	Do. do.	480
F. A. Baerger, jr.	Do. do.	400
J. Ryck.	Do. do.	874
G. Nye.	Do. do.	732 75
M. P. Gallierres.	Wearing apparel.	653
E. C. Williams.	Chapel furniture.	971
W. A. Lawrence.	Furniture.	971
Total.		\$41,243 69

List of foreign claims of merchandise, furniture, &c., pilfered or destroyed by the Chinese in Canton, between the 21st and 24th May, 1841.

Names of claimants.	Nature of claims.	Amount.
Joseph Coolidge.	Household furniture, stores and other property and papers.	\$33,710 44
H. J. Reynolds.	Do. and shoes.	2,128
David, Brother & Co.	Do. do.	480
F. A. Baerger, jr.	Do. do.	400
J. Ryck.	Do. do.	874
G. Nye.	Do. do.	732 75
M. P. Gallierres.	Wearing apparel.	653
E. C. Williams.	Chapel furniture.	971
W. A. Lawrence.	Furniture.	971
Total.		\$41,243 69

**THE HONGKONG GAZETTE.—EXTRA.**

Hongkong, 12th August, 1841.

During the night of the 9th of Aug., the h. co's, armed steamer *Souther* arrived in Macao roads, having on board their excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. n., her majesty's plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary, and rear-admiral Sir William Parker, k. c. n., commander-in-chief of h. m.'s. forces in the east Indies, with their personal staff, consisting of Major Malcolm, secretary to the special mission, and Mr. Wootton, surgeon to the plenipotentiary, B. Chalmers, esq., naval secretary, and C. H. Tennant, esq., flag-lieutenant.

**NOTIFICATION.**

The annexed extract of a letter addressed on the 15th of May last, by her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, and likewise a transcript of one of the commissions therein referred to, are published for the general information and guidance of her majesty's subjects in China.

By order, G. A. MALCOLM.—Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.  
Macao, August 10th, 1841.

**EXTRACT.**

Foreign Office, May 15th 1841.

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to select you to be her majesty's plenipotentiary on a special mission to the government of China, and also to act as chief superintendent of the trade of her majesty's subjects with that country, I herewith transmit to you, in your former character, a full power authorizing and empowering you to negotiate and conclude with the minister vested with similar power and authority on the part of the emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China; and also a commission, under the royal signet and sign manual, constituting and appointing you her majesty's chief superintendent of trade in China.

"These two instruments invest you with all the power and authority requisite for enabling you to discharge the duties which are confided to you."

(Signed) PALMERSTON.  
True extract. G. A. MALCOLM.—Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

**L. S. VICTORIA R.**

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting! Whereas, by a certain act of parliament made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of our late royal predecessor King William the fourth, intitled "an act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us, by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our royal sign manual to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as we shall from time to time deem expedient. And whereas, by a commission or warrant bearing date the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, our said late royal predecessor, King William the fourth did, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said act of parliament, appoint William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, esquire, and John Francis Davis, esquire, to be such superintendents as aforesaid:—And whereas, in consequence of the death of the said William John, Lord Napier, who by the said commission or warrant was appointed the chief superintendent, and of the resignation or removal of the other persons, who have from time to time been provisionally appointed to fill the office of chief superintendent, a vacancy has arisen in the said office.—Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and skill of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, a baronet of our United Kingdom, and a colonel in the service of the east India company, do by these presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in us vested by the said act of parliament, appoint him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, to be chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade. And we do declare and direct, that the office of him the said Sir

Henry Pottinger, baronet, as such chief superintendent aforesaid, shall be holden during the pleasure of us, our heirs, and successors:—And we do hereby strictly charge and require him, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, in the execution of this our commission, to conform to, and observe, all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our royal sign manual or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our privy council, or by us through one of our principal secretaries of state.

Given at our court at Buckingham palace, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the fourth year of our reign.

By her majesty's command.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, commission.

True copy. G. A. MALCOLM.—Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

**NOTIFICATION.**

In taking charge of the offices of her majesty's sole plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions, with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and to promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all her majesty's subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt, towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honorable and lasting peace.

Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that amongst the persons to whom this notification is addressed, there are few individuals who are not as well qualified as himself, to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial government of Canton. He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for Sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril.

Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his predecessor, connected with the island of Hongkong, will remain in force until the pleasure of her majesty regarding that island, and those arrangements, shall be received; and on this point, Sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public notice issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last.

Dated at Macao on the 12th day of August, 1841.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.



#### ART. IV. A brief account of the assault and capture of the heights and forts above the city of Canton, &c. &c. By an eye-witness. Canton Repository for July.

[Continued from the Page 208, No. 32.]

The general was the first on shore; and so soon as the 37th were disembarked, they received orders to accompany him as an escort. The detachment of Bengal volunteers also accompanied him. The general advanced in a south-westerly direction about a mile from the landing-place to a rising ground, from whence a general survey of the line of country we were to pass over could be taken. From here we could see the enemy's picquets at their posts for miles on every side. They made use of every gesture to encourage us to advance. A portion of the escort was ordered forward to reconnoitre, and to ascertain as soon as possible the force of the enemy in this position. A few of the latter, beating their shields, shouting and brandishing their swords and spears, appeared to have all the wish to exterminate our small party; but they did not come within musket range of us.

When the general had ascertained all he wanted, his escort was directed to join the 1st brigade in the right column. This brigade was formed of the 49th and 37th regiments, with a detachment of Bengal volunteers. The 2nd brigade was formed of the Royal and Madras artillery, and sappers and miners. The corps of seamen, 400 in number, formed the 3rd brigade in the right column. The ordnance attached to this column consisted of four 12lb. howitzers, four 3lb. field guns, four 5½ inch mortars, fifty-two 3lb. rockets, and two light 6 pounders; it was commanded by lieutenant-colonel Morris. The left column, which was commanded by major-general Burrell, consisted of the royal marines (reserve) the 18th royal Irish, the 26th Cameronian, a detachment of Madras artillery, and engineers and sappers. The ordnance attached to it was one light 6 pounder, and one 5½ inch mortar.

The ground we had to pass over was chiefly paddy-fields and burying-grounds; consequently there was great difficulty and delay in transporting the guns. The headless trunk of a camp follower, who had gone a few yards beyond the landing-place during the night, was found; his body was untouched, but his murderer had no doubt carried away the head of his victim to claim the promised reward.

Long before our guns could be brought to bear upon the forts, the enemy had opened a brisk fire on our advanced columns. Their shot, however, fell short. About 9 o'clock A. M. we returned the fire, simultaneously from the guns, mortars, and rockets. Though the enemy's shot fell close around our men, in every direction, yet no accident happened. In about an hour from the time our guns commenced firing, the Chinese were observed to collect in great numbers outside their forts, evidently deliberating upon the best plan of escape. Our troops were ordered to advance. The positions we were to attack, namely, the heights and forts above Canton, were barely removed 100 yards from the city wall, and appeared strongly defended. There were four forts, each mounting from eight to ten guns, besides numberless gins, which poured forth volley after volley of grape.

A simultaneous attack was made on all the forts; the weather was excessively hot, and the ground of the worst possible description for troops to march over. The 1st and 2d brigades were directed to dislodge the enemy from the two forts to the south; and the 3d brigade (the gallant jocks) those to the west of the city. In the 1st brigade, the 49th took the lead at starting; the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers following close on their heels. The 37th were I believe, the first to reach the summit. Little opposition was offered to their advance. The enemy had all evacuated the forts; and were seen running down the hills in every direction, letting off showers of barbed rockets, which did no farther injury than most effectually to prevent the course of their flight being observed.

In one of the two forts to the west, the authors had hard work of it, the enemy not leaving their stronghold, till, by means of ascending ladders, our fellows effected an entrance, and there hand

to hand out them to pieces. In effecting this, our men were much cut up, chiefly, however, by the flanking fire from the wall of the city.

The reserve was now directed to take possession of an entrenched camp, where the enemy had rallied. This encampment was well covered by the guns from the city wall, and removed more than a mile from the forts now occupied by the first brigade. The enemy was evidently in great force there; and, as usual, till our men came too close to be pleasant, waved their banners and encouraged us to come on. Their officers were seen riding on poney in front of the ranks. Well did the royal Irish do their work that day, advancing all the way at double quick step, regardless both of the shot from the city walls, and of the showers of grape from the entrenched camp; in a few brief moments, everything was in their possession, and after setting fire to all that could be laid hold of, they took their departure. In this advance there were four officers and several men wounded. The rockets worked splendidly, astonishing poor folk not a little.

A fire was kept up from the city wall nearly all night. During the afternoon, the general had a narrow escape, having been at one time completely covered with dust from a shot that struck the ground close by his side. The total amount of our killed and wounded this day was about 70; on the side of the enemy, the actual loss was never ascertained.

The troops bivouacked as they best could during the night. Our worthy chief was the first on the move in the morning of the 28th, when we all eagerly looked forward to a little escalading practice. In this however we were disappointed; sufficient materials had not yet come up for effecting the object contemplated, viz., setting fire to the city. About noon, the ammunition, &c., arrived; but unfortunately, by this time it rained in such torrents as to put a stop to all operations. The inhabitants appeared to be deserting the city in great numbers. On the ramparts, which poured forth such volleys yesterday, not a soul was to be seen, and from the heights crowds could be observed bearing their property on their shoulders, pouring out of the gates farthest removed from the forts in our possession. Towards afternoon, a flag of truce (for the overbearing Chinese have at length to their cost come to know the use of the white flag) was seen to wave from the most conspicuous part of the ramparts; and a red buttoned officer, advancing to one of the embassies nearest to our position and also waving the white flag in his hand, seemed to implore an interview. The general, commodore sir la Fleeming Senhouse, and Mr. Thom, the interpreter, advanced forward. But on ascertaining that the rank of the Chinese officer was not equal to that of our's, the latter retired, and major-general Burrell, and captain Gough A. D. C. to the general, were directed to ascertain what the enemy wanted. This proved to be the offer of certain terms to spare the city. The Chinese were told, that it was not in major-general Burrell's power to listen to any terms proposed; and that if they wished for an interview with our general, it could not take place from the walls of the city; but that tents should be pitched half-way between our position and the city, and that there our general and commodore should meet only those of like rank from the enemy. This was after some time agreed to on all sides, and the Chinese declared that their deputation should be at the appointed place in exactly one hour and a half. Hour after hour, however, passed, and, as might have been expected from the previous too well-known character of the Chinese, no deputation arrived, and unfortunately the rain which now fell in torrents, not only prevented the resumption of hostilities, but thoroughly soaked the ground which formed alike the bed for the general and common soldier. Yet no complaint was heard, and the troops, in their wet clothes, with little food and less drink, went to the respective duties allotted them for the night, without a murmur.

[To be continued.]

#### Overland Mail. London, June 4, 1841.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. Nothing new to state, but yet some board of this ill-fated vessel. Nothing to

longing to her has yet been found about. The daily papers contain intimations of rumours respecting her, which are said to be current at different places the rumours in every instance being such as obvious circumstances of time and locality show to be unfounded. It will be remembered she left New York on the 11th March last.

The Indian Mail.—The Bombay Mail of April 1st, via Marseilles, arrived in London on May 5th, with dates from Calcutta, March 22nd; Madras, March 26th; Ceylon, March 12th; Agra, March 22nd; China, February 12th.

The portion of the same Mail via Falmouth, per Great Liverpool, arrived on May 10th.

The Bombay Mail of 1st May, via Marseilles, arrived in London on the 3rd inst. with dates from Calcutta the 22nd of April, China 1st of April, Singapore 10th of April.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, May 7th. China.—Lord Melbourne, in reply to Lord Ellenborough said, that captain Elliot had been informed that the treaty concluded on the preliminary articles transmitted by him would not be satisfactory to her majesty, who would refuse to ratify it. The duke of Wellington wished to ask the noble viscount whether the island of Hongkong had been taken possession of? Viscount Melbourne said that he believed it had. Lord Ellenborough asked whether Chusan had been evacuated by the British troops or not? Viscount Melbourne said he could not say.

House of Commons, 6th.—China.—In reply to sir R. Peel, on the subject of China.

Lord J. Russell said, the state of the matter stands thus:—accounts had been received of preliminary arrangements, which preliminary arrangements had not, by the latest intelligence possessed by the government, been ratified by the emperor of China. They had not indeed been finally arranged between captain Elliot and the plenipotentiary appointed on the part of the Chinese government. That arrangement had been generally disapproved, and her majesty's government had sent out orders accordingly. It would reach China in a time of truce, but he could not say that hostile operations might not be recommenced.

In reply to Mr. Hume.

Lord John Russell stated that captain Elliot was recalled, and that sir Henry Pottinger would immediately go out with the appointment of chief commissioner in China. On the subject of Egypt, and its relations with Turkey, he declined to enter.

Catholic soldiers in India.—Mr. O'Donnell was desirous of hearing from the secretary-at-war, whether he had received any communication from the east India company which would warrant him in holding out a hope that the spiritual wants of the catholic soldiery in India would be better attended to than at present.

Mr. Macaulay said, that he had lately brought the subject under the attention of the president of the board of control, and had received the assurance that nothing should be wanting on his part to accomplish a satisfactory arrangement in this matter.

Adjutant-General Logan, of the 63rd, has been appointed brigadier-general on the Madras station, and has three regiments under his command, with an allowance of 2000l. a year.

Lord James Bessborough.—A letter from Hastings, dated May 12th, advising the arrival of the Tigris there from India, states that lord James Bessborough, of the 10th Hussars, committed suicide on April 27th, on board that vessel, being on his passage to England.

Admiral Elliot arrived with his family and suite in the Volage at Portsmouth on the 6th. We regret to learn that the gallant admiral's health has received a severe shock, owing to great anxiety of mind aggravating a painful malady, and although change of air has somewhat restored him, it will require some time before he can be considered out of danger.

By an advertisement dated 10th May, the east India company give notice that the rate of exchange, at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal, will be Rs. 104, the company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay, Rs. 104½, the company's rupee.

The Journal of Debates of the 16th May, contains a long article on the present condition of British India, and considers it far from improbable that in consequence of the advance of a British force to Herat, the Russians will prepare to meet us there, and hostilities may perhaps ensue, which the 'Debate' seems to think would, according to the present aspect of affairs, most likely terminate to our disadvantage.

The extension of steam navigation.—The vision of Columbus is about to be realised. Arrangements are in progress to connect west Indian steam navigation with a direct and continuous communication across the Pacific Ocean. A regular line of packets is likely to be established within a few months between the west coast of America and New Zealand, which will, doubtless, be quickly extended to the Australian colonies, to India, and to China.

The French in the Chinese war.—A letter from Manila, Feb. 15th, in the Courier Francaise, says:—the captain of French ships on this station have received orders from the French consul-general, not to attempt to force the blockade of China as being not only a violation of the rights of nations, but contrary to the good understanding existing between France and England, and likely seriously to compromise the interests of French merchants.

The Volage 29, captain George Elliot, was paid off on Thursday, the 29th, at Chatham. In the evening the whole of the officers with com. T. P. Salomon, her former first lieutenant, who was promoted for the capture of

SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1841.

A few met at the sea hotel to entertain their gallant captain at dinner. A magnificent dinner was served up. Lord Cornwallis was followed for a few days since for a visit to the water united service club; he had grey and black balls.

In the 2nd June a ballot was taken at the India house for the election of a director, in the room of the N. B. Edmondstone, dec., which it was reported to have fallen on major-gen. A. Robertson.

THE ARMY.—War office, May 18th.—18th Foot.—Ensign A. W. S. F. Armstrong, to be lieutenant p. v. Davis, dec.; E. W. Sergeant, Gent., to be ensign, v. Armstrong.

5th Foot.—Capt. F. Whittingham, from the 86th foot, to be capt. v. Manx appointed, to the 38th foot; Lieut. J. Piper, from the 20th foot, to be lieut. v. Sharp, appointed to the 12nd foot.

5th Flk.—56th foot.—Ensign J. Fraser to be lieut. without p. v. Procter, deceased, February 30th. 35-year-old Major R. Smith to be ensign, v. friend.

There is a belief that the 26th, 56th, and 60th regts. were actually ordered, with as little delay as possible to India.

43th.—It is in agitation to send home direct from China this regiment, granting permission to such men as may desire it, to follow into the 26th or 60th regts. and return to India.

London Mail.

JUNE 5TH.

Left at Malta.—Mr. Wallace, from China.  
Falmouth.—Mr. Astell and Mr. H. Astell, from China.

There has been a report that in case the conservative cause, late pastor, Mr. James G. Shaw will be appointed governor general of India.

Major-gen. Robertson has been elected without opposition a director of the East India Company, in the room of the late N. B. Edmondstone, esq.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Assam Company held on the 12th May was most numerously attended; a report was read, which gave very general satisfaction.

A sailing company has been conveyed to Alexandria by the Triton, for the purpose of conveying the mails and passengers on the Mediterranean canal, between Alexandria and the Nile, where they will be transferred to the little iron steamer, the Lotus, which has been recently established to ply on the Nile.

At a levee held at St. James's on the 12th May, the following gentlemen were presented.—Sir W. Nicholas, major-gen. Baber, C. B. Col. Sandwick, C. B. Lieut. S. Gould, Mr. Baz, Mr. W. Jardine, Mr. C. Pagan, and Messrs. Curme, &c.

It is expected an order of her majesty in council will soon be issued, by which the duties levied at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Australia upon articles of produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, will be reduced to the same rates as are imposed upon similar articles of produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions.

At a recent sale, when the broker was about to put up the "Punching" ex Netherland, four of five of the breaks were protested against, on the ground that they were certainly dried, but whether dry or not, was quite a different question. Mr. Bland stated, that this was the first time since the opening of free trade, that parcels containing doubtful admixture had been brought forward; and any dealer receiving such into stock would be liable to have it seized by the excise. The order being null, if possible, bidings were asked for but in vain, every break to demand and being universally avoided.

Munich, Curme, was a guest at the mansion house of the late major, entertained the Bishop. On his health being given he rose and returned thanks, with a very British, or rather Irish, accent. He said, that having visited England to increase his store of knowledge, where could he be more likely to find samples of all that was great, good, and valuable, than in the city of London? (Cheers.) He blessed his God that he had the honour of associating with such a company, distinguished as they were by rank, talent, piety, and learning.

We have great pleasure in giving the following promotion of officers employed in the China expedition. The appointments—Edward Bulcher, Patrick John Noble, William Warren, Harry Eyre. To be commandants—George Goldsmith, Henry Kellett, Basil Bagnall, Watson, John H. (b), John Elliot Bligham, James Fothergill Jones. To be lieutenants—John Daly, John Hancock, C. B. Jeffrey, Leonard Edwards, Arthur Vyner, C. C. Fowler, W. G. Legard, Royal marine. Captain Samuel Norton Ellis recommended for brevet rank of major in the Army.

Death of Thomas H. Fox, esq., principal editor of the "Times."—We regret with extreme regret the death of the above eminent gentleman, which took place at his house in St. John's, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Fox had been for some time labouring under a disease of the bladder, and he died after an operation performed yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, in the presence of Messrs. Lister and Lawrence. Mr. Fox had been in the Times newspaper, in 1816, the

had greatly distinguished him. If at Christ Church, where he was a school-fellow of Mr. Leigh Hunt, and afterwards at Cambridge.

The President has now been out fifty-eight days, and nothing whatever is known of her since she was seen by the Orpheus the day after she sailed. Arcadia had been received from Bermuda on the 8th of April, brought from that port by the schooner "Act," but they make no mention of the missing steamer. The present steamer cost 80,000l.; engines, 450 horse power; 2100 tons. Several at Cork hold shares. The commander Lieut. Roberts, royal navy, is a married man with five children, who reside in London; he is a native of the country of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the west of Africa, where he commanded a brig of war.

On the evening of the 4th, neither the president nor the Britannia steamer from Halifax, some days overdue, had reached Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

Tea has again been the great attraction on account of the details published of the taking of the Hoque forts, and the other news from China. The public sales were of very little consequence. The market has been in a very excited state, and a very large amount of business has been done both in the free trade tea and company's. The price of company's tea rose from 1s 11d to 2s 3d per lb, money, but soon declined, and finished on change at 2s per lb, money, sellers.

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Tea.—The speculation in tea has not yet abated, nor is it likely to do so for some time to come. The reaction of yesterday caused only a temporary check to the very active state of the market, and did not by any means daunt those who had entered into the business, for, contrary to all expectation, and in the face of the general impression, that even the latest quotation of yesterday (2s per lb) would not be supported, the value of the tea advanced to-day to 2s 11d per lb, which was about the current price on change.—Times, June 5.

Crown office, May 12.—Member returned to serve in Parliament.—Town and Port of Sandwich.—Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, esq., in the room of Mr. Rufane Shaw Donkin, decd.

Death of the late editor.—It is our painful duty to record among the domestic occurrences at Bombay, the death of the late editor of this Journal, H. R. Crockett, esq. The deceased stood in a special relation to the Indian public. He was a lieutenant in the company's service (1st regiment native grenadiers) and in discharging the duties of his profession gained for himself the esteem of his brother officers, while his lively spirit and theatrical taste made his companionship to be sought after by the lovers of Shakspeare and Colman, and the admirers of wit. He conducted this journal from the death of Mr. McCallum to the end of May last, with what talent and assiduity, our readers can well judge. But besides these there was a sterling reality, which enriched those qualities, whose rays warmed and cheered all who knew him in the common walks of life.—It was his affection as a husband and the father of a family, whose comfort and support depended on his exertions, whose presence gladdened each heart, whose untiring labours had thrown them into sphere and affliction. We doubt not his brother officers and contemporaries will join us in our wish.—Peace to his ashes.—H. M. Gazette, June 18.

DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

A meeting of the east India and China association was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings in China. The result of the deliberations of the association was the adoption of a letter to Viscount Palmerston, in which the members express their dissatisfaction at the recent arrangements entered into by Captain Elliot with the Chinese authorities. The letter was signed, as usual, by all the houses engaged in the trade with China, and forwarded, in the evening, to London. We subjoin a copy of the document:—

To the right hon. lord Viscount Palmerston, her majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Sir, We, the undersigned merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the trade to India and China, venture to address your lordship on the subject of the interference, which has taken place by the late overland mail, announcing that a preliminary treaty had been entered into between her majesty's plenipotentiary and the Chinese commissioners; and we do so under deep feelings of disappointment and grief.

In the interests in which we refer, we officially communicated to the British residents in China, on the 25th of January last, we cannot remember the full name of it, any one of the strict and important of the following subject to be obtained by her majesty's government in the execution of the formidable armament which proceeded to the coast of China during the last year; not our trade in its provisions any thing calculated to afford a prospect of success for past and suffering, or to lay direct and apprehension in entering upon new dealings with the Chinese.

We refrain from alluding to intelligence, however worthy of credit, which has reached us from private sources in China, and thereby from speculating upon the nature of the details that are stated to be in the possession; but we find, in the contents of the circular itself, issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary, ample reason for apprehending that her lordship with urgent entreaties that her majesty's government will not ratify a treaty the avowed and prominent conditions of which are calculated to degrade the British character in the eyes of other nations, and which contains neither that reparation for the past nor that security for the future which the country was led to expect she had a right to demand and was in a situation to enforce.

"We have the honour to remain, my lord, your most obedient servants, &c."

"Liverpool, April 16, 1841."—Liverpool Advertiser.

TRADE WITH THIBET.

So many notable examples of public and ministerial ignorance of geographical positions and commercial relations of places in the east, have from time to time occurred at home since public attention was drawn to this quarter of the world, that we may set it down as a matter of course that in the instructions given to our plenipotentiaries, while commercial intercourse with China throughout its ports is to be carefully stipulated for, not a word nor a thought has been bestowed on its western and south western frontiers, and that not a man of those by whom Captain Elliot's instructions were penned, knew that we have another account to settle with our Chinese neighbours, in which they stand as follows:—

Dr. To your using all your influence with the court of Lassa, to nullify the commercial relations commenced by us by the expensive embassy of Captain Turner.

To the proceeds of a flourishing trade with most have existed between British India and Thibet before this time, but for your interference; and each country possessing in abundance what the other requires.

To numerous petty jealousies and annoyances of all kinds, instigated by you in Bootan, Nepal, &c., which must now be put an end to.

This, and more which might be added to it, has never, we will wager, been put into the bill. We hope, however, that it will be so, and that it will be recollected that China has a south western frontier. We have to show that, as far as regards our neighbours the Thibetians, the time is favourable for its being looked to, and as far as regards ourselves, that it should not be forgotten there is positively nothing to be put in the credit side of the account.

The general impression is that the Thibetians are not speaking of the Bootaners, who are a far inferior class to them—areaverse to European intercourse. The contrary is as far the fact that, as far back as major Turner's embassy they applied for, and obtained, leave to build a Thibetan monastery in Calcutta; and they have only been prevented, as we are informed, by the Chinese residents at Lassa from removing their intercourse with us. They have many articles of great commercial value, and doubtless in a country even now well known to be so rich in various productions, many more would be found as soon as an intercourse was well established, and supply created by demand and by the temptation of new comforts and luxuries. The time appears favourable as far as the political state of the country is concerned, for during the last year, as we learn, the Chinese residents in Lassa were all exterminated by the Thibetians, urged to extremity by acts of overbearing and oppression on the part of the Chinese political residents. It is to be true—and the quarter whence our information proceeds is highly respectable and probably the best informed one in Calcutta on matters connected with Thibet—it may be as well to have an eye to that quarter in our settlement, if one takes place, with the Chinese; and to insist upon the privilege of establishing a consulate there if we can. The trade with Thibet may extend over a vast field and into the northern provinces of China. We produce, and at incredibly low prices, the main staple of it: woollen cloths are a first necessity of life in those bleak climates, and if the trade can but pass the barrier it will soon find amongst the independent tribes of the great Khian country, a bold, hardy and highly industrious race of customers.



Alkator	20	acting captain	S. F. Frithard.
Syncoth	10	captain	W. Warren.

*List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.*

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Evergreen	243	Curran	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bonnie	161	Calbeck	"
Charlotte	261	Liebhafsen	"
Julia	385	Empey	"
C. Dumergue	300	Crawford	"
Tweed	447	Lawson	"
Clairde	399	Amphill	"
Gundolier	343	Oliver	"
Beley and Sarah	167	Coppel	"
Earl B. Carras	1438	Baker	"
Shah Allum	900	Evans	"
Thomas King	346	Bounce	"
Good Success		Fraser	"
B. Merchant	531	Ferrier	"
Caledonia	710	Burn	"
Lozjee Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	440	Graham	"
John Barry	520	Robson	"
Only of Palace		Sherriff	"
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	"
Candahar		Koir	Macvicar & Co.
Ameson	383	Hodgson	"
Penang	347	Cunning	"
Charles Grant	1311	Pitcher	"
Naiah		Muilen	Jamieson & How.
Moskaid	600	Grosvorne	A. A. de Meila,
Washel Watson	434	Macdonald	W & T Gemmell &
Beulah		James	[Co.]
Fortshire		McCarthy	Ferguson, Leitch,
Thos. Grenville	894	Chishill	[&] Co.
Humbly	473	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
Nimon Taylor	644	Brown	"
Alexr. Boring	550	Hale	"
Coromandel	682	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
June	395	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Heylea	378	Hannah	[Co.]
Atter Robbison	700	Lagrin	De M'Rustonjee
Melkoj Bohar	580	Hutchison	"
Pattina	379	Fathers	Lindsay & Co.
Am	323	Fauett	"
Clairide	366	Gosby	Innes, Fletcher &
St. Nungo	342	Almond	Co.
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
Agnes	630	Cuning	B & J.
John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	AlaDF Londonfor.
Prince Charlotte		Nash	_____ & Co.
Blahely		Downes	Gibb, Livingston
Saccharon	350	Brown	Turner & Co.
Arca	243	K-lock	"

Lima	AMERICAN	Ericott	Russell & Co.
América	Prod		
Luzm	Powered		
Barberg	Cunning		Wetmore & Co.
	Prod	(bain)	
	AMERICAN		
Albino	320	Holds	Russell & Co.
	BARBER		
Gu-ta			Wetmore & Co.
At Whompe			

By the *Poppy* we have received Calcutta papers to the 28th July and the Singapore Free Press August 5.

The Poppy has brought the gratifying intelligence of the *Saltana*, which will be found farther on.

The admiral is said to have expressed the most vehement indignation at the despatch of the Nimrod, Calliope, and Conway from China in the present crisis; and surely he has most sufficient cause for venting the highest displeasure. We much fear the

Conway, may have been caught in the typhoon, and it is but too probable that we shall hear somebad account of her.

The last Hongkong Gazette, of the 31st ult., contains a variety of important information; official notice is there given of the appointments of a Harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, with an assistant to the harbour-master; of a clerk of the works, and of a notary-public and coroner.

In the Hongkong Gazette extra, dated the 12th inst., an extract of a letter addressed on the 5th of May last, by h. m. plenipotentiary secretary of state for foreign affairs to sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, informs the public that officer's appointment as h. m.'s plenipotentiary on a special mission to the government of China; and sir Henry's full commission as chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, is also therein published.

It would be presumption in us to call the attention of the British and foreign community in China to his majesty's plenipotentiary's notification: it has been long ere this devoured with avidity.

From the last paragraph we learn that the arrangements connected with the island of Hongkong, already decided upon, will remain in force until the pleasure of H. M. regarding that island, and those arrangements, shall be received: this announcement all were, we presume, prepared for.

Should the authorities of the province of Canton have the wisdom to be the willow, not the oak; to bow to the storm, ready again to burst over them,—while the flames of war are raging in other provinces, Peking and Ch'k'ang, for instance!—it is highly probable that quantities of tea and silk may be brought to the provincial city notwithstanding the interdictions of the emperor. In that case, rich Chinese may be afraid, on many accounts, to import their goods into the British island of Hongkong,—setting aside their fears of the boisterous weather of the N. E. monsoon;—yet they would gladly meet the British merchants on neutral—or rather Chinese—grounds. Therefore should the British merchants deem it unsafe or inexpedient to return to Canton, would it not be possible, may we ask, to resort with perfect confidence and safety to the well known harbour of Kuningmoon? There the English are well known; it has, we believe, water-communication both with Macao and river passages to Canton; and is much nearer the Bogue than Hongkong.

We are nothing in the world's philosophy; a fiction forbidding such a procedure; the merchant ships resorting to Kuningmoon could, if necessary,—but that such a necessity should arise is most improbable, for a quiet trade is one the supreme object of the people of Canton,—drawn themselves;—there, indeed, free trade in its freest, fullest meaning would, at last, find a mart; no duties, Chinese or English; no port dues; no fees; no interference of any person.

We think this plan for conducting the trade of 1841-42 by no means unfeasible, and we have ventured to throw out the hint, that a physical combination might be made for mutual security; or, if that proceeding is impracticable, that any one enterprising merchant might enter and occupy the field which seems to invite dominion.

It is certain, whatever romances may be  
bruited about regarding the primary or ulte-

For movements of the expedition, that no one person has any the slightest knowledge of the intentions of A. M. a plenipotentiary. It is reported that orders have been sent, or rather brought, out from home to recapture Chusan? This would simply be the work of half a dozen men.

We are not so presumptuous as to draw out a plan of a campaign; but a glance at the map, and the opinions expressed long years ago by many whose knowledge of China is of the most respectable degree, point to the possession and garrisoning of Pouchowloo, the capital of the province of Fokien, and also to the possession of the portion of the grand canal where it connects itself with the Yangtsze-keang.—It is not improbable that the possession of Pouchowloo would incite the whole province of Fokien to revolt from the empire: the Fokien-keang—men of Fokien—held out the longest and was not wholly subdued, we think, till about 1600, forty years after the commencement of the conquest by the present ruling Manchow dynasty. But we are afraid, judging from the instructions given to h. m.'s plenipotentiary—which authorize him to negotiate and conclude with the Chinese minister vested with plenipotentiary powers on the part of the emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China—that such a bold and, excursive policy is not within the contemplation of ministers: these instructions are sufficiently pacific; and it is right that such should ever be the tone of the foreign office; but we rejoice to read in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's notification these forcible declarations—that it is his intention, to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and *satisfactory close of the war*; and that no minor consideration shall interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to *compelling an honourable and lasting peace*.

It is reported that air Henry has said that he thinks affairs may be settled in two months. We sincerely hope these words have not escaped from air Henry; for must assuredly he, or if such are his expectations, will be disappointed.

We are disposed to consider the wishes of the emperor Nicholas, dated April 24, for bidding his subjects to introduce opium into China, in compliance with the imperial will, as a document of singular importance. It clearly evinces the desire of the Russian emperor that a compromise should be drawn between his ready attention to the Chinese emperor's wishes, and the customsmen of the English government; and it is probable Mr. Henry Pottinger, when he commences his negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiary, will be embarrassed by allusions to, and comparisons between the two opposite lines of conduct of Russia and England in this matter. (On the whole, we entertain no hope ourselves of a speedy settlement of the differences; but we are now at the beginning of a new era.

**Nit disperandum Teuero doce, et<sup>o</sup>aspice Teuero.**

The late typhoons, which have involved the English fleet in such disasters, are regarded by the Chinese as an interposition of heaven

(too 天) in their favour; that they are right and that we are wrong.

The boy enthusiasm which such a reliance on a particular providence is apt to produce, should not be left out of the calculations of an invader: the Chinese now are fighting *pro aris et focis*, and to conquer a people who are obliged to reverse—the aggression of a christian nation, the very circumstances that tell



as the murderous weapons of war shall be turned into implements of peaceful industry—to be obliged to turn their plough-shares into spears and swords—is a task now before us: there is no medium, no medio crastinus this—no justum, illi-ox—no golden mean, now to be chosen: if it is not exactly conquer or die—still it is *advance, take, and hold, and submit or retire*: the Chinese government must submit to our terms, or we must retire discomfited!—The strife may be again renewed, but never under such happy auspices as now. The late plenipotentiary with a long protracted forbearance—we certainly shall not now term it otherwise than noble and christian,—left his heart's core wrong to pieces at the false return he had met from the Chinese functionaries when, sinking, for the sake of peace and good will, the proud name and honour of his country—two well known and appreciated wherever the winds blow or the water rolls,—for the sole purpose of preventing the worst of war, and either a total disruption between the two empires, or imposing on the English the absolute necessity of humbling China,—he put faith in words which his own breast told him were not to be trusted—but he believed for one purpose only—peace, not war: the example is left to his successor: may his little finger be thicker than his predecessor's loins.

#### EXTRACT.

Chimmo Bay, July 26th, 1841.

The *Nezmesis* has been detained by a heavy gale from N. E., which is the third we have had here this week: I have lost one of my crew; he was taken by a shark while bathing alongside in the presence of all hands. I believe a shark has never been seen in the bay before.

We are most happy to inform our readers of the partial safety of the missing ship *Sultana*; she was struck with lightning, which penetrated her bottom. She succeeded in reaching a port in Borneo: the crew and passengers were all saved, and at the last advices were hourly expected in Singapore. Letters from them, communicating this intelligence, were carried by a Malay prahu to Singapore.

*Captain Stead, late of the transport Pastonjee Romanjee.*

We have been requested to state that a subscription for the benefit of the widow and three infant children of the unfortunate and much lamented master of the *Pastonjee Romanjee*, armed transport, is in circulation at Hongkong, and is under the immediate and liberal patronage of sir Gordon Bremer; and it is confidently hoped that so laudable an example will be followed up by the humane and benevolent residents in Macao.

Captain Stead was treacherously attacked and barbarously murdered in cold blood by the Chinese while watering his vessel near Chuan; detailed accounts of this black transaction have been already published in the C. P. and C. R., which were furnished by lieutenant R. B. Crawford, agent for transports on board the *Pastonjee*: these accounts must still be fresh in the memory of our local readers.

We have heard, with extreme regret, that orders from the foreign office displaced Alexander Anderson, esq., from the station of surgeon to h. m.'s commission in China. This rage for ill-applied economy in China is a characteristic of the present home government: as we have often before stated, the most useful men in China, the surgeons

and interpreters, have always been submitted to the pruning-bank. We could, with the greatest respect, beg to refer to h. m.'s secretary of state for foreign affairs to the records of the medical missionary society, of the ophthalmic hospital, of the seamen's hospital, &c. in Macao; when his lordship will learn how great an evil he is doing to society in general and to the English name and interests in particular in China; by removing men of such high professional attainments and such active benevolence as dr. Anderson from official appointments.

This removal—which we most sincerely hope is *pro tempore* only,—merely until Lord Palmerston is better informed, both on the merits of dr. Anderson—now a public servant of seven years standing,—and of the wants of the British mission and community of professional attendance,—says but little for the retention of Hongkong. Sir Henry Pottinger has brought his own personal surgeon, mr. Woosman, with him; still, one surgeon, at least, and a chaplain should be attached to the mission; part of which is now resident in Hongkong, a spot far from being healthy; but beyond the mere respectability of the mission, which is much compromised by such niggardly curtailments,—the moral effect which the gratuitous attendance and exertions of dr. Anderson and his coadjutors among the natives of all classes,—should not be disregarded: such a laborious course of conduct on the part of medical men tends greatly to elevate the English name and character among the Chinese.

It is said dr. Anderson goes to Bombay in the *Atalanta*, and thence overland to England, for the purpose of submitting his claims and long course of service to h. m.'s government. We most cordially wish him the success he so highly deserves.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarks from Macao, for Hongkong to day. It is generally supposed the fleet will sail to the northward in about three days. Sir G. Bremer goes to Bombay in the *Atalanta*, as also do captain Warren, late of the *Hyacinth*, and commander Goldsmith, late first lieutenant of her majesty's ship *Druid*.

The *Nemeses* arrived from Canton on Sunday: mr. Thom was sent up in her to deliver sir Henry Pottinger's intimation to the provincial government, that h. e. was willing for the present to respect the existing *toouce*. Canton is quiet; a poetical description of the steamers, with coloured woodcuts, was being hawked about the streets, at 4 cash each. The authorities are alarmed and uneasy at the prospect of the fleet going to the northward: several English merchants are in Canton, but we believe they find it impossible to transact any business.

The intelligence from England, relative to the dissolution of parliament, the not improbable change of ministry, and new legislative enactments, is of the last importance; but we must defer for the present any remarks.

Mr. Jardine has been presented at court, and will certainly be returned for Ashburton.

*Never hallo 'till you're out of the wood.*

We would ask the Canton Press firstly,—what is an "error of the pen?" and how "an error of the pen" can alone cause the omission of a name: to our humble comprehension, such an omission must be the error, intentional or not, of the writer.

The list of claimants which we withheld on July 27, we had counted over very care-

fully; and corrected it for the press: when we published it in the Register dated August 3d, but not issued until the 10th, on referring to our head printer as to the types not having been disturbed, we thought it unnecessary to check the list again; and we never dreamed of comparing it with the list published in the C. P.—of the 31st ulto. & 27th inst.: it would have been better had we compared it; for it was not until we received the Hongkong Gazette extra of the 12th inst. that we saw the claim of messrs. Diron & Co for 5,005.22 and of D. Jardine for \$1000; neither of these names were in the list, brought to us by a carrier pigeon; but we know the name omitted in the C. P. of the July 31 was in the list the editor of that paper possessed: why, again then, the omission?

We now allude to what is an evident error in figures—occasional, probably, by the negligence of the Chinese pressman: we mean the sum opposite to the name and noted as received by h. m.'s superintendents for furniture: a child can see the pressman has pushed the figures out of the column: there is also another error: the decimals .07 should stand opposite R. Webster not opposite James Fletcher & co: so we stand now on the same vantage ground as we did at first: we never omitted a name which had once met our eye: if the C. P. can say as much, well: the matter is at an end; if he cannot—& surely he must have read a document so every way singular and interesting—the first of the kind that ever has been, and most probably the last that ever will be drawn up in China—then the C. P. has still to account satisfactorily to the public for the omission.

#### SYMPTOMS OF THE MOST CONSUMMATE VANITY.

*Vide*—the first supplement of the C. P. of the 14th inst.—*Fust*—"A friend much experienced in Chinese matters—what matters!—experienced in that which has now just begun!"—gives the C. P. five reasons that *Amoy* should be taken.

Why, it is a matter of the most common and worn out report that *Amoy* is to be taken: had not his country lost the services of sir Le Fleming Senhouse, that officer would have taken *Amoy* before the end of June: every mizen top boy in the fleet knows it:—but this is not the vanity. There are now in China the following very distinguished military and naval men. First,—h. m.'s plenipotentiary: second sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.,—an officer who commanded the 87th throughout the peninsula war; 3rd, sir W. Parker, lately well known as the working lord of the admiralty; 4th, sir Gordon Bremer; and the squadron and troops have been in China, upwards of a year: these commanding officers, and the officers & men under their command, if they are at a loss what to do first, in their own matter, have only to turn to the pages of the C. P., where they will be instructed by the united efforts of a citizen of Ham-burgh and his friend for whose judgment, he has great respect—his judgment in what? dry goods, or the Chinese language? or his knowledge of the secrets of the cabinet of Peking?

Short cut or long cut, 'tis to me the same.

What does the C. P. mean by the following sentence,—"The puns the emperor gives are empty; those sir Hugh Gough and sir Le Fleming Senhouse extorted from his generals were somewhat more weighty." We believe neither sir Hugh Gough nor sir Le Fleming Senhouse approved of or agreed to the terms of the treaty of the 27th of May.

Commander Goldsmith does not leave the expedition, but takes command of the *Hyacinth* vice captain Warren.

SAIDN, at the Canton Register Office.

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**VOL. 14**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1841.**

**NO. 34.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE Ship CROMANDSEL**, captain RYAN, will have quick despatch for passage apply to Captain RYAN on board at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTONJEE.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE FALCON**, captain PIKE, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to  
**H. RUSTONJEE.**  
Macao, 17th August, 1841.



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
**THE A. I. fast sailing new bark JOHN TOMKINSON**, captain HERRICKSON. A & D BOORDUNJEE.  
Apply to



**THE British Bark LADY HAYES**, receives coals on demurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE fast British Ship SHAM ALIUM**, 800 Tons, Captain EVANS, to have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE PEACOCK**, captain GUNNING has a ready-made portion of her cargo on board and will meet with quick despatch.  
For freight apply to  
Macao, 20th July, 1841. **MACVICAR & Co.**



**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
**THE Fine Clipper Bark UNION**, (late the MAHOMEDIE) 236 built at Bombay, of Teak, in the year 1833. For particulars apply to  
Macao, 30th July, 1841. **A. A. DE NELLO.**



**FOR CHARTER.**  
**THE fine British Ship MERMAID**, 600 Tons, A. W. GROOMER, commander. For particulars refer to  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE NELLO.**  
N. B.—Has good poop accommodations.



**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
**THE Fine new Ship ATLET ROHAMAN**, Captain LEWIS, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to  
**D & M. RUSTONJEE & Co.**



**FOR MADRAS.**  
**THE fast sailing bark CHARLES DUMERGUE**, 206 tons, H. CHAMFORD commander, will have early despatch.  
For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
**THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING**, 316 tons, J. A. ROUCES, command. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE fast sailing new bark CITY OF PALACES**, captain BURNETT, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to  
Macao, 26th June, 1841. **DENT & Co.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE A. I. bark AGNES**, captain CRAWFORD, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged.  
For freight apply to  
Macao, 5th June, 1841. **BELL & Co.**

## NOTICE.

**ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.**  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, E. & Co.**, now in Europe. **JAMES MATHESON, E. & Co.**, and **ALEXANDER MATHESON, E. & Co.**, now in China, having been appointed Executors in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.**, lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, LEITCH & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.  
**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
Macao, 19th August, 1841.

**WANTED** for the use of her majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of Manila coals; to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed and addressed to Captain NINE, h. m. s. Herald, to be left at the office of h. m. s. superintendent of trade by the 6th of September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.  
Macao 23d August, 1841.

**WANTED** by a young man, a situation as steward or servant to a gentleman, going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

## CIRCULAR.

**P. TOWNSEND** beg to inform his friends and the public that he has set up the business of Salinaking in Macao, and would be pleased to attend to any orders in his line; he has on sale 24 and 30 inch German Canvas, European Canvas, Twine, Tar, Pitch, and Rosin.  
ON SALE ALSO just landed from Z. S. W. B. A. Paint Bush, a Sherry, Port wine, Champagne, Pickles, Sauces, Fancy Biscuit, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Paints, &c.  
Macao August 12th, 1841.

**BOTTOMRY** wanted in all August a sum of \$12 000 to \$15 000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship WINDWARD of 938 tons, and now six years old; apply to  
**REYNVAAN & Co.**  
Macao August 14, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Picked up by the Bark CITY OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also a piece of chain; who ever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.  
Macao, 9th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "LEON" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 16th, 1841. **A. H. FAYE.**

**NOTICE**—Mr. ROBBY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment at  
Macao, 1st July, 1841. **MACVICAR & Co.**

## H. M. M. BLONDE.

**WANTED** a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

**NOTICE**—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.**  
Canton, 1st July, 1841. **AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**

**NOTICE**—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.  
p. pro. **D. BROWN & Co.**  
Macao, 22d June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

## FOR SALE.

Just arrived at "Mermaid."  
1,500 Doz. very superior Blue and Allou's Pale Alabaster in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, 10 cases of new dunn, 200 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lager Beer, Europe

Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 doors Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaid for Winter Clothing, Berlin Gloves, a few rough most Pieces &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE NELLO.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On an early day next week (of which an notice will be given), **JOHN SMITH** will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on his premises, the British Brig "BITSY AND SARAH," as she now lies dismantled in the Tyne, with all her remaining spars, rigging, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.  
Macao, 23d August, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 26th instant, **JOHN SMITH** will put up for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on his premises, at 11 a. m. the Swedish ship "CAL CUTTA," coppered (in Stockholm, in last 8-p-mber), and copper fastened, of 229 tons or thereabouts, with all her remaining spars, large quantity of sails and rigging. (Particular more or less cut) Anchors, Chains, Ropes, &c. &c. Particulars are published in handbills, to be had at the Auctioneer's, where an inventory may also be seen of the stores, &c. on board the "CAL CUTTA."  
Macao, 18th August, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**John Smith** will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given) by Public Auction, French and English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior French do. in one dozen cases, 200 cases of Gin, Beer, in half-bushels, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of hot Red Beer, 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted wines, Pickles in 1 and 3 dozen cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, sweet oil, anchovies, and bottled Fruits. Preserved meats, and a large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.  
EP Factors desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer.  
A large lot of Damaged Cotton will also be put up for Public Auction, on an early day this month, by John Smith.  
Macao, 16th August, 1841.

**JUST RECEIVED EX "JOHN TOMKINSON"**  
small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
Macao, 10th July, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**A** few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Vannel, for sale by  
2nd July, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE**—BRANDY in wood apply to at Gambi & Co.  
**B. DE LEMO.**

**FOR SALE**—Just imported per S. S. Indragum, Liston wine in wood, only Best and Park, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Best Water, Mocha, 1st and 2nd, Raisins. Apply to  
**BERNARDI & Co. LEWIS**—at Gambi & Co. or **D. RASTOS**,—Ponte R-de.

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE & Co. Calcutta**, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
PAYNE & Co.'s Choice assorted pickles—1 dozen cases  
Bengal Chutnies  
Essence of Chutnies  
Curry paste  
Curry powder  
Tandoori sauce for meats made fishes and fish  
Milk punch  
Lime juice  
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
Child vinegar, in pints  
Plain vinegar, in quarts  
Best Soup in 1 lb and 3 lb canisters  
Best Beef do do  
Mutton do do do  
Dried herbs  
Delicious pickles on tongue in legs of 3 do and 1 dozen each  
Do Pick Brown, in large  
Do Spiced collared 5 lb, in tin canisters  
Do Pickled in large  
Do Pickled in large  
Apply to  
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY**, Hongkong  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.









Solomon Trust, &c., and, as agent, advised me, before, upon the high terms of the advantageous results in trade in this form that might be anticipated from Mr. Jardine's connection with the house—(cheers).

Sir Warwick Tuckin then rose and addressed the electors on their choice of Mr. Jardine as their candidate, and said if he had one vote, or one kernel, for the borough of Ashburton, Mr. J. should have them; he believed, by the return of the honorable candidate, the town of Ashburton would be materially benefited—and that his wish was to live and die a reformer—(cheers).

Several glens were sung in excellent style by Messrs. H. Cauter, Foot, Foveas, Rajoy, and Batten, and the greatest hilarity prevailed throughout the evening, while the circulating glass and congenial sentiments imparted cheerfulness to the hearts of many a true reformer.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Mr. Jardine has completed his canvass, and it just departed for London. His reception from all parties has been so flattering, and the promises of support are so numerous, that his election is looked on as perfectly secure. Still the men of Ashburton are too wary to be lulled into a false security by the triumphant position of their liberal candidate, and they will not relax from their efforts until they have satisfied the conservatives that Ashburton shall not be disgraced by the return of a Tory. Mr. Mackillop, the Tory candidate, arrived last evening, and is now proceeding on his canvass.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

AUGUST 24TH 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	5th June	Singapore	5th Aug.
U. States	1st April	Java	22nd July
Calcutta	10th July	Manila	
Bombay	17th July	Austral-Asia	19th May

Aug. ARRIVED From  
18 HORN, Liverpool.  
19 J. LUTHERLAND, Freeman, Sing. and Liverpool.  
23 Fr. National Corvette DANAIDE, 18 le chevalier Roemer captain, Manila.

23 HANO, Foveas, Sing. and Calcutta.  
23 NERTING, Foveas, Java and Australia.  
23 ELBA STEWART, Miller, Java and Australia.  
23 DODO, (Dut.), Manila.  
23 MINERVA, (Transp.), England.

And h. m.'s troop ship JUPITER, is supposed to have passed up to Hongkong yesterday evening.

Aug. SAILED For  
18 COLUMBINE, Major, Sing and Calcutta.  
23 WILD LASS GAIL, Gillitt, Bombay.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Forfarshire, Thomas Lowry, Bussorah Merchant.

For Liverpool.—Candahar.

For Calcutta.—City of Palcos.

For Bombay.—Lowjee Family, n. cateamer, Atalanta.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Foam, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle, Elephanta, Sappho, Louisa Bailie.

From Liverpool.—Gemini, Young Queen, Thomas Sparks, Oriza, W. S. Hamilton, Helen Stewart, Regulus, Arcturus.

From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Mary Ann Webb, John Bibby, Ann Birdson.

From Calcutta.—Severn, Son Queen, Falcon, H. C. Steamers Nadagascari, Enterprise, Houghley, and Prosperpine, Sylph, Mr. Rob. Roy, Black Swan.

From Bombay.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Inez, Parkfield, Luconia, King George IV, Ann.

From Madras.—H. M. S. Larne.

From Singapore.—John Cree, Nimrod.

From Manila.—Doe Amigos, Raffels, Emayo, Lingayen, Cynthia.

From Java &c.—Tarnquilblado (Port), Indiana (Port), Providence (Port), Margarida (Port), Las (Port), Genovese (Port).

From Lisbon.—Active, (Port), Uniam, (Port).

By the Hgen, we have received Cal. pa-

pers from the 1st to 3rd of July; and by the

Eliza Stewart, AustralAsian papers to the

10th of May, but at too late an hour to cull

any extracts.

The hon. co.'s steamer Atalanta. it is re-

ported, sails this afternoon, with commodore

air Gordon Brown, captain Charles Elliot,

v. a. lady and family, captain Warren, v. a.

late of the Hsaciab, and Alexander An-

derson, esq. passengers.

Within these few days many of the

British merchants have returned from Can-

ton to Macao, simply, we believe, because

they find it to be impossible, at present,

to transact any business; but when the

new trade arrives, we presume they will

return to Canton, and conduct their own business; or if they do not like Canton, that they will conduct their business on board their ships at Whampoa, and in their leisure time amuse themselves by shooting over French and Dane's islands; indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh congo have already arrived and been sold to an English house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened; this latter sentence sounds rather odd, under existing circumstances; but we have little doubt that business will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

Our distant readers will learn with delight that h. m.'s fleet, consisting of the following ships, accompanied by 21 transports sailed from Hongkong bay on Saturday the 21st instant. We understand the order of sailing is in three divisions, the centre led by h. m.'s W. Wellesley, the Bentinck, surveying vessel, piloting ahead, the weather division led by the Queen, steamer, h. m.'s plenipotentiary on board, and the lee division led by the Sesostris steamer; sir Hugh Gough is on board the Marion in this division.

The 18th, 26th, except the detachments left at Hongkong—49th & 55th regiments, with the artillery and engineers, sappers and miners, accompany the expedition; companies of the 18th and 26th, the 37th M. N. I. and those of the corps of the Bengal volunteers yet in being and in China remain stationed at Hongkong.

H. M. S. Wellesley 72, bearing the flag of rear admiral sir W. Parker, n. c. a. commander in chief, captain Thomas Maitland.

Blenheim, 72,	captain	Thomas Herbert.
Blonde, 42,	"	T. Bouchier.
Druid, 44,	"	H. Smith.
Moleste, 18,	"	H. Eyres.
Cruizer, 18,	commander	H. W. Giffard.
Columbine, 18,	"	T. J. Clarke.
Pylades, 18,	"	T. V. Anson.
Algerine, 10,	lieut. commanding.	Mason.
Rattlesnake,	troop ship.	

H. C. ARMED'S Sesostris, commander Ormsby, I. N.  
" Nemesis, Mr. cg. W. Hall, n. a.  
" Queen, " W. Warden.  
" Phlegethon, lieut. commanding. McCloerty.

### AND THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS.

Thomas Grenville.	Minerva.
Pottay Selam. (I)	Allalvie.
Mary Anne.	Worcester.
Marion.	Gipsy.
Barretto jr.	Eagle.
Faz Alham.	Myra.
Prince George.	Palmyra.
Rustomjee Cowasjee.	Orient.
Attie Roisman.	Coromandel.
Blundell.	Ernaad.
Hashemy.	

Nothing has officially or d. ni-officially, transpired respecting the primary objects of the expedition; yet we do not think that we shall misinform our distant readers if we state that Amoy is to be attacked and its fortifications destroyed; Chusan is to be retaken and occupied—of course, the whole atchip-lago will fall under our rule; that the capitals of the eastern maritime provinces are to be attacked or annoyed; and that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will proceed to Tientsin, take possession of the head of the great canal, and probably go up as high as Tungchowfoo, about 12 miles from Peking. But we shall not presume to carry our speculations any further just now.

The following squadron remains in the Canton waters under the command of captain Nias, of h. m.'s ship Herald.

n. n. s. Herald, 26,	captain	Nias, senior officer
Alligator, 26,	acting captain	S. P. Pritchard.
Sulphur, 25,	captain	Belcher.
Hyacinth, 18,	commander	Goldsmith.
Saring, 6,	"	Kellett.
Royalist, 10,	lieut.	W. Stewart.
Young Hero 4 mts,	commanding.	C. M. V. Temple.
and the Steamer.		

TRANSPORTS.  
Framjee Cowasjee.  
Rohimany.  
Pottay Selam.

Sulimany.  
Nasrout Shaw.  
Edmondstone.

On Tuesday last the Kwangchowfoo, or prefect of Canton, arrived in Macao, attended by the linguist Alunfsee, and, as is usual with Chinese officers, "a rabble rout". It is reported that the object of his journey was to see sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer to h. e. 10 millions of dollars to prevent the fleet from sailing to the northward. Sir Henry declined seeing this functionary, but deputed his secretary, captain Malcolm, to receive the visit.

After the repeated breaches of faith on the part of the imperial commissioners and the Canton government, we think sir Henry acted wisely in declining to resume any connection with any one of its functionaries. Had sir Henry granted the Kwangchowfoo an interview, however peremptory h. e. might have been in his refusal of the proffered terms, still the mere fact of having once stooped to listen to them, would have, in some degree, weakened his position. Setting aside the falsehoods which would, of course, have been spread amongst the Chinese,—such is the genius of all Asiatics, that an interview or audience once granted, they conclude it is a proof of a desire of reconciliation and that hostile movements cannot be made after terms have been offered and listened to, although they have been rejected.

In the last Canton Press there are two philosophical productions of six columns; the first is headed "the present and future," the second expatiates on the Russian ukase forbidding the introduction of opium into China and Kischia.

No one can mistake the writer of those articles; he is a reverend missionary, learned in the Chinese language; but yet there is not one new idea broached in all their length; they are only a mass of incoherent contradictions. Much seems to have been floating in the writer's recollection from some papers we published in the Register in the early part of 1834,—under the head of "the future;" much is given up to a disapproval, both open, and covert, of the proceedings since June 1840; this comes with an ill grace from a subordinate officer of the expedition, who, if he cannot approve should not censure the conduct of his chief; he should also recollect that he holds out his hand every quarter day to receive his salary from the powers that be.

And there is also not a little worshipping of the rising sun; but there is not the slightest indication of the spirit of a christian missionary throughout either of the articles: is it not strange that some men who have devoted their lives to the arduous, never-ending task of instructing and converting the heathen to ways of pleasantness and paths of peace, should be so fond of voluntarily becoming political writers in newspapers?—always an unpleasant, stormy course. The best way we know to cure this itch for writing would be to instal such active spirits into the ostensible office and duties of an editor.

The public will learn with gladness, from the following correspondence, that the Framjee Cowasjee, is again an efficient ship.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1841.

To captain Fraser, brig Corsair.  
" Hicks, ship Helen.  
" Gallie, ship Rustomjee Cowasjee.  
" Hill, ship Ernaad.

Dear Sirs,—In consideration of your praiseworthy attention for several days with your of-

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 24TH, AUGUST, 1841.

floors and numbers of your crews in assisting in getting the "Franchise Cowajee" afloat, which vessel was unfortunately driven on shore during the typhoon of the 21st of last month; and as she is now afloat and in security through your best exertions, it is our duty on behalf of the owners & underwriters of the Franchise Cowajee to express our sincere thanks, and beg you to accept a gratuity of one thousand Spanish dollars to divide amongst yourselves, to also distribute to your officers and crews who were working on the Franchise, one month's pay each officer and thirty dollars to each ship's lascars, for which sums you are at liberty to draw upon us.

We remain, dear sirs, yours faithfully,  
D. & M. ROSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1841.

To Messrs. D. & M. ROSTON & Co.

Gentlemen, — We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 19th inst expressive of your satisfaction with our services and assistance to the Franchise Cowajee, whilst unfortunately aground upon Hongkong. We are much gratified by your kind opinion, and accept the gratuity on the part of ourselves, officers, and crews, with our best thanks — trusting that upon every occasion where the interests of our owners & the underwriters can be forwarded by our exertions, that we shall always be found willing to render them.

We remain, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servants,

ENRIK FRASER, "Coroner"  
W. J. HICKES, "Helen"  
P. L. GALLIE, "R. Cowajee."  
THOMAS HILL, "Ennad."

Asburton, the borough for which Mr. Jardine has been — we suppose we may say — returned, is one of those which were put into schedule B of the reform act, by which its representation was reduced from two members to one. Asburton is a borough by prescription, and was constituted one of the four statutory towns of Devon, by a charter of Edward I. It is celebrated for its manufactures of serge, and there are several productive tin and copper mines in the vicinity. Population about five thousand.

We believe Mr. O'Connell is the only man who, after having entered the house of commons late in life, has ever succeeded as an orator — who has ever commanded the mute attention of the house as much by his impassioned delivery as by the importance of the topics he has handled: but he is one of seven — and of seven millions. Yet if we do not expect that Mr. Jardine will be eminent as an oratorical debater, we do expect much from his able services on committees, — where much of the real business of the house is done. Then there is the influence of his great wealth and the independence of his character, the moral influence of which cannot even now be unimportant, as is proved by the overtures which have been made to him by the leaders of the conservative party.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir, — Observing in your paper that my name is put down as claiming for wearing apparel £735 lost in Canton, I have to beg that you will immediately rectify the mistake: I claimed £116 for furniture, and £619 for merchandise, lost in Canton; but made no claim for wearing apparel. Your obedient servant,  
Macao, Aug. 18th, 1841. T. LARKIN.

We readily insert Captain Larkin's letter, as we presume it can only refer to the list of claimants published in the Register, dated the 3rd inst., not to the list which we republished from the Hongkong government gazette in our last number. It signifies

little to the matter in hand that the two lists — official and unofficial, tally exactly; nor that Captain Larkin has not thought it proper to communicate with the superintendent's office or the editor of the Hongkong gazette, or with the local government of that island, under the authority of which that gazette is published: but as we have had the honour to be thus distinguished by Captain Larkin, the only conclusion we can draw is, — that Captain Larkin's thinks little and cares less about what is published in the Hongkong Gazette; but that the contents of the Register are of such importance in his consideration as to induce him to amend its little errors himself; we feel honoured by Captain Larkin's notice, and offer him our best thanks for his kind correction; and it would be well if all claimants were to follow his example; — for instance: — we have done as we have heard, an involuntary injustice to Mr. Gutherres, for which we now express our regret; his claim of \$732.75 was not for wearing apparel only, but included furniture, &c. It is evident, however, from the last Hongkong gazette, that all the errors in the list rest with the superintendent's office; and we trust a corrected list, if not all the inventories, will be published in the next Hongkong gazette.

We must yet point out the most singular circumstance that the list first published in the Canton Press, is right with reference to Captain Larkin's claims, while the Hongkong Gazette is on that point wrong. Both papers are dated July 31, but the gazette was not delivered in Macao until the night of the 14th inst. On comparing the three lists, that in the C. P. that in the gazette, and that in the Register — various discrepancies will be seen: still, the official list of the gazette agrees more exactly with the Register's list than with that of the C. P.

We beg to strongly recommend to the attention of Chinese students the following

## 拉丁中華合字典

LEXICON MAGNUM

LATINO-SINICUM

Ostendens Etymologiam, Proverbia, et Constructionem  
Vocabulorum.

Auctore

JOACHIMO ALPHONSO GONSALVES,

PREFATITORE

Regalis Societatis Asiaticae Sodalit. Exter.

MACAU

In Collegio Sancti Joseph

AD EMENDATIONEM ROMÆ TYPIS MANDATUM.

ANNO MDCCCXL.

The Lexicon consists of 779 quarto pages excellently printed, both the roman letter and Chinese character, in two columns. The student will find the definitions under the primitives, copious; and will soon discover that the juxtaposition of both the Chinese and Latin languages mutually blend far better than any of the modern languages.

The following interesting account of the destruction of the ship Sultana, and the safety and sufferings of the crew, has been handed to us by a friend.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "SULTANA" OF BOMBAY.

"Landed at Borneo per Long boat."

Captain J. P. G. H. W. GILL, chief officer,  
Alexander Young, second officer, Gunner, 5

Seacraftsmen, 23 carpenters, 23 lascars and servants, Nacoda and Cannoy. — Passengers. — Mrs. Page of a daughter 31st March. — Mr. de Souza, Miss de Souza, Mrs. Anderson, and one Ayah, in all 42 souls; the remainder reported to have landed on the coast of Island of Serassah off Tanjong Datoo, supposed to be one of the south Natusas, July 20th, 1841.

G. H. W. GILL,

Late chief officer, ship Sultana."

"DEAR SIR. — In the event of the non-arrival of the Prow, I send this by another which sails in company and trust you will let our friends know, also the authorities at Singapore so that the above mentioned 42 British subjects may be released from their present most uncomfortable condition. I dare not say more.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. W. GILL."

In the event of my not reaching Singapore, this is to certify that the ship, Sultana of Bombay, bound to Manila, was totally destroyed by lightning on the night of the 4th January, 1841, at 11 p. m. 30 miles N. E. of the Bombay Shoal, coast of Palawan. Part of the crew, 42 in number succeeded in reaching Borneo on the 16th January, in a state of starvation, having only saved a small cask of water and a few biscuits, and are now detained there by the Sultan, excepting myself Mr. and Miss de Souza and 3 servants, whom he has permitted to proceed to Singapore in one of his Prows, first obliging us to promise large sums of money, on the payment of which the remainder of our companions is to be allowed to leave; should I succeed in procuring a ship to release them from their now most unpleasant situation, which I fear none but one of her majesty's ships will be able to effect. The above-mentioned left Borneo on the 24th May but falling in with bad weather off this place, put back second time detained on the 29th June, and have been detained here by a large fleet of piratical Prows which blockaded the island for about 20 days, who have now left, but are supposed to be cruising between this and Pontiana, and have expressed a wish to take us if possible should we escape. Our Prow is in a very bad condition and we fear will not reach but be obliged to put back here or perhaps Nocha and Rhio.

Nacoda Abdulrahman, by whose Prow I send this, will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings, should we be obliged to put back. All the European part of the crew at Borneo were in a sickly state when I left. Mr. and Miss de Souza are very unwell also, so that I trust no time will be lost. I cannot say more being still in the hands of the Philistines."

Island of Serassah, off Tanjong Datoo,  
29th July, 1841.

To Messrs. ZACHARIAH & Co.

What's in a name — if a pen alone can its quietude make?

There is, also, as remarkable an instance of forgetfulness on the part of the editor of the C. P. in omitting to insert the name of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, houses in China; can it be possible the name of this highly respectable house was purposely omitted by the editor? — for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R., it does certainly appear very strange that the list of claimants, — whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the supplied, quoted, or original articles, that the correction of that list should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We cannot in over say particularly: an error in fact might be forgiven but to omit a whole line is not singular; and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public? (Canton Register Aug. 3 published Aug. 10).

In copying out that week the statement of the British claims, an inadvertently omitted one. To amend our error we have published a correct list. (Canton Press, Aug. 7). We have already last week stated, that no error of the pen alone caused the omission in our list of claimants, of



one name. Although the Canton Register of the 3d did not appear till the 10th, three days after we detected our involuntary error, yet that journal expresses a sentiment at no inconsiderable an omission, supposing that it was intentional. The editor says "we could not offer very particularly; an error in figures might be forgiven, but to omit a whole line, is it not singular, and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?"

Without accusing our correspondents of intentional suppressions, we may get grace to him that omits the name may easily happen by accident, without even any great degree of negligence. For, after perusing the list of claimants with some care as above stated, that there should be two whole lines omitted by him, instead of two in ours, and that even after he had had the advantage of comparing his list with our own, is a most ridiculous oversight to his indignation at our want of correctness. The sums omitted by our correspondent in the list of British claimants are one of \$5,005.22 and other of \$1,000. Besides he intimated the sum received by him, and the amount for furniture &c. destroyed, at two times its real amount. So, by the Register before it with the small errors of others with such errors and uncorrected errors, should at least take care to be free from similar and much greater error itself. (Suppl. Canton Press, 14th August.)

Never holla 'till you're out of the wood.

We would ask the Canton Press firstly, what is an error of the pen? and how "an error of the pen" can also name the omission of a name; in our humble comprehension, such an omission must be the error, intentional or not, of the writer.

The list of claimants which we withheld on July 27, we had caused over very fully, and corrected it for the press: when we published it in the Register, dated August 3d, but not issued until the 10th, on referring to our head printer as to the types not having been distributed, we thought it unnecessary to check the list again; and we never dreamed of comparing it with the list published in the C. P. of the 31st ulto, and 7th inst.; it would have been better had we so compared it, for it was not until we received the Hongkong Gazette extra of the 12th inst. that we saw the claim of Messrs. Diron & Co. for \$5,005.22 and of D. Jardine for \$1,000; neither of these names were in the list, brought to us by a carrier pigeon; but we knew the name omitted in the C. P. of the 31st ulto was in the list the editor of that paper pointed out; why, again, then, the omission?

We now allow that what is an evident error in figures—occasional, probably, by the negligence of the Chinese printer; we mean the sum opposite to the name and noted as received by him, the superintendent for furniture; a child can see the pressman has pushed the figures out of the column; there is also another error: the decimal .07 should stand opposite R. W. Water not opposite Innes Fletcher and Co.; so we stand now on the same vantage ground as we did at first: we never omitted a name which had once met our eye; if the C. P. ran any as much, well; the matter is at an end; if he cannot—and surely he must have read a document as every way singular and interesting—the first of the kind that ever has been, and most probably the last that ever will be drawn up in China—then the C. P. has still to account satisfactorily to the public for the omission.

(Suppl. Canton Register, August 17th, 1841.)

To these last observations the editor of the C. P. has not said a word in reply.

The manner in which the editor of that paper has thought it advisable to defend himself against our expressed opinion that he intentionally omitted the name of a certain English firm in the list of claimants, gives importance to a matter which otherwise would not be deserving of a second notice: the character of the English press in China for truth is now at stake; and it shall not be our fault if that character is not cleared from all suspicion of voluntary falsehood—or that the disgrace of falsehood shall be fixed on and shall stick to that paper that has been proved guilty.

On Sunday, August 1; by the merest possible chance, we were told that a name had been omitted in the list of British claimants published in the C. P.—we had not then seen that paper of the 31st ulto.—Our comments and our suspicions, with the C. P.'s replies we have taken the liberty to republish above; and now, from the editor's own admission & defence—"that an error of the PENALTY caused the omission in our list of claimants of one name."—we do not repeat our opinion, but we directly accuse him of having omitted that one name intentionally; and that, with reference to that intentional omission, he insulted the public in his paper of the 7th inst., by telling a direct falsehood, in saying that the omission was an error of inadvertence; and that he again insulted the public in his

paper of the 14th inst., by repeating that falsehood, and bidding such half-ridiculous nonsense, as—"that an error of the pen alone caused the omission."—An illiterate student can do no!—how should I study (truth) with such a pen?

Now mark! such a plain question shall not run down. If the name of Messrs. Dent & Co. claiming \$9578.65, was omitted through carelessness in the body of the list, how came \$9578.65 to be subtracted from the sum total? was the original list not added up? or did the editor copy that list, inadvertently omit the line, Dent & Co.—\$9578.65, then add the sums of his copy up, and send it to his compositors? we can give a shrewd guess from whence he procured his copy of the list, and we feel assured that the copy was not only written in a hand legible by the meanest capacity, but that it was beautifully written: therefore there was no necessity—we found none with our copy of the list—to recopy it; but the writer of the list must know whether the editor of the C. P. has, or has not, told several falsehoods about it.

This subtraction of \$9578.65 from the sum total is a damning proof: let the editor of the C. P. clear it away if he can: he says, may—we may yet prove that omissions like ours may easily happen by accident, without even any great degree of negligence:—let him do so, if he can: the circumstantial evidence is too strong against him;—why, two men have lately been hanged in England on circumstantial evidence scarcely more convincing; and this is the man who can accuse viscount Melbourne, the prime minister of England, of having been guilty of a subterfuge!

We apologise to our readers for saying so much on this subject; but it has been forced on us; had the omission not been pointed out to us, it is most probable we should never have known it; but knowing it, and feeling such perfect conviction that the omission was intentional, and that the editor of the C. P. has insulted every one of this community to their very beads by his impudent falsehoods,—we feel it our imperative duty, as an editor, to expose such conduct: for the character of the English press in China is involved in this matter; editors may perform their duties carelessly & ignorantly; & an indulgent public will often pardon their neglect; but when truth is voluntarily forsaken and falsehood worshipped—at once farewell to public respect, confidence, or indulgence.

Not a little will be said both in and out of parliament on these claims for pillage; and should there happen to be any obscurity in the accounts, the just claims of those who surrendered their opium will not be forwarded by such a state of the accounts. It will not be found enough to say that the two claims are totally different in their nature, and distinct in their right: the clamourers again the opium trade will seize any tetterhook to hang their yells upon; and though eventually common sense must set the matter right & at rest, still, for a time, the opium claims may be embarrassed, in whatever manner and from whatever source they may be in the end liquidated—whether by England or China.

We have been requested to notice the five medals of the "Société générale des naufrages" of France, to Captain Orenstone, of the *Synd Kien*; and we thought we could do better than to print the whole diploma, which is a handsome engraved sheet, with a border of a chain and broken cable intertwined, & a cross pendant at each corner. Just above the centre there is an engraved scroll, supported by a commissioned officer and a seaman, surmounted by a light house, masts of ships with flags and streamers flying in the back ground, and

surrounded with nautical implements and instruments of all descriptions. On each side is the obverse and reverse of the medal, which is silver gilt, in the centre of the border.

Mr. Orenstone saved these men a little to the northward of the Natunas, and brought them up against the land.

This medal was forwarded to Mr. Orenstone by Captain Elliot, accompanied by the following very handsome letter.

PROFESSEUR  
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DES NAUFRAGES  
DANS L'INTERÊT DE TOUTES LES NATIONS  
A COMITÉ GÉNÉRAL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NAUFRAGES  
Sur le rapport qui lui a été présenté le 26 août 1841  
Le 27 Octobre a été voté une  
Médaille d'honneur en vermeil à Monsieur  
Orenstone  
Capitaine du *Synd Kien*  
POUR AVOIR SAUVÉ LA VIE À DIX CROISIERS NAUFRAGÉS  
LE 17 OCTOBRE 1841  
En foi de quel nous lui avons décerné le présent Brevet  
Paris, le 27 Octobre 1841  
Le Président de la société de Péroug — M. de Corneil  
Le Président de la Société — M. de Corneil  
Le Secrétaire du Comité Général — M. de Corneil

PROFESSEUR  
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DES NAUFRAGES  
DANS L'INTERÊT DE TOUTES LES NATIONS  
A COMITÉ GÉNÉRAL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NAUFRAGES  
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En foi de quel nous lui avons décerné le présent Brevet  
Paris, le 27 Octobre 1841  
Le Président de la société de Péroug — M. de Corneil  
Le Président de la Société — M. de Corneil  
Le Secrétaire du Comité Général — M. de Corneil

Mars, August 15 1841.

Sir,—Permit me to forward the accompanying medal of honor, sent to me for presentation to you by Monsieur le Comte de Lincourt, &c. &c.

Distinctions and tokens of appreciation for the fulfillment of the sacred obligations of humanity, under circumstances of peril, are twice honored: they honor those that grant, and those that receive them.

It has rarely happened to me, sir, to perform a more pleasing task than to hand to one of my countrymen this grateful acknowledgment from a foreign society for an act of courage, springing from a noble sense of duty to his suffering fellows.

I have &c.  
CHARLES ELLIOT.

To Mr. Orenstone, Commanding the British Schooner  
*Synd Kien*.

BIRTH.—On Monday, the 3rd inst., at Madras, the lady of Crawford Kerr, esq., of a daughter.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN  
SEADY, at the Canton Register Office.

# TUE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 14**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1841.**

**NO. 35.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE** clipper brig **CORSAIR**, will have quick dispatch; for freight of silk or treasure. Apply to  
**D. & N. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**

**FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** clipper brig **HYRO**, 160 tons, capt. Foulca. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE** CALEDANIA, captain BURN, will take freight. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao,** or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** Ship **COMMANDEL**, captain RYAN, will have quick dispatch; for passage apply to Captain RYAN on board

**H. RUSTO-JEE.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE** FALCON, captain PIKE, daily expected and will meet quick dispatch; for freight apply to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**

Macao 17th August, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
**THE** A. I. fast sailing new bark **JOHN TOMKINSON**, captain HITCHCOCK. Apply to  
**A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.**

**THE** British Barque **LADY HAYES**, receives goods on demurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.

**FOR BOMBAY.**

**THE** fast British Ship **SHAH ALIUM**, 80 Tons, captain EVANS, to have cargo despatch. For freight &c. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

**THE** PE-ANG, captain TUNNING, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to  
**MACVICAR & Co.**

Macao, 20th July, 1841.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** Fast Clipper Bark **UNIAM**, (late the **MAHOMED-E**) 236 built at Bombay, of Teak, in the year 1833. For particulars apply to  
**A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 30th July, 1841.

**FOR CHARTER.**

**THE** fine British Ship **MERMAID**, 600 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR, commander. For particulars refer to 20th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**  
N. B.—Has good poop accommodations.

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**

**THE** Fine new Ship **ATRIE ROHAMAN**, Captain LORAIN, will meet with quick dispatch. For Freight apply to  
**D. & N. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**

**THE** A. I. Ship **THOMAS KING**, 346 tons, J. A. ROBERT, commander. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE** fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACES, captain SHERIFF, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**MACAO, 20th June, 1841.**

**FOR LONDON.**

**THE** A. I. bark **AGNES**, captain CUMMINGS, will have quick dispatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to  
**MACAO, 20th June, 1841.**

**BELL & Co.**

**PICKED** up by a Ship at Hongkong as Anchor, which will be delivered to the owner on payment of Salvage. Apply on board the Ship **Edmonstone**—at Hongkong—or the **Franchise** Coasting—Macao Roads.

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 30 to 27 inches.  
and 50 to 60 " " 11 to 30 "  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao 28th August, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—WM. CRIBB, having formed a connection with the Messrs. Thompson, carpenters, wishes to inform masters and owners of ships that they are now ready to execute any orders in their line: all orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
**Praya Manduco WM. CRIBB & Co.**

**NOTICE.**

**ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.**  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.** now in Europe, **JAMES MATHESON, Esq.** and **ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq.** now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.** lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**

Macao, 19th August, 1841

**WANTED** for the use of her majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of Manila coals: to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed and addressed to Captain NICHOLSON, at the office of the S. M. S. H. M. S. Herald, to be left at the office of the S. M. S. Superintendent of trade, by the 6th of September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.  
Macao 23d August 1841.

**WANTED** by a young man, a situation as steward or servant to a gentleman, going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**BOTTOMRY** wanted in all August a sum of \$12,000 to \$15,000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship **MINNEZANO** of 938 tons, and now six years old: apply to  
**REYNVAAN & Co.**

Macao August 14, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—PICKED up by the Barque CITY OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also a piece of chain; who ever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.  
Macao, 9th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "LEON" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FAYER.**

**NOTICE.**—MR. ROONEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.  
Macao, 1st July, 1841. **MACVICAR & Co.**

**H. M. S. BLONDE**

**WANTED** a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.**  
Canton, 1st July, 1841. **AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.  
per pro. **DIROM & Co.**  
Macao, 22d June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

**FOR SALE.**

*Just arrived at: "Mermaid."*

1500 Doz: very superior Brandy and Almon's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine Brandy and French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lacquer Rice, Europe Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvases, 48 dozens Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Flannels for Winter Clothing, B. Rio Groves, a few rough mast Pieces &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**PUBLIC ATTENTION.**

On Saturday the 4th Sept., **JOHN SMITH** will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on his premises, the British Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," as she now lies dismantled in the Tyne, with all her remaining spars, rigging, &c. &c. For particulars see Hand Bills in circulation.

**AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD.**

On account of another party (saved from the wreck of the "Mazicuzar," ) two brass percussion two pounders a lot of muskets, bayonets, one drum, and sundries.  
Macao, 30th August, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

To be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, **JOHN SMITH** will sell to the highest bidder that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.  
Macao, 27th August, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

**JOHN SMITH** will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given,) by Public Auction, French and English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior French do, in one dozen cases, 300 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogheads, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of bottled Beer, 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles, in 1 and 3 doz n cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.

Parties desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer.  
Macao, 16th August, 1841.

**JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER FROM SINGAPORE**

**FOR SALE.**—Rough Beams, 6 to 10 inches, and 25 feet long; Planks, 1 in thick, 12 to 18 broad, and 11 to 12 feet long.  
Rough nails, of sizes—and an invoice of Cutlery. Apply to  
Macao, 30th Aug. 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**JUST RECEIVED BY "JOHN TOWNSEND"** a small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to  
Macao, 19th July, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by.  
2nd July, 1841. **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY is now apply to at Gambra to  
**B. DE LEMOS.**

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per **Reynvaan**, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sugar Water, Hock, Currants, Raisins. Apply to  
**BERNARDINO DE LEMOS**—at Gambra, or **D. BASTOS**—Punta Roca.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare collection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **FAYNE & Co** Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
**FAYNE & Co's** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
Bengal Flax 1 hutton  
Essence of Chickens  
Curry paste  
Curry powder  
Tart's mace, for mace made dishes and fish  
Milk punch  
Lime juice  
Ginger syrup, for Lemonade  
Chili storages, in pots  
Plain storages, in quart  
Red Wine in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters  
Vinegar do do  
Mustard do do do



Dried herbs  
Delicious pickled or tinned in bags of  
Sausages and pickles each  
Do Pork Wraps, in bags  
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin containers  
Apply to  
HOOKEK KANE, Macao  
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**ON SALE**—*AMERICAN WATER AND PILOT ROAD.*  
Apply to Capt. DEXTER, THEATRE, Macao Road.  
Macao, 12th July, 1841. or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

**FOR SALE**—*AMERICAN BEEF AND PORK IN BARRIS*  
Rosen Street, Macao, of 32 feet and under, just  
laid in. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—*Lexicon, Morano, Latino-Sinicum*—  
A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by P. J. A.  
Gonsalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.  
Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$2 per vol.;  
for 20 and more vols. \$3 per vol.

**NOTICE**—New Subscribers to the Canton Register,  
receiving any publications issued from the Canton  
Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure  
attention to, we would wish, their orders.

**FOR SALE**—*The Canton General Price Current* for  
the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol.  
The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38,  
bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for  
1839, 40, bound a \$12 vol. and the C. R. for the half  
years ending Decr. 1840 and June 1841, bound at the  
publishing price, \$6 per vol.

Also a Narrative of the late events and proceedings in  
China, &c., by J. Blain, Esq. C. R. at 28¢. Dis.  
Canton Bank Bill of Exchange, 3 Sp. Dis. per 100.

**FOR SALE**—*The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841*  
Printed and published by the Canton Register  
Office, No. 10, Hospital.  
Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1835, 36, & 37  
50 cents each, and 1838, & 39, 25¢.

**NOTICE**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Na-  
rative of the late events and proceedings in China,  
&c.," by John Blain, Editor of the Canton Register.

**NOTICE**—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton  
Register Office.  
Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 \$3.  
Quotations, Orders ..... " 3.  
Circulars ..... " 3.  
Comptroller's Notes &c. .... " 3.  
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " 4.  
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c. .... " 4.  
Policies and Fidei pages ..... " 5.  
Auction Bills ..... " 5.  
Navy Bills ..... " 4.  
Advertisements ..... " 150.  
No. 10, Hospital. The above printed and set for less than 100 copies;  
other work may be contracted for.

**ART. IV.**—*A brief account of the assault  
and capture of the heights and forts  
above the city of Canton, &c. &c. By  
an eye-witness. Canton Repository for July.*  
[Concluded from the Page 220, No. 34.]

Great anxiety was now entertained for the fate of the  
missing company. The fate of the company had just been  
known, when the order arrived to fall in; and such was  
the anxiety of the men, to close with the enemy, who had  
been the means of bringing them from their own country  
(as captured by the British from their own hands), that  
they preferred leaving everything untouched, saying they  
would have a better chance in their return, consequently  
none of them had taken any food since the previous day  
at noon. They had been exposed, for the whole day  
to very harassing duty, at one time under a boiling sun,  
and at another under a driving rain. It was therefore  
very natural to suppose that by this time they were  
considerably fatigued.

In a small force like ours—at least small compared to  
the numbers opposed to us—the loss of even one company  
of sixty men would be severely felt. But Providence  
had destined it otherwise. An occasional musket shot  
was heard by the marines in retreat, and an advancing  
towards the heights where it proceeded, a distinct journal  
was sent to follow each report. The marines also fired  
a few shots and returned the "hurrah," and before the men  
were aware of it (for at this time it was quite dark and  
continued to rain), came suddenly upon a large body of  
Chinese, who commenced firing as they saw our men  
approaching, and exposed to it without any return, drawn  
up in form of a square. A few of the men were killed by the  
marines in the direction of the flying, cowardly enemy,  
after which the whole party turned homeward, the  
marines carrying such as were wounded. It was about  
9 o'clock P. M., when the men reached the lines, where  
many hearty congratulations passed on all sides.

It now appeared that this company commenced retiring  
about the same time with the rest of the force composing  
the advance; and that after they had proceeded a few  
hundred yards, their rear was assailed in the same  
manner as the rest of the British, and before assistance  
could reach them, one of the rear rank was killed, and  
cut in pieces. Young Berkeley, with half a dozen  
men rushed forward to try and save the poor fellow.  
But it was too late; though he struggled hard, for his  
life, and even when surrounded by the enemy, and deprived  
of his musket, could do no more. The musket was  
picked up by one of the enemy, who, fixing his eyes on

the officer, (for he had by this time returned to his place  
in the square, which at the moment had been suddenly  
crowded,) and, standing behind a bush, deliberately raised  
the musket on a branch, and coolly turning over the  
powder in the pan, apparently not at all understanding  
the use of the flint and steel, applied his own slow match  
to the powder, which, on exploding, lodged the ball in  
Mr. Berkeley's right arm. At this time not a musket  
would go off, and little resistance could be offered with  
the bayonet against the enemy's long spears. The men,  
after remaining in this position for a short time,  
were enabled to advance to a more defensible one, where  
they were soon surrounded by thousands of the enemy,  
who had they possessed the slightest determination could  
have at once annihilated them. The rain ceasing to fall  
for a time, enabled the men to discharge a few of their  
muskets. The enemy was not more than 15 yards,  
and every shot told as a matter of course. Many of the  
enemies, after firing the ball, very deliberately  
took their powder handkerchiefs or cloths from their  
pockets (the only dry thing about them), and being  
washed with their hands, and the barrel of their piece  
washed and dried them. They were then enabled to fire  
a few volleys in succession, and so each shot told with  
great effect. In the evening the enemy began to retire,  
and our small party were then enabled to proceed a consider-  
able way homeward, followed, however, though at a  
respectful distance, by the enemy. The rain again  
returning, encouraged the Chinese to advance; nothing  
therefore was left for our men, but a third time to form a  
square, in which position they made up their minds to  
remain till morning. But they had not been there more  
than two hours when the enemy came up.

During the whole of the period this small party was  
so much harassed, so many of men could possibly have been  
steadier, or behaved with greater coolness and bravery.  
The eagerness with which they obeyed the orders of their  
officers, their ability in warding off every blow, and  
resisting the sudden rushes on the square, their determi-  
nation in saving the lives of their comrades, who more  
than once all but fell into the hands of the enemy, and  
their steady conduct throughout, reflected not only credit  
on themselves, but also on the army, they belong to,  
and deserve to be recorded in the annals of British India,  
as a proof of what can be effected by discipline and  
bravery. The loss this company sustained was one  
private killed, one officer and 14 men severely wounded.  
It was commanded by Lieutenant Hatfield, an old and  
experienced officer.

The party had hardly quitted their position, when the  
enemy opened a fire upon them from a small gun, which  
they had mounted on a neighbouring rising ground, but  
the shot fell short.

The next day, Sir Hugh issued the following general  
orders referring to this affair.

**GENERAL ORDERS. No. 3.**  
Head Quarters, Fort Yangchow, 31st May, 1841.  
To the wing of the 26th (Cantonensis), the company  
of Royal Marines, three companies of the 37th Madras  
N Infantry, and detachment of Bengal Volunteers, who  
were engaged yesterday in repelling the advance of a  
large body of the enemy, major-general Sir Hugh Gough  
offers his best thanks for their steady and spirited conduct,  
which was as satisfactory to the major-general, as it was  
valuable to them.

By order, (Signed) ARTHUR S. H. MOUNTAIN,  
Lieut. Colonel, D. A. G.

On the 31st, the enemy again appeared, collecting in  
large numbers, and the troops were again under arms.  
But from yesterday's experience, we knew it would be  
labor lost to pursue them. The general meantime,  
suspecting that this assemblage of troops was a pre-  
concerted arrangement of the Chinese authorities in the  
city, determined in the latest that, unless all hostile show  
on their part was removed, he should immediately storm  
and take possession of the city. Such was now the alarm  
of the Kwangchow, and Yang, the rebel-guilty  
general, that, after advancing, with an escort, and held  
an interview with the officer commanding the Chinese  
troops outside, and they dispersed on the following day.

Five millions of dollars having been received, and  
security procured for the remainder, the force left the  
heights above Canton, and returned to their ships, leaving  
this great city a second time a theatre of British soli-  
darity and forbearance.

The Mor, the little English clipper which was  
sent out, with dispatches from England to China,  
when the first intelligence of the outbreak was  
received, has just made the extraordinary passage  
of eleven days from Bombay to Calcutta.—  
Friend of India, July 15.

The cause of the irregularity of the Queen's  
salutes when leaving Penang, is now understood  
to have arisen from a fatal accident which occur-  
red on board, and which caused the loss of two  
lives. One man was blown to pieces, and another  
thrown overboard; his arm was broken and  
he was drowned before a boat could reach him  
— Ibid.

**TIGHT LACING.**—All the world has agreed to  
recognize the Medicus Venus as the unity of  
every perfection in the female form. Casts from  
the beautiful statue are numerous in this country.  
None of these but placed in the establishments  
of a modiste, and by its side a lay figure, such  
as is used by artists, in tracing the line of that form  
which tight lacing secures to perfection. Let every  
kind of dress and dress be adjusted to these two  
figures, from those most outrageous violations of

propriety to the nicest results of modern skill,  
and in spite of every effort to the contrary, the  
figure according to nature shall be in every re-  
spect superior to the figure according to art, even  
in that particular point, a taper waist to gain  
which constricting corsets have needlessly been  
applied. In a word, there is no style of dress  
having for its grand object the appearance of a  
slim waist, which is not more easily, and with  
much greater effect adapted to the perfect figure  
than the other. Could the conviction of this  
fact be brought home to the understandings of  
the female part of the creation, the average mor-  
tality of the sex would be less than it is at pre-  
sent, and their personal comforts and health much  
greater. Moreover, they would be firmer figures,  
even according to their own notions of beauty  
of form; and this, we fear, is all that always will be  
the greatest consideration after all.—*Polite-  
nic Journal*—Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

August 31st 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	5th June	Singapore	11th Aug.
U. States	11th April	Java	22nd July
Calcutta	20th July	Manila	7th Aug.
Bombay	17th July	Austral-Asia	19th May

**ARRIVED.** From  
23, H. M.'s troop ship JUPITER, R. Fulton, master,  
r. a commanding, Madras.  
24, Mox. Young, Singapore and Calcutta.  
27, H. Co.'s Armed Steamer HOOVER, master, com-  
manding—Rosa, Singapore and Calcutta.  
**PASSENGER.** Omitted last week, per Neptune,  
P. Tiedeman, jr. esq.

**SAILED.** For  
24, H. Co.'s Armed Steamer ATALANTA, Lieut. Ber-  
tham I. N., Singapore, Madras and Bombay.  
27, THOMAS LOWRIE, Graham, London.  
28, SOVEREIGN, Chard, to the eastward.  
28, CHARLES DUNDEE, Crawford, Madras.  
28, BETLER, James, Liverpool.

**PASSENGERS.** Omitted last week, per Wild Irish  
Girl, Lieut. Berkeley, 37th M. N. I. Per Atalanta,  
Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, a. a. a. Capt. Charles  
Elliot, a. a. lady and family; captain W. Warren,  
a. a.; Alexander Anderson, esq.; David Jardine, esq.  
Per Sovereign, A. H. Crawford, esq.

The Haqah, from China, arrived in Calcutta, July  
22nd.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Forfarshire, Bussorah  
Merchant.  
For Liverpool.—Candahar.  
For Calcutta.—City of Palaces.  
For Bombay.—Lowry Family, Bengal Packet.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parsanna, Falm, La Belle Alliance,  
Emerald Isle, Elephant, Sappho,  
Louisa Bailie.  
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Young Queen, Titania,  
Spark, Orixa, W. S. Hamilton,  
Helen Stewart, Regulus, Arctura.  
From do. via Singapore.—Anna, Jane, Mary Ann,  
Webb, John Bibby, Ann Birdson.  
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Falom, H. C.  
Severns, Madagascar, Callergine,  
and Prosperine, Sylph, Rob. Roy,  
Black Swan.  
From Bombay.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Romanee  
Hormuzje, Inez, Parkfield, Lucona,  
King George IV, Ann.  
From Madras.—H. M. S. Larn, G. L. Kyd,  
From Singapore.—John Cree.  
From Malacca.—Don Amigos, Raffala, Emma, Lin-  
gayan, Cynthia.  
From Java &c.—Tarnquilidade (Port.) Lidiana (Port.)  
Provancia (Port.) Marjanka (Port.)  
Luz (Port.) Genoveva (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Activa (Port.) Union (Port.)

List of H. M.'s Ships remaining in the Canton waters.

Herald,	35,	captain	Nina, senior officer
Alligator,	28,	acting captain	S. P. Pritchard.
Salpator,	5,	captain	Belcher.
Hyacinth,	18,	commander	G. Smith.
Sarling,	6,	commander	Kellett.
Royalist,	10,	lieut.	W. Stewart.
Young Haie,	4,	lieut. commanding	— Maitland.
a. c. a. a. Hooghly, master commanding. — Ross.			

### TRANSPORT.

Freemore Courage,	Solidago,
Edmund,	Nature's Son—
Futty Salam,	Edmund.
Moir,	





Embroidered Goods, Mirrors, Carpets, 600 sheets, Corrugated O. I. Hides, Raw and Tanned, Leather Stockings, Wax Candles, Verdigris, Amber, Cacao-nuts, V. rough Iron, Brown Sugar, Oil of Sassafras, Madras Saunders, Old Brand, Spilberd, Pimento, Sandal Wood, Reims-ton, Gum, Ivory, Cork, Tobacco.

From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1839. Total Invoice value, 5,51,450. From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840. Total Invoice value, 5,08,256. Increase in value, 360, 294. From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841. Total Invoice value, 5,10,712. Increase in value as compared with 1839-40, 3,456.

Grand Total. From 1st May 1-30 to 30th April 1839. Invoice value, 7,51,698. From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840. Invoice value, 5,08,256. Increase in value, 360, 294. From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841. Invoice value, 5,10,712. Increase in value as compared with 1839-40, 3,456.

Notes.—This statement being compiled from official returns and the ledgers of British merchants, as well as those of the Cabot traders' agents in Delhi, is considered to be tolerably correct, but, as much time would be taken up in calculating small numbers, the quantities and values of British goods and sea importations are given in the rough, care being taken, to keep below the mark, to the end that an exaggerated idea of the extent of the trade might be conveyed.

The book duty export trade with Cabot is only estimated in this statement, and no account is taken of the goods exported from Delhi and Jagerdore to Bhowpore, Seinde and the Punjab, the export trade with which is reported to have increased in the same ratio as that with Cabot. The great decrease in the export of 1839-40 is attributed to the unsettled state of the north during the period.

The following translations from the Peking Gazettes, will not convey any fresh intelligence to our readers; yet they are the first official reports that we have seen of the arrival of Keshen, and the comprador, Paouping, in Peking.

The enquiry into Keshen's conduct, it appears, will be conducted with great solemnity, from the number of the near relations of the emperor and the great officers of state who are directed to join with the members of the board of punishments in the formation of the court.

The report of Paouping having been put to a slow and ignominious death, is, from all we can learn in our enquiries, premature: his family are now said to be living in tranquillity in the village of Shanchaig, a few miles from Macao.

### TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazette.—4th moon—16th 17th days.—June 5-6.—The following imperial edict has been received.

Yukkeen (the fonyuen of Krangsoo) has sent up a report respecting a strict examination into the seizure of son, *flower* (i. e. *loophole*) barbarian banditti he has also particularised the officers and men who exerted themselves, and made out and sent in a list of their names for my inspection: this is his report.

The English barbarians secretly rebelled in Tese-kuk and Yu-yuen, in the province of Che-keing. The civil and military officers forthwith despatched deputy officers to seize the *flower* barbarians; and to deceive and inveigle the (English) barbarian ships into the shallows, to their destruction; for from the distant offing they could not spy into the inner lands. Further, from the 6th moon of the last year until now the public officers and people, with the deputy officers and government writers, have guarded against and kept off the barbarians. I order as to those officers & men who have slightly distinguished themselves, and those who have made greater exertions—that their services be discriminated and favours be conferred, to the end that they may be exhorted and encouraged.

Here follows a long, dry list of officer's names and their offices, with which we will not tire our readers.

Same date. Yunglung has reported that he has brought Keshen, as a prisoner to Peking.

I order that Keshen be delivered over to the board of punishment, and also Paouping (the comprador); and I appoint the kings (*wang*—*regulus*) Yuytain, Chuvangtain, Huvuytain, Tlinghun, the members of the privy council and of the council of war, the presidents of the board of civil office, to meet with the members of the board of punishment, and examine into the charges against Keshen & Paouping.—Respect this.

Yunglung, your slave, of the imperial kindred, kneeling reports, and looking up, prays for the imperial glance (on this affair).

On the 21st day of the 2d moon (March 13) your slave respectfully obeyed the imperial will to take charge of K-shen and set forth with him in custody from Canton; and also the deputy officer Le-Pihling, took charge of Paouping, to Peking; on the road we met alternately with both wind and rain, and we were thus prevented from making great speed; we forwarded reports while we were en route, which are on record. Your slave also reported from Sechowfoo, that on the 8th of the 4th moon (May 28) he would arrive at the river and city (no names) and then calculated that on the 14 of the present (4th) moon (June 3) he would reach Peking. Prostrate he now considers that having brought the criminals to Peking they should be immediately delivered over to the board of punishments; but until now no orders have been received whether or not they are to be delivered over to the said board; it is reasonable and proper that a duly prepared petition should be presented.—The imperial will has been received.—It is recorded.—From the copy of the Peking Gazette dated 4th moon 20-21 days—June 9-10.—By J. S. ED. C. R.

We beg to invite the attention of our advertising friends to a slight increase in our terms for advertising and printing, to commence with the current quarter. In requiring these terms, we believe we do little if any thing more than return to the old rates of the Register, when first established in November 1827; while we have incurred in our editorial capacity, much heavier expences than either of the former editors; to wit:—in our endeavours to support the Chinese character of the Register.—that is, in conveying intelligence translated from the Chinese language, we disbursed in salaries alone to Chinese teachers, upwards of \$800 before the English retired from Canton in 1839; & to please our subscribers & win the patronage, we incurred in 1837 an onlay for Serampore paper of Rupees 1935.67, the amount of invoice: the cost-price of the paper was rupees 1300; deducting that sum and rupees 263 for printing ink and types=1508 from the amount of invoice, 1935.67, there remains rs. 367.67 for freight and charges, which sum, of course, was a dead loss to us, as the price of the Register was not increased; and we judge we shall not err if to that loss we add rs. 650, half the price of the Serampore paper; for we think it was about twice as dear as Chinese paper.

In 1839 we imported 105 reams of Scotch paper; the cost-price of the paper was £61.18.6; which the Macao customhouse valued at taels 256.809, and charged a duty of \$21.99; and lately we imported 100 reams of paper from New York (from Manila in a Spanish vessel), the cost-price of which was \$300, on which the Macao custom-house charged, for duty and fees, \$58.61.

Our subscribers will learn from this statement that we have not spared expense in our efforts for the good appearance of the Canton Register, nor time nor labour, nor expense in our endeavours, with very little assistance, to fulfil the—we believe—primary object in the establishment of the C. R.—to inform its readers of China & the Chinese; we, therefore, trust, that the small increase in our charges for advertising and printing will not be objected to, and that this short statement will not be considered uncalled for and intrusive.

So—the editor of the Canton Press can repose quietly—not under the imputation of uttering, but after having been proved a convicted utterer, of criminal falsehoods! but his silence imposes upon us one as it is demonstrably clear that it is not the dignified silence of conscious innocence but the panic-stricken, palsied dumbness of convicted guilt: for we have more than once before now brought the utterance of falsehood home to the editor of the C. P.—i. e. common purveyor; yet he can still presume to pronounce his opinion on the proceedings of the high officers of England and state of his pride in the conduct of British sailors: still we expect, after the gibbeting we have given him name—

To foster in the infancy of years, let him take it down if he can—, that he will not have the confounded audacity to stifle

it again as his brother of the Register—the Canton Register is conducted on far different principles, and by a very different man, than the Canton Press and its mendacious editor.

We have now to say a few words on the sheer folly of his conduct: all that it was necessary for him to say was this—last week we published an incorrect list of the claimants; we now publish a correct one. It is as we have said, most probable that we should never have known any thing about the matter, had it not been told to us; but even with this communicated knowledge, we should not have said a word on the subject, although our conviction would certainly—and most probably that of the public, have been the same as it is now:—for such a frank admission of incorrectness, without endeavouring to explain or excuse it—why did he forget the French proverb—*qui s'accuse s'accuse*—would have distressed our pen alone; nor should we have intruded on the public our proofs in urging our charge to conviction: so he has to thank himself alone and not—

Oh! nature's noblest gift—his conscience quill!

State of his thoughts, obedient to his will.

For such an exposure as we have deemed it to be our public duty to make of the man who, last year, in some argument with the U. S. merchants about their not leaving Canton in June 1839, dubbed himself 'the guardian of the public interests'—or used some similar phrase: and now, in the enjoyment of that post, for which he has proved himself well qualified,—

We leave him alone with his glory.

With reference to some ludicrous errors of the press in our last number, we beg to recommend to the considerate attention of our readers the following observations on

### BABAGE'S CALCULATING ENGINE.

Persons whose avocations require the constant aid of arithmetical or other tables are liable to be led into frequent and increasing error, unless those tables be rigorously correct. In the navigation of a ship, or in the preparation of an almanac, for instance, tables are employed to an extent inconceivable by those to whom such employments are foreign; and in the higher branches of astronomy the extent of the use of tables is still greater. Now these tables, being the work of human hands and hands, are liable to all the defects incident to such productions; and it is accordingly found that every table which has been yet published has been disfigured by errors of more or less magnitude. Tables of multiplication, of powers and roots, of trigonometrical elements, of logarithms, of the solar, lunar, and planetary motions, &c., have been computed and published in various countries, to the extent of many hundred volumes; and, notwithstanding the extraordinary care which has often been bestowed on their preparation, there is scarcely one of them free from error, more or less. In a multiplication table, (as far as 100 times 1000), constructed by Dr. Hutton for the board of longitude, forty errors were discovered on one single page, taken at random. In the solar and lunar tables from whence the computations were formerly made for the Nautical Almanac, more than five hundred errors were found by one person. In the tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Almanac more than one thousand errors were detected by a single individual. In certain tables, published by the board of longitude, a table of errors, containing eleven hundred errors, was affixed: it was afterwards found necessary to have an errata of the errata: and one instance has been known of an erratum of the errata of the errata!!!

Now such a mass of error seriously affects the computations into which these tables enter, and it is of course desirable to devise the means of diminishing the amount of such error. But the sources of error are so numerous that it is difficult to counteract or remedy them all; for instance, some result from faulty computing, and others from falsely transcribing; some from the compositor taking wrong types, and others from a displacement of the types by a faulty replacement of such types by the pressman. Mr. Babbage himself published a set of logarithmic tables, in which, notwithstanding a degree of care which had perhaps never before been bestowed on such a subject, errors were detected, even after the tables were stereotyped.

These circumstances, amounting almost to an impossibility of producing correct tables by the common method, led Mr. Babbage, about twenty years ago, to devise a mode of computing and printing off mathematical tables by a machine; for it was found that, however correct the computation might have been, errors of the press would always exist under the common method.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

As the editor of the C. P. men the more "in copying out," it must be concluded that he did copy out the list of elements, and to him: whether that list was added up, we know not; the gentleman who wrote and sent it to him must know—perhaps every member and employee of that establishment may also know: if it was summed up, allow the utter improbability, that an error of the pen alone—what nonsense, what egregious absurdity—caused the omission of *one name*—whose head and heart caused the omission of the words—"merchandise, stores, etc., and of the sources 9578.86?" and whom?



He says we have attacked one or two of his correspondents: the communications of his correspondents, and our remarks upon those communications are before the public; and let the public be our judges but does he not know that all men who write in newspapers, all authors who seek the public favour, are justly liable to public criticism—and more especially official men. But without be our satisfaction: clear him

"Not long after, the seas being more calm, and the weather very fair, the French galleys, having wind and weather at will, they would also meet them, and come to anchor; and to show themselves, and the English not to be taken by surprise, they came along all the coast of the island, and in the same little bay of Wacht, were some of them seen, and the English having seen them came upon the heads of Portsmouth, and in a good day the day, they being now a while at that station, that neither side nor any such wind to serve, if they had been in readiness, and to impitch them. The king was upon this, but when he came to Portsmouth, he said, and his *lord* stood on edge; to see the bravery of his enemies, to catch as near his mate, and he sent out to encounter *with them*, wherefore immediately the ships were set on fire throughout the whole coast, and forthwith such was the report of the people as well as to be to guard the land from the entering of the Frenchmen; likewise commissions were sent out to all the king's ships, and all other ships of war, which were at London and elsewhere, to discharge, that they should with all speed possible make haste and come to Portsmouth, which things were speedily performed. The Frenchmen, perceiving that they could do no good by carrying their design to the sea. They knew as well as their wives that all must come together, will then to set all things in order, and to go to the sea, which things being done, every ship cross-bow and every cannon knowing their charge, it was the king's pleasure to appoint the *duques de Bourgogne* to be commander of that journey; and had appointed unto him a ship named the *Marye Rose*, which was as fine a ship, as strong and as well appointed, as none better to be found in that country, and the king desired aboard with the admiral, admiral Lisle, in his ship, named the *Great Henry*, and was there served by the lord admiral.

H. M.'s troop ship Jupiter sailed from Madras on the 16th of July; she did not touch at Singapore. About 400 troops and donkey bowmen are on board, consisting of sappers, artillery, and riflemen of the 37th M. N. L., captain Peare and lieut. Ouchterlony of the Madras engineers, came passengers to the Jupiter.

[illegible]

# STER.

OF the

Price Current, to

EXTRA COPIES

Subscribers ..... 25 cents.

Non-Subscribers ..... 50 do.

Solely filled with copies 5 do.

do. ten hands. 10 do.

Non-Subscribers ..... 25 do.

of 1864, and the following

TABLE OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.	5
Advertisement, each insertion	1 00
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents	
do. Continued for 3 months	5 00

**NO. 36**

**-FOR LONDON.**

**T**HIS A. S. bark AGNES, captain Con-  
ning will have quick dispatch,  
the greater part of the freight being engaged.  
*For freight apply to*

Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

Wm. D. BIRN & Co.  
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spots of 33-50 and 70 feet long, also an Island of choice sparkling Champagne, Maraschino, English Cacao, and English and Manila Coddage. Apply to  
Messrs. T. & J. B. Mello, 1641 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1500. Best very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Al-  
bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra Bass Superior Pale  
French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 cases Gin,  
a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lager Beer, European  
Paints of white, green and black colours, Patent oil,  
Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 cases

**FOR SALE**—Makiki West of Kane, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also Batako Stone 1 and 1 inch. Apply to Memo: 415 Sept. 1941. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Picked up in Hongkong

**RECENTLY ARRIVED: FASHIONABLE LINGERIE**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of

variety of Petates, and Pantaloon.  
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.  
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.  
Table Cutlery. Rose Nails, Brim Locks.  
Superior Cherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Best  
Singapore Rough Bams and Planks.

Spurs 70 to 90 feet by 30 to 27 inches,  
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 "

English and Dutch Butter.  
Walnuts and Raisins.  
permacelli Candive.

For sale at the store of **JNO. SMITH.**

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen and a few

**NOTICE.**—WM. CRIBB, having formed a connection with the Messrs. Thompson, carpenters, wishes to inform masters and owners of ships that they are now ready to execute any orders in their line: all

2nd July 1811. JNO: SMITH.  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
John Smith will sell on the 22nd inst. by Public Auction,  
French & English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior  
French do. in one dozen cases, 200 cases of Gin, Beer,

**NOTICE.**  
ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.  
**W**ILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe, JAMES  
MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON,

dozens of bottled B. & S. 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted saucers, Pickles, in 1 & 3 doz. a case, 5 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Fish, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.

in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Innes,

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
 Macao, 19th August, 1841.

---

**WANTED** a Situation by a Middle Aged man as

By private contract some time early next month, JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the lower harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

**WANTED** by a young man, a situation as steward or servant to a gentleman, going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Gambou  
to B. de LEMOS.

**FOR SALE.**—Just imported per. Roulequin, Lisbon  
wine in wood ash Beef and Pork Dutch Cheese and

**BOTTOMARY** wanted in all August a sum of \$12,000 to \$15,000 secured by Bottomary bond on the Dutch ship **MUSKELBORN** of 338 tons, and now six years old: apply to

**REYNVAAN & CO.**

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of delicacies for the

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Picked up by the Barque CITY OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage

& Co. Calcutt; and expressly sent on by them, for the  
 use of their Friends from Bengal, viz :  
 PAYNE & Co's Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 Bengal Club Chutnee  
 Essence of Chillies

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lion" at Hongkong.

- 11 Curry powder
- 12 Terry's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish
- 13 Milk punch
- 14 Lime juice
- 15 Lemon - 1200, for lemonade

**NOTICE.**—MR. MOONEY FAYE, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.  
Mason, 1st July 1841. MACNICHAH & CO.

29	Beef Spareribs, in pieces		
30	Plain Spareribs, in pieces		
31	Beef Soup in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb and 1 lb canisters		
32	Veal Broth	do	do
33	Mutton do	do	do
34	Chicken do	do	do

**NOTICE**—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.**  
Canton, 1st July, 1941. **AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**

Delicious pickled on tongues in bags of  
3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
Do Pork Haws, in bags  
Do Spiced salted Beef, in tin containers  
packed tin hoghead

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of HONGKONG, are prepared to receive applications for

Apply to: **HOOKE & LANE, Messrs**  
of the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hong Kong**  
Messrs. 1st May, 1911.





**Pine Lake**—**Aster**. (Part.) **Helen**. (Part.)

As the Red Boy we received Calcutta

We have but little news from Hongkong, the communications between that island and Macao are slow and far between. The fire in the Chinese bazaar on the morning of the 2nd inst. was purely accidental and was quickly extinguished and but few damages done. We are happy to state that the health of the troops is rapidly improving, and that next week there scarcely any sickness amongst the Chinese. The Jupiter sailed on the 2nd for Amoy, the Nerburn will quickly follow her, and the

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents.
Pacific		Callbeck	Dardine, Matheson
*Charlotte	697	Hickson	" & Co.
Tweed	447	Lewisohn	" "
Comrade	389	Campbell	" "
Gondolier	383	Olivier	" "
*Earl Balcarras	1498	Baker	" "
Shah Allum	900	Evan	F. C.
Thomas King	336	Rounce	" "
*Good Success		Prater	" "
Mercant	581	Perrier	" "
*Calodonia	710	Burns	" "
Lithland	305	Freeman	" "
Neptune	644	Foris	" "
Lady Hayes		Paterson	" "
Hera	160	Powler	" "
Lowjee Family	925	Ayro	Dent & Co.
City of Palsons		Sheriff	" "
Lord Amhurst		Hokins	" "
*Cendish		Kee	Macvicar & Co.
Amazon	383	Hogdon	" "
Passing	347	Cuning	" "
Charles Grant	1811	Pittaird	" "
Hope	530	Cockham	" "
Nimrod	470	Manning	Jamieson & How
*Susan		Mullens	" "
City of Derry	418	Roberts	A. A. de Mello. c
Mermaid	600	Graevenor	" & F.C.
Bengal Packet		Stewart	F., Leighton & P
Fortanline		McCarthy	" "
Thos. Granville	894	Thornhill	" "
Hannah	471	Gaidyne	Russell & Co.
*Simon Taylor	431	Brown	" "
*Alexr. Baring	556	Hale	" "
*Coromandel	692	Ryan	Fox, R. & Co. L
Hyacin	378	Hannah	G. Nye, Jr. [Co
Helia	691	Hicksie	DeM.Rostonj&s
Atlet Robinson	700	Legrin	" "
Mainel Behar	580	Hutchinson	" "
Comet		Fraser	" "
*Fasma	378	Richers	Lindsay & Co.
A-m	628	Pascott	" "
Christina	246	Gochy	L. Fletcher & Co
St. Mungo	348	Lamond	" "
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
Agnes (to)	300	Conning	Bell & Co. " F.C.
Princess Charlotte	500	Nash	" "
John Tomkinson		Hatchinson	A.A.D.Foodenjes
*Blakely		Downes	Gibb, L.&Co. f.c
*Saghalien	250	Brown	Turner & Co.
Arvin	348	Killock	" "
Eliza Stewart	448	Miller	" "
Amazon		Meachlane	" "
<b>AMERICAN.</b>			
*Lena	449	Endicott	Russell & Co. s.
America		Fox	" "
Lubin			" "
*Colomet		Leacs	" "
Cynthia		Johnson	" "
<b>SWEDISH.</b>			
Albioe	350	Heldt	Russell & Co.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>			
*Gustae		Jonson	Wetmore & Co.
<b>DEUTCH.</b>			
Dahu	165	Griffin	
Middleberg	998	Breisbacherg	Reysvans & Co
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>			
Union	325	Burndad	A.A. de Mellous

By the Red Boy we received Calcutta papers from the 10th to the 22d of Feb.





have changed their opinions; having been at one time, on another, pro for the cornlaws. It is to be lamented at present that the question has not been reserved for calmer moments; for surely £400,000 can be raised in England, by other means, than by assailing the various classes of society against each other: an honest and thorough reform of the tariff and excise would much more than effect this.

There is one infallible criterion, we think, by which an administration should be judged by the English people; namely their financial measures, the means of raising and their appropriation of the national revenue. That ministry which cannot, with the immense & numerous colonies of Great Britain, the skill, capital, machinery, industry of the people meet the wants of the country, not only without imposing new taxes but keeping many that are now odious, must be denounced as incapable, or, what is far worse, more partizans; and should the ministry be in a minority on the question of the cornlaws, they will be obliged to retire, from office, covered with the indelible disgrace of having, for the moment of retaining office, cast the frebrand of discord amongst the people; and should the still keep office, instead of being the directors & guides of that sovereign will, the high behest of which they have sought that they might bow down before it, they must necessarily become its slaves; and thus prove themselves to have been the sappers of the constitution of the country from the bosom of all-united & lawful organs of place, power, and money for themselves alone, not for the glorious use of them in which all high-minded men should delight.

With reference to the foregoing observations, and the views the anti-cornlaw party take of the question, we publish the following singular calculation.

WHO ARE THE FLUNDERERS?

In a small book lately published, entitled "how to keep house on £200 a year," we find a careful statement given of the amount requisite for the various articles of consumption in a family. Let us take that as our guide in ascertaining the relative proportion of the various articles. In the first place, then, we find that on the following important items there is no revenue tax.

	monopolist's tax	gov. tax
Price	£2. 18. 6	
Flour	1. 15. 3	
Butter	1. 10. 0	
Milk, butter, and cheese	9. 3. 9	
Vegetables	2. 0. 0	
Butcher's meat, ham and bacon	27. 0. 0	£54. 7. 8

On all these articles the landlord's tax must be paid, which, on the average, amounts to at least one-third of the whole, or £18. 2. 6. Compared with that, let us see how much is paid in the shape of government tax. Taking the above-mentioned calculations as our guide, we find the following sums set down for the various articles.

	Price	gov. tax
Sugar	£19. 8. 1	1. 5. 0
Coffee	2. 15. 0	0. 11. 0
Tea	7. 3. 0	3. 0. 0
Wine	1. 6. 0	0. 8. 0
Beer	4. 11. 3	1. 10. 0
Wine and spirits	2. 0. 0	1. 10. 0
Amassed taxes	23. 11. 11	2. 1. 0
		8. 5. 0
		9. 15. 0

We have only made a rough calculation, but it will be found to be not far from the truth. The person, then, who lives at the rate of £200 a year pays only about 20. 15. 0 in the revenue, while he pays £20. 3. 64 per ann. to the landowners and the worst Indian monopolists. Who, then, are the greatest plunderers—the government or the landowners?—*Salus Free Press*, San, April 8.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir.—The following circumstance was publicly mentioned yesterday. It was stated that Mr. Joseph Coolidge is at present engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to the Chinese government; and that a quantity of muskets and gunpowder has already been delivered through one of the hongmerchants.

Coolidge, jr. had reached us before we received the letter of an Englishman; it is but just that that individual to inform him of the liberties that are publicly taken with his name and proceedings; to which we can add the following: it is said, that on the day the English left Canton in May, Mr. Coolidge was seeking for some one to whom he could lend \$5,000; that he lent \$5,000 to Mr. Gideon Nye, who gave Mr. Coolidge his note of hand for the sum; in the subsequent confusion the note was lost, but Mr. Nye nevertheless repaid the \$5,000 to Mr. Coolidge; it is further said that Mr. Coolidge has recovered some of his papers, furniture, and even his clothes,—to the old morose covered coaches and nankeen breeches. All these reports we give Mr. Coolidge the opportunity of disproving.

Since the above paragraph was printed, we have certain information that Mr. Nye received of Mr. Coolidge at the solicitation of the latter—\$5000 a day or two at most previous to the pillage of the factories; and it is reported that a member of a leading English house has intercepted a letter from a man named Chongka, formerly Mr. Reeves' faithful servant, concerning the supply of arms; we are only doing our duty to our country and to Mr. Coolidge, in giving publicity to the above information and reports.

We have been informed that Mr. Coolidge has been extremely urgent in his recommendations to the English merchants to leave Canton; but we are glad to say that his interest advice has been but slightly regarded.—There are rumours of a militia having been raised from the different villages for the purpose of keeping the numerous ladrones in check; and the planting of stakes and sinking boats laden with stones in the channel by which h. m.'s ships approached Canton; is also attributed to the same motive. We have no faith in Chinese professions, but these explanations are at least feasible; but the obstructions in the river should be once cleared away, for h. m.'s ships can then protect the honest and peaceable inhabitants.

But with reference to any danger attending on the residence of the British merchants in Canton, we would ask,—after the two severe lessons the authorities, military, and people have had, it is likely, while operations are carrying on the northward which may induce the emperor, Taoukwang, the effulgence of reason, to listen to reason; is it probable, we would ask that, without positive orders from the emperor, the authorities of this province would again break the trace, when it is possible that negotiations for peace, under the emperor's sanction, may be on foot elsewhere; and should matters so turn out, how would the Canton authorities excuse themselves to their emperor for breaking the truce without specific orders, and again involving their province in the horrors of war and themselves certain disgrace and defeat? We repeat our opinion that the English merchants may reside with perfect safety from any violence to life and property in Canton, although comfortless and unprofitable enough such a residence may be; for from like information we learn that the pillage of the factories had its commencement in the search for arms, as is evident from the ripping up of the floors, staircases and partitions; it had been represented to the high commissioners that large quantities of arms and ammunition were concealed in the English factories; and about 300 troops were detached to search the factories under a second Wangchung; as they proceeded in the search, the troops at the Shamien batteries heard of the circumstances, and they, to the number of about 2000, joined the detachment from the city; hence the pillage of the factories; the Manchow troops sold the British bread and long cloths &c. by auction. We are happy to state that the Anglo-Japanese and British

above the market value is given for teas, more will nominally be given for cotton; the principal advantage in this mode of conducting business being to swell the amount of commissions; the hongmerchants are complaining that parties who obtained teas from them in April & May last, & shipped them for England, under solemn promises of paying cash for the teas, in whole or in part, are now and have been forcing raw cotton only on them in payment, and regulating the price by a sale of a small quantity to an uninterested customer, and then demanding the same price from them for a much larger quantity; but we trust these complaints are groundless and that the proceedings can be satisfactorily justified.

Out of the frying pan into the fire. Low proverb.

In the "Canton Register" of the 24th ultimo, the editor indulged in a most abusive article against us, which we refrained from noticing, considering us thereby justly convicted of the taste of our readers. Our silence only produced a still more coarse and violent attack. To persevere on the spot, we are quite satisfied that no further expiation is required of the ridiculous assumption brought forward, that what we of our own accord gave, and that they, aware as they are of the circumstances, will appreciate it as it deserves. The repetition of such worthless slander might possibly induce some of our readers about to suspect there was "some foundation for it," and we therefore for their satisfaction state that the accusation is as groundless and as absurd, as it is coarse and unwarranted, and that instead of attempting to compete with our contemporary in such untruth and low style of discussion (for which we acknowledge we should be no match for him), we shall continue our honest endeavors to do our paper with most interesting matter, and we trust that one or two of our correspondents, who have also been attacked in the "Canton Register," will second us by their valuable communications. C. P. Sept. 4.

This will never do. When we publicly state an accusation against the editor of the Canton Press, neither parties on the spot nor some of his readers abroad will be satisfied with his mere declaration that the accusation is as groundless and absurd as it is coarse and unprovoked; with reference to the latter, presently, we shall first prove that his best friend cannot if he would believe the editor of the Canton Press in this matter, unless, indeed, he believes as St. Augustine did—quia impossibile; for, although it is not impossible that the omission may have been unintentional, it is utterly improbable but that it was by design.

Now as to the voluntary explanation of the editor of the C. P., these are his words, the italics are our own:—"In copying out last week the statement of the British claims, we inadvertently omitted one (i. e. one claim). To amend our error we now publish a correct list." C. P. August 7.

In the C. R. of August 3rd, published on the 10th, we very modestly asked two questions; e. g. is not the omission of a whole line singular, and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?

In reply to these questions the editor of the C. P. said, "that an error of the pen alone caused the omission in our list of claimants of one name [C. P. August 14]. In his paper of the 7th he had said of one claim; but in both instances he had overlooked the question: he omitted a whole line, containing two sentences, thirteen syllables, seven words, twenty six letters, and six figures according to the official organ of the government of Hongkong, the Hongkong Gazette.

As the editor of the C. P. uses the words 'in copying out,' it must be concluded that he did copy out the list of claimants sent to him; whether that list was added up, we know not; the gentleman who wrote and sent it to him must know—perhaps every member and employee of that establishment may also know; if it was summed up, allow the utter improbability, that an error of the pen alone—what nonsense, what egregious absurdity!—caused the omission of one name—whose head and heart caused the omission of the words—'merchandise, stores &c., and of the figures 5578.65? and whose head and heart



he can clear himself from our accusation. His readers abroad will clearly discern that the some foundation of our accusation—not *wholesale slander nor ridiculous accusation*, for it is both too solemn and too true—rests solely on the words he has used in his own defence: for will, can any man believe that the omission of the whole line and the alteration in the sum total was an error of inadvertence—an error of the pen alone? oh, if his pen could speak!

As for his whining complaints of *abuse, coarse, violent attacks, low style of discussion*—they are mere babbling, and pass by us like the idle wind: Goldsmith's bear leader said—*oh, damn anything as is low!* let him clear himself from our accusation of having wilfully omitted the line, of having wilfully altered the sum total; of having told falsehoods in his paper of the 7th, repeated and exaggerated them in that of the 14th, and with the pertinacious, unblinking impudence of an abigail—even of a lady's lady's maid, again repeated them in his paper of the 4th inst., in these words, "To parties on the spot, we are quite satisfied that no further explanation is required of the ridiculous accusation brought forward, than what we of our own accord gave, and that they, aware as they are of the circumstances (who are they—all parties on the spot?—and of what circumstances are they aware of which we are ignorant?) will appreciate it as it deserves." We trust parties on the spot will appreciate our accusation as it deserves—founded it as it is on incontrovertible evidence furnished by the accused himself.

The accused says our accusation was *unprovoked*. In the first supplement to the Canton Press of August 14, are these words:—"Besides he misstates the sum received by H. M's. superintendents for furniture &c. destroyed, at ten times its real amount."

Here is another gross falsehood of which his unfortunate pen was most unconscious; and when he penned it he must have known he was penning a falsehood: we shall not stoop again to disprove it.

He says we have attacked one or two of his correspondents: the communications of his correspondents, and our remarks upon those communications are before the public; and let the public be our judge: but none he not know that all men who write in newspapers, all authors who seek the public favour, are justly liable to public criticism—and more especially official men. But without he can satisfactorily clear him-

self from our accusation, each of his correspondents will probably become rather chary in his communications for the future, lest he should render himself liable to the application of the proverb—*accusator a sociis*. But to cut this matter short, let us be settled by the gentleman who furnished the editor of the C. P. with the list of claimants: was that list *summed up*? or by his compositors, whom we now publicly call upon to declare the truth: did they compose the list from a copy in the handwriting of the editor of the Canton Press, or in the handwriting of another? we conclude the former, and it was cunning enough to copy the list: *on peut être plus fin qu'un autre, mais non pas plus fin que tous les autres*. Yet if the list was in the handwriting of another, the compositors can at once satisfy the public on all points in dispute.

How *unhappy* it was written.—Portions of the *Mary Rose* which sank at Spithead, July 1943, having been recently recovered, the Hampshire Telegraph quotes an account of her loss written by an eye-witness. (Sir Peter Carew, of Malmesbury, county Dorset, whose father has been preserved by his biographer, John Van der Hooker, of the city of Exeter, and published in the 15th volume of the *Archæologia*, from a MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, bart.) which altogether disproves the assertion made by all our historical novelists to the effect, that the vessel was sunk by the fire of the enemy. After describing the engagement between the English and French fleets, Sir Peter Carew proceeds thus:—

"Not long after, the sea being waxed calm, and the weather very fair, the French galleys, having wind and weather at will, they would also need range and scour the sea; and finding this clear, and the English navy to be laid up in harbour, they came along all the south coast of England, even unto the late of Wight, were some of them landed, and did much harm; and some of them came unto the haven of Portsmouth, and then rowed up and down; there being never a ship at that instant in that harbour, nor any such wind to serve, if they had been in readiness, and to impeach them. The king, who upon the 14th, hereof, was come to Portsmouth with his fleet, and his fleet stood on edge, to see the bravery of his country, to come on near his side, and he not add to encounter with them." Wherefore immediately, the boats were set on fire throughout the whole coast, and forthwith such was the report of the people as were sufficient to guard the land from the entering of the Frenchmen; likewise commandments were sent out for all the king's ships, and all other ships of war, which were at London and Queensborough, or elsewhere, that they should with all speed possible make haste and come to Portsmouth; which things were accordingly performed. The Frenchmen, perceiving that they could do no good by tarrying there, departed again to the sea. The king, as soon as his whole fleet was come together, with them to set all things in order, and to go to the sea; which things being done, and every ship cross-armed, and every captain knowing his charge, it was the king's pleasure to appoint Sir George Carew to be vice-admiral of that journey; and had appointed unto him a ship named the *Marye Rose*, which was as fast a ship, as strong, and as well appointed, as could better be in the realm. And at their departure the king did send with the Lord Admiral, Sir Thomas Light, in his ship, named the *Great Henry*, and was there served by the Lord Admiral, Sir

George Carew, this gentleman. Peter Carew, and their sons, Sir George Carew; and with such others only as were appointed to that voyage and service. The king, being at dinner, would come now and go up to the top, and see whether he could see anything at the French fleet; and when he came up, he saw the French fleet was come forward, and forthwith disembark up to the top of the ship, and there sitting, the king asked of him, what news?—who told him that he had sight of three or four ships, but, as he thought, they were no rebels; but it was not long but he had sighted a great number, and then he went down to the king, and there was, as he thought, a great number of ships. The king, supposing them to be French men-of-war, as they then indeed, without the board, he then up, and every man to go to his ship, at once a long boat to come and carry him on land; and then he both went to the top of the ship, and then he had the ship with Sir George Carew, and at his departure from him, took his chain from his neck, with a great waste of gold pendant in the same, and did put it about the neck of the said Sir George Carew, giving him also therewith many good and comfortable words. The king then took his boat, and rowed to the land; and every other captain went to his ship appointed unto him. Sir George Carew being returned into his ship, commanded every man to take his place, and the sails to be hoisted; but the same was no more done, but that the *Marye Rose* began to heel, that is, to lean on the one side. Sir George Carew, being then in his own ship, and seeing the same, called for the master of his ship, and did him thereof, and asked him what it meant? who answered, that if she did heel, she was like to be cast away. Then the said Sir George, seeing by the *Marye Rose* called out to Sir George Carew, asking him how he did? who answered, that he had a sort of knives, whom he could not rule. And it was not long after, but that the said *Marye Rose*, thus leaning more and more, was frustrated, with 700 men which were on her, who were very few excepted. It chanced unto the gentleman, as the gentleman proceeds, "the more took the worst place." He had in his ship 100 men, the worst of them being able to be a soldier in the boat ship within the realm, and they so maligned and declined one the other, that refusing to do that which they should do, were careless to distinguish themselves to do, and so continuing in error, perished in forwardness. The king then himself stood on the land, and saw this tragedy, as also the lady, the wife of Sir George Carew, who with that sight fell into a swooning. The king being appraised with sorrow on every side, comforted her, and thanked God for the matter, hoping that of a hard beginning there would follow a better ending. And notwithstanding this loss the service appointed went forward as soon as wind and weather would serve; and the residue of the fleet, being about the number of 100 ships, took the sea. The Frenchmen, perceiving the same, like a sort of sheep running into the field, they shifted away, and got them into their harbours; which it better to be there in a safe state, than to encounter with them of whom they should little use.

As a short comment on the above, it is recorded of Charles the 5th, that when he wished to read history, he used to say—"give me my liar."

H. M's. troop ship *Jupiter* sailed from Madras on the 16th of July; she did not touch at Singapore. About 400 troops and donkey beaters are on board, consisting of sappers, artillery, and riflemen of the 37th M. N. I. Captain Pearce and Lieut. Ousterlony, of the Madras engineers, came passengers in the *Jupiter*.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE 1841.

Month.	Day.	Time.	Wind.	Sea.	Clouds.	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Remarks.
June	1	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	2	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	3	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	4	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	5	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	6	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	7	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	8	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	9	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	10	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	11	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	12	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	13	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	14	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	15	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	16	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	17	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	18	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	19	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	20	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	21	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	22	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	23	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	24	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	25	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	26	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	27	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	28	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	29	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc
	30	12 79	30-74 NE	ch-fine	vr-fc	ch-fc	br	br	ch-fc

## 11870

Vessels for freight &c. ....	0 1
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.	
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months.....	0 2

Delicious pickled ox tongues in large of  
3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
Do Pick Hens, in large  
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters  
packed tin hoghead  
do. do. do  
Apply to  
HOOKER & LANE, Marine  
Macao, 1st Nov. 1861.











44-46. *Valparaiso* we received New York papers to May 12th, by the *Enze*. Bombay papers from May 22d to the 26th of June, and by the *Sea Queen*, the *Friend of India* of June 5 and 10; also the *Bengal Herald* of April 25 to May 16, and the *Hukara* Price Current of April 24 to May 15; and on the 12 inst., the *Singapore Free Press* of the Aug. 19; the *Penang Gazette* of the 14th Malacca Register of the 12 of Aug. and the *Madras Examiner* of the 19, 22 and 26 of July.

The *Saint Mungo* is loading in Hong-kong bay for London.

There is no intelligence of interest from Canton till is there quiet. The Chinese say that Amoy was captured by the British on the 27th ult.; and there is a report that news of the re-capture of Chusan, without the slight resistance, has reached Canton.

H. M.'s ship *Herald*, with three consorts, was passed on Saturday last off Lintin, on her way to the Bogue.

We have heard it was the intention of captain Nias to garrison the forts on the island of Wangtung, and to effect this purpose he applied to brigadier Burrell for troops; but the brigadier replied that he could not spare any; it is rumoured that captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortifications: such are the strict orders of admiral sir W. Parker; either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render such measures necessary.

A friend, having kindly lent us a Singapore Free Press extra of the 1st inst., we have been enabled to lay before our local readers some interesting extracts of home news.

Parliament was prorogued on June 25, and afterwards dissolved. In consequence of the decision of the house of commons that h. m.'s ministers did not possess it's confidence lord J. Russell did not give any notice on the corn laws. Ministers will resign if they have not a majority in the new house of commons.

#### THE ROYAL SPEECH.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare."

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that discussion injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay."

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of my securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased divine providence to assign to this country."

H. M. majesty read the royal speech with her usual clear and distinct enunciation.

With reference to the charge contained in the letter dated 6th inst., addressed to us by "An Englishman," and published in our last number, it has since been verbally reported to us that capt. Graham, of the ship *Thomas Lowry*, wrote, on or about the 18th of August, at the hongmerchant Mingkwa's request, in Mingkwa's office, a letter to Mr. Coolidge, informing him that he, Mingkwa, had secured all the arms and ammunition which Mr. Coolidge had sent; but that more were required, and he, Mingkwa, wished to see Mr. Coolidge directly:—Mr. Coolidge was then in Macao.

We have been requested to state, in order to falsify the reports current in Macao, that the *Black Swan*, captain Man, put back in a leaky state to the Hongkong: the following is a true statement of the cause of her detention.

The *Black Swan* started for sea on Thursday

morning, the 22d of July, & put back to Kedge-ree on account of the pilot's dangerous state, from an attack of cholera; captain Man immediately signalled to Calcutta for another pilot; the answer was, take one from the *Mermada*, which vessel came in that afternoon, but without a pilot; her commander immediately wrote to state that no pilots had joined him; upon receipt of his letter, he immediately received an order to proceed to sea, but without any reference or communication respecting a pilot for the *Black Swan*. A pilot joined the *Black Swan* on the 2d of July and she put to sea immediately.

We return our thanks to a kind but unknown friend for the following

LIST OF SHIPS FROM CHINA WITH DATE OF ARRIVAL	
AT ANKER.	
May 3 <i>Loandina</i>	June 25 <i>Lowell</i>
9 <i>Altar</i>	25 <i>Sumatra</i>
13 <i>Horatio</i>	25 <i>Orleans</i>
17 <i>Herald</i>	July 3 <i>Justice Caesar</i>
18 <i>Konchesett</i>	8 <i>Kingston</i>
19 <i>Scotland</i>	9 <i>Aden</i>
23 <i>Premier</i>	11 <i>James Ewing</i>
26 <i>Westbrook</i>	11 <i>Edna</i>
30 <i>Duchess of Clarence</i>	13 <i>Edie</i>
31 <i>Eben Fable</i>	20 <i>Land Queen</i>
31 <i>St. George</i>	21 <i>Charles Forbes</i>
June 3 <i>Giraffe</i>	21 <i>Francis Smith</i>
11 <i>Captain Babi</i>	21 <i>Theris</i>
12 <i>Clifford</i>	21 <i>Starkart</i>
13 <i>Jon</i>	22 <i>Narragansett</i>
14 <i>Splendid</i>	21 <i>Amey</i>
18 <i>Monarch</i>	21 <i>Huntress</i>
19 <i>Cornwallis</i>	21 <i>Port William</i>
19 <i>Ardasser</i>	Aug. 1 <i>Augusta</i>
21 <i>Charlotte</i>	2 <i>Bella Marina</i>
23 <i>Florida</i>	3 <i>Scaloby Castle</i>
23 <i>Eliza</i>	

#### To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR, — I am surprised to see my name made use of in a slanderous attack upon Mr. Coolidge, in your paper of the 7th instant; which I first saw yesterday:—and I have to say that I shall consider it only a matter of propriety if on any future occasion you enquire of me as to the truth of what you hear in connexion with my name before you give it publicity:—it's use in this instance is quite uncalled for and unjustifiable; and would be so even were the statements made in connexion with it true.

I have further to state that the article in question, so far as my name is used, is untrue. Whether I did or did not borrow money of Mr. Coolidge, on a certain day in May, is, I apprehend, a matter of private business which concerns that gentleman and myself alone; and one that no one else would ever have heard of, had not insinuations been used to his prejudice respecting the existence of money in his treasury on the day in question.

I shall not ask you for your informant's name, for I hope I may never know who has thus been guilty of a betrayal of the confidence which one gentleman reposes in another in private conversation.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Macao, September 10th, 1841.

P.S.—I send a copy of this to the Canton Press for publication as an act of justice to Mr. Coolidge, as your paper will not be published so early by three days, probably.

To answer Mr. Gideon Nye's peevish letter, the necessity is imposed on us of republishing the following paragraphs from last week's Register.

Some rumours of the activity of Mr. Joseph Coolidge, Jr. had reached us before we received the letter of an Englishman; it is not just to that individual to inform him of the libelous that are publicly taken with his name and proceedings; to which we can add the following: it is said, that on the day the English left Canton in May, Mr. Coolidge was asking in some one to whom he could lend up drs. 5000; that he had sent up, drs. 5000 to Mr. Gideon Nye, who gave Mr. Coolidge his note of hand for the sum; in the subsequent confusion the note was lost, but Mr. Nye nevertheless, repaid the up, drs. 5000 to Mr. Coolidge; it is further said that Mr. Coolidge had covered some of his papers, furniture, and even his children, to the old custom-house custom and another warehouse. All these reports we give Mr. Coolidge the opportunity of denying.

Since the above paragraph was printed, we have

certain information that Mr. Nye received of Mr. Coolidge—at the solicitation of the latter—up drs. 5000, a day or two at most previous to the pillage of the factories; and it is reported that a member of a leading English house has intercepted a letter from a man named Chong, formerly of Mr. Nye's establishment, containing the sum of drs. 5000, and we are only doing our duty in our country and to Mr. Coolidge, in giving publicity to the above information and reports.

And now for Mr. Nye's letter.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 p. m. we found a note from Mr. Nye on our table informing us of his arrival in Macao on that day from Canton, and requesting us to forward to him two additional copies of the last Register no 36; the required copies were forthwith forwarded to Mr. Nye, and we replied to his note on the following morning.

As no ship was under sudden despatch for any part of the world, it appears somewhat singular that Mr. Nye should require two extra copies of No. 36, unless he had previously read it, or heard of its contents; yet he tells us he first saw that number on Thursday, in his letter of the 10th inst., which letter must have been left at the C. R. office between 6 and 7 p. m. on that day.

We quite agree with Mr. Nye as to the propriety of enquiring of him as to the truth of what we hear in connexion with his name, before we give it publicity; as we had Mr. Nye been in Macao, we certainly should have made such enquiry.

Mr. Nye accuses us of having made a "slanderous attack upon Mr. Coolidge."—Now, to slander is to belie; to utter opprobrious filthiness; and if Mr. Nye cannot prove that we have slandered Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Nye has slandered us, in preferring his accusation.

Whether the use of Mr. Nye's name in the instance in question was quite a called or and unjustifiable is a matter of opinion; we think diametrically opposite to Mr. Nye on this question; and probably the public will think with us, after we have finished our dissection of Mr. Nye's letter.

So, even Mr. Nye proceeds to say—"and would be so, even were the statements made in connexion with it true?" Thus implying that those statements are untrue; but we shall, we think, before we have done with Mr. Nye's letter, prove, from that very letter, to the entire satisfaction of the public, that those statements are incontrovertibly true.

In his 2d paragraph Mr. Nye unequivocally says,—"I have further to state that the ARTICLE (not the slanderous attack) in question, so far as my name is used, is untrue." Now if, as we said, the rumours and libels taken with Mr. Coolidge's name be untrue, that is,—Mr. Coolidge never solicited Mr. Nye to receive \$5000 in charge for Mr. Coolidge, nor did Mr. Nye ever receive or borrow "on any certain day in May"—nor did Mr. Nye ever return the \$5000, although his note of hand for that sum had been lost—where was the necessity for, why did Mr. Nye add these self condemnatory words:—"and one (i. e. a matter of private business between Mr. Coolidge and himself alone) that NO ONE ELSE (except Messrs. C. and N.) WOULD EVER HAVE HEARD OF, had not insinuations been used to his prejudice respecting the existence of money in his treasury on the day in question." That is the certain day in May, when the dollars were transferred: this is one conclusion which this sentence allows; or the day of the pillage of the factories: which is another allowable conclusion: either conclusion suits our cause and condemns Mr. Nye.

And is not this last sentence a confession to the matter of private business between Mr. Coolidge and himself? for had not the transaction occurred, why should it be denominated as one that no one else (i. e. except Mr. C. and Mr. N.) would ever have heard of? and how does this confession of the fact by Mr. Nye of having received \$5000 from Mr. Coolidge, on a certain day in May, assist Mr. Coolidge in asserting he had \$5100 in his treasury on the 22d of July? and does not Mr. Nye's admission that he did receive \$5000 from Mr. Coolidge, in connexion with the insinuations used to Mr. Coolidge's prejudice on the day of receipt to be the 21 or 22 of May?

FREE SUPPLEMENT.

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1841.

In his third and last paragraph Mr. Nye talks of a betrayal of confidence: another awkward confession that the transaction had been begun, continued, and finished, and confided to others in private conversation.

The breach of confidence, if there has been one, concerns us not; but we doubt the assertion; for we have heard that the matter was discussed in Canton in the presence of three or four indifferent and uninterested persons.

Therefore, as it is impossible for Mr. Nye to prove his accusation against us, of having made a slanderous attack upon Mr. Coolidge, in implying that our statements were untrue, and in stating that the article in question, so far as his name is concerned, is untrue; we take the liberty, with all the studied politeness of boatswain Chucks, to tell Mr. Nye, that, in bringing that accusation against us, and in the two latter instances, he has been guilty of saying and writing the things that are not.

To conclude: it is necessary for us to say that so far from having made any scandalous attack on Mr. Coolidge, we have acted our proper and becoming part towards in informing him of the liberties taken with his name and character, and in giving him the opportunity of justifying himself in public opinion; had Mr. Nye asked us for the name of our informant, we should not have disclosed it; but if any man hereafter asks who informed us that Mr. Nye received from Mr. Coolidge, \$5000 on the 20th or 21st of May last, our answer will be—*Mr. Gideon Nye, jr. himself*; and the only motive which actuated Mr. Nye to disclose the transaction, that we can conceive, was to produce a link in the evidence that Mr. Coolidge had not \$5100 in his treasury on the 21, 22 of May last: for if he had, why did he not transfer \$10100 instead of \$5000 to Mr. Nye?

This matter of Mr. Coolidge's claims, will certainly be made a subject of searching enquiry by the house of commons; and as Mr. Jardine is now member for Ashburton, we shall, probably, publicly address that gentleman in his capacity as a member of the legislature on the subject, and on the present and prospective state of the British trade with China; for obtaining money under false pretences is an indictable offence at common law, and punishable by imprisonment, fine, pillory, transportation, whipping or other corporal pain as the court shall direct; and that Mr. Coolidge has been guilty of this offence there cannot be a doubt; as such conclusion is inevitable from his letter to the editor of the Canton Press and his own memoranda of his claims (*vide C. H. Augt. 10*); and it would also appear that Captain Elliot, h. m.'s plenipotentiary, was an accessory to this offence. Altogether, affairs are in a singular state in this country. "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

*Aude aliquod brevis Gyaris, et carcere dignum,  
Si vis esse aliquis: probitas landator, et alget.*

We earnestly recommend Mr. Nye never again to allow himself to be deluded into the rash attempt of justifying Mr. Coolidge *quoad hoc*: for we think he will find that to be an impracticable task; but should he be so simple, we advise him not to be so lavish in his application of the title of gentleman to that individual.

We know not whether Mr. Nye has been guided by his own judgment, or whether he has been tutored by others: but to allow two whole days to elapse before he wrote his letter appears to be a singular instance of contemplative procrastination.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY 1841.

THERM. BAR. MACAO.

Mean, from 8 A. M. to night.

Morn. Even. WINDS.

6 A. M. 3 P. M.

T 1 76 83 29.80 SW fine, mod. br. hazy clouds—fine with fr. br. fine with fr. br. ra. cldy night fine ra. cldy, haze, mod-br.  
F 2 78 83 29.78 SW,SSW fine with fr. br. SWra-cldy night fr. br. hazy clouds fine with fr. br. SSW fine with fr. br. SWra-cldy night fr. br. hazy clouds  
S 3 79 84 29.75 SW fine cldy fr. br. hazy clouds fine with fr. br. fine with fr. br. ra. cldy night fine ra. cldy fr. wd. and puffs of wd.  
S 4 79 82 29.68 SW fine, cldy fr. wd. passing showers—cloudy and sunline fr. wd. fine with fr. wd. ra. cldy night fine ra. cldy fr. wd.  
M 5 78 84 29.70 SW fine, cldy fr. br. hazy cldy, fine ra. cldy and sunshine fr. wd. fine with fr. br. night fine ra. cldy haze fr. wd.  
T 6 78 83 29.74 SW fine clear fr. br. clear with fr. br. fine with fr. br. night fine ra. cldy mod. br.  
W 7 77 82 29.78 SW fine ra. cldy, mod. br. showery sunshine fr. br. fine with fr. br. night fine ra. cldy mod. br.  
T 8 76 88 29.71 SW, ESE showers early. calm to light br. Et. sunshine mod. br. fine with mod. br. night fine ra. cldy light br.  
F 9 77 82 29.64 Et. a ESE fine ra. cldy, mod. br. sunshine mod. br. fine mod. br. night fine ra. cldy fine br. ESE  
S 10 77 80 29.66 Et. fine ra. cldy fine br. passing showers sunshine and cldy a few passing showers fine cldy fr. br. night showery fr. wd.  
S 11 77 81 29.72 Et. cldy, showery, fine br. sunshine and some showers fine br. fine ra. cldy fine br. night fine fr. br.  
M 12 79 82 29.80 Et. cldy passing showers fine br. sunshine, ra. cldy fine br. fine ra. cldy fine br. night showery, lat. pt. fine with fr. br.  
T 13 77 82 29.77 Et. fine with mod. br. sunshine and fine with fine br. fine with fr. br. night very clear mod. br.  
W 14 78 82 29.63 Et., ESE & E. fine with mod. br. sunshine & fine with mod. br. fine ra. cldy mod. br. ESE, night fine little wd. Et.  
T 15 77 85 29.57 SW fine ra. cldy mod. br. sun powerful mod. br. fine ra. cldy mod. br. night fine mod. br.  
F 16 80 86 29.64 SW fine ra. cldy fine br. sun powerful mod. br. fine ra. cldy mod. br. night fine mod. br.  
S 17 79 85 29.74 So. Et. fine ra. cldy mod. br. sun powerful mod. br. fine ra. cldy mod. br. night fine mod. br.  
S 18 79 83 29.80 NE a Et. fine ra. cldy light showers, mod. br. sun powerful to cldy and mod. br. Et. ra. cldy mod. br. night fine fr. br. passing showers a hard squall at 1 a.m.  
M 19 77 83 29.81 Et. fine ra. cldy light showers fr. br. sun powerful to cldy and fr. br. fine ra. cldy fr. br. night clear mod. br.  
T 20 76 81 29.71 No. NW a ENE fine ra. cldy & hazy mod. br. sun powerful to cldy little wd. fine ra. cldy little wd. at 7 p.m. squalls rain and thunder and light—*from ENE*  
W 21 76 78 29.28 NW, NE Et. fr. gale, dark w. showery, at 8 a.m. wd. increasing—gale increasing, light rain, Baro. 29.03 wd. NE 2 p.m. ENE very hard Baro. 29.02 1 midnight fr. gale, star light 3 .. Et. .. 28.94 .. ESE  
T 22 78 79 29.74 ESE, SE, Et. cldy, fair, mod. wd. fair and cldy fr. br. cldy fr. br. night fine ra. cldy fr. br.  
F 23 76 78 29.80 Et. fair, ra. cldy, fr. br. a light shower at 11 a.m. fair and cldy fr. br. showery fr. br. night clear fr. br.  
S 24 75 79 29.76 Et. a No. fair, ra. cldy, mod. br. cldy & sunshine little wd. clear little wd. N & NW night clear little wd. rble.  
S 25 77 85 29.63 NW a NNW fair ra. cldy fr. br. cldy & hazy mod. wd. cldy & hazy mod. a squall SE with ra. & thunder & lightning a SW 6 br.  
M 26 74 72 29.30 NW a SW & So. ra. with fr. gale and rain \*—hard gale at SW with rain 10.40 a.m. Baro. 29.00 hard gale So. moderating, at 9 Baro. 29.40 fr. gale with rain.  
T 27 74 78 29.75 Et. showery, mod. with cldy & moderate night fine fr. breeze  
W 28 76 80 29.89 Et. fair ra. cldy mod. br. cldy and sunshine mod. with cldy & sunshine fr. br. night fine mod. br.  
T 29 76 81 29.87 Et. SE, SW fair ra. cldy mod. br. cldy and sunshine mod. with mod. br. SE night fine mod. br. SW  
F 30 77 84 29.82 SW fair ra. cldy mod. br. sun powerful mod. br. fine with mod. br. night fine fr. br. SW  
S 31 78 85 29.78 SW fair ra. cldy mod. br. sun powerful mod. br. fine with ra. cldy fr. br. night fine ra. cldy fr. br.

Barom: Wind:  
\* 9 a. m. 29.96 NW  
10 .. 29.91 W



Edited, Designed and Printed by

# CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 14.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21ST, 1841.

NO. 38.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per annum \$ 15 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 months 7 do. in advance.  
Do. 3 months 4 do. do. do.  
Register Per Annum \$ 15 payable quarterly.  
Do. do 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.  
Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. do.  
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessels for freight &c. \$ 5.  
Advertisements, each insertion. 1 50  
do. repetitions, half charge.  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months. \$ 5.

FOR LONDON.  
THE "ELIZA STEWART," captain MILLAR, now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick dispatch; the greater cargo being engaged; for freight apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.  
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE fast clipper HOR, captain Anaw Yoon, to have early dispatch. For freight or other valuable freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, received \$ 3 on demurrage; at Hongkong \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.  
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.  
The clipper ship HERO, 100 tons, captain Fowler. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE CALEDONIA, captain Swan, will take freight. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLU, 800 Tons Captain Evans, to have early dispatch. For freight &c. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.  
THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. ROBERTS, commander. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.  
THE BRITISH "ST. A. QUEEN," Captain C. R. SMITH, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co. Macao, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
THE ship PRINCE CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to BELL & Co. Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.  
THE clipper ship CORSAIR, will have quick dispatch; for freight of silk or treasure. Apply to D. & A. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON.  
THE Ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick dispatch; for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to H. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE FALCON, captain Price, daily expected and will meet quick dispatch; for freight apply to H. RUSTOMJEE.  
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.  
THE A. I. fast sailing new bark JOHN TOWNKINSON, captain Herveaux. A & D. FOORDUNJEE.  
Apply to

FOR LONDON.  
THE A. I. bark AGNES, captain Cornish, will have quick dispatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—On Thursday next, 23rd September, 1841, WILLIAM LANE, will sell to the highest bidder, (on account of whom it may concern) in the godown of Mr. de Lemos, Fritoria de Gombas, 15 Caibaters Java Sugar; a quantity of lower rigging of a ship of about 900 tons.

SALE BY AUCTION.  
ON Monday the 20th instant, WILLIAM LANE, will put up in auction at his, the commissary's godown at Hongkong; the following government stores:—

617 casks BANGAL CORN MEAL & POKE, and a quantity of BANGAL WHEAT, in Bags.—Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—Conditions will be made known by the auctioneer, on the day of sale; or previously by Mr. FARRON, Diason, and the stores may be viewed any day before the sale.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship CALCUTTA, in the Tins, Europe Coir, and Manila Cordage, Falan, Berberis, B. or, Wines, Gin, Arrack, Tar, Rosin, English and German Candles, Tallow, Salmon in Eggs, and a small quantity of American Pilot Bread, Sauces, Pickles, &c. Apply on Board to P. TOWNSEND JR.

A N English dog followed Mr. Lyons home yesterday evening; any one describing the animal may have it by paying for this advertisement.

PUBLIC NOTICE.  
THE Members and Friends of the Morrison Education Society are invited to attend its annual meeting, at 11 o'clock, a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown near St. Paul's Church Market.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, Cor. Sec.  
NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double milled Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 21-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Fritter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to J. V. JORGE.  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 33-50 and 70 feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne, Metacrisma, English Candles, and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELO.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches also BRITISH STUFF and 1 inch. Apply to Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.  
Also  
Spars 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches.  
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 30 "  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 20th August, 1841.

NOTICE.  
ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED.  
WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe; JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.  
Macao, 19th August, 1841.  
WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "LEONA" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. A. H. FAYEN.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA, Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.  
p. pro. DIROM & Co.  
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR SALE.  
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."  
1500 Doz: very superior Beans and Allot's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lassar Wine, European Pale of white stout and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozens Gunpowder, Long Cloth, Plaid for Winter Clothing, B. Br. Givra, a few rough most Pavers &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. de MELO.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantalons.  
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.  
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.  
Table Cutlery, Rose Nail, Slim Locks.  
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.  
Singapore Hough B. and S. and Planks.  
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter.  
Walnuts and Raisins.  
Spermaceti Candles.  
Superfine white American Caddy Brand.  
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
John Smith will sell on the 22nd inst. by Public Auction, French & English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior French do, in one dozen cases, 300 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of bottled B. or. 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 101 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted wines, Pickles, in F & 3 do cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do, mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled France, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars are published in Auctioneer's Handbills.  
Macao, 17th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
On Saturday the 23rd inst. JOHN SMITH, will sell to the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing passenger boat "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner harbour. Particulars will be published in Handbills.  
Macao, 17th September, 1841.

SCOTT & Co's.  
BIBLICAL DIRECTORY.  
IN TWO PARTS, FOR 1842.  
Price to Subscriber shall be bound, \$ 5. D. Recurable Ditto to ditto stitched, \$ 4. In China, in Ditto to ditto ditto, \$ 3. Including all Ditto to ditto half bound, \$ 2. Expresses.  
Intending subscribers to Messrs T. B. OTT & Co's BIBLICAL DIRECTORY for the ensuing year, are respectfully requested to specify the number of copies required in the subscription list now under circulation in Macao. Parties not in Macao requiring copies of the Directory, will please to intimate their desire to the undersigned prior to the 15th of November. Only a limited number of the Directory will be forwarded by the post to China.  
Macao, 17th September, 1841. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in wood, apply to at Canton B. or LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Hongkong, L. H. wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Butter, and Butter, & other Goods, Macao, Canton, &c. Apply to BERNARD DE LEMOS, at Canton, or D. BASTON, Lanta Suu.



**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and especially sent on by them, for the use of their friends from Bengal, viz:—  
**PAYNE & Co's Choice pickled hickies 1 dozen cases**  
 " Royal Cliché "bouteille"  
 " Essence of Chitties  
 " Curry paste  
 " Curry powder  
 " Taro's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish  
 " Milk punch  
 " Limb Juice  
 " Lemon syrup, for Lemnade  
 " Chilli vinegar, in pints  
 " Plain vinegar, in quarts  
 " B-of Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb cisters  
 " Veal Brest do do  
 " Mutton do do do  
 " Dried herbs  
 " Delicious pickled ox tongues in legs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
 " Do Pork Brown, in legs  
 " Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin cisters packed tin hogheads  
 " do do do do  
 " do do do do do  
 Apply to **HOOKE & LANE, Macao**  
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels  
 ROPON SPANISH, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT,**  
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Lexicon Magnan Latino Sincron.—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Pe. J. A. Gassavator, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao. Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$9 per vol.; for 30 and more vols. \$8 per vol.

**NOTICE.**—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

**FOR SALE.**—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a \$10 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.  
 Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. (1. R. at 2 Sp. Dns. per 100.  
 Calcutta Black Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Dns. per 100.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rua do Hospital.  
 Also Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the 'Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.' by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**NOTICE.**—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.  
 Bills of Lading and Exchange..... per 100 \$3.  
 Ocean Orders..... " 3.  
 Circulars &c..... " 3.  
 Comptroller's Notes &c..... " 3.  
 Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... " 4.  
 Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c..... " 4.  
 Policies, and Fido notes..... " 5.  
 Auction Bills..... " 5.  
 Navy Bills..... " 4.

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

### CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her majestys plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to h. m.'s subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war-junks (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by h. m.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies rear admiral Sir William Parker, k. c. b., and major general Sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition, to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the gun spiked and broken. Immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed, or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsu (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of h. m.'s ship will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the viceroys of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed shewed that the result must have been the same.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board h. m.'s ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbour.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER,**  
 H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

### Official Despatches.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL ROCKLAND, G. C. B.  
 Governor gen'l, &c. &c. &c.  
 HEAD QUARTERS, SHIP MARION.

Canton river, proceeding to Hongkong, June 3, 1841.  
 My Lord,—My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant arrival and concentration of a large force from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the provincial government.

2. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of Sir E. Fleming Semhouse, the senior naval officer, the fleet of men of war and transports and variable winds, the fleet of men of war and transports was prepared to sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable winds, the whole did not get under weigh until the 19th. H. m.'s Blenheim took up her position within six miles of Canton in the Macao passage on the 21st ultimo, but the whole of the force was not assembled until the morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with Sir E. Fleming Semhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the city, for the double object of meeting h. m. plenipotentiary and ascertaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of Sir E. Fleming Semhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch as the anniversary of the birth of our sovereign, every exertion was made and the troops were placed by 2 p. m. on that day in various craft, procured during the previous day and night by the great exertions of the royal navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been enabled to collect information, or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China, (it is no longer an ad hoc permission to see the country above the factories, and the Chinese would give no information) I was induced to ride on making my principal point of debarcation to the north west of the city, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the naval force which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence the new works recently erected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the city. A most spirited and judicious reconnaissance made by Captain Belcher, of h. m. ship Sulphur, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats and other craft placed in two of the columns, the force moved to the point of attack as follows:  
 Right column, to attack and hold the factories, in tow of the Atlanta, consisting of her  
 Officers. Other ranks. Majesty's 36th regiment, as per 15 294  
 margin, an officer and 20 rank  
 and file of the Madras Artillery,  
 with one 6-pounder and one 5½-inch mortar and 300 sappers, with an officer of engineers, under major Pratt, of h. m. 26th.

Left column—towed by the Nemesis, in four brigades, to move left in front.

4th (Left) brigade under command, Major, 4th Regiment.	H. M. 49th, commanded by major Sir John M. N. I. capt. 1st.	Other ranks.
	29	273
	11	219
	1	114

34 (Artillery) brigade under command, Major, R. A.	Royal Artillery, R. A.	Other ranks.
	2	33
	10	231
	4	137
	11	172
	16	291
	9	372
	25	404

6. The right column, reached its point of attack before 5 p. m. and took possession of the factories, when major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for strengthening his post, holding his men ready for offensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dusk, which vessel captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tung-hoo, the point of debarcation about five miles by the river line above the factories. I could therefore only land the 49th regiment, with which came a reconnaissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After playing the picquet, the corps fell back on the village of Tung-hoo to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the artillery. The following morning the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

8. The heights to the north of Canton, crowned by four strong forts, and the city walls, which run over the southern extremity of these heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the forts on the heights and the northern face of the city walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the men under cover, to bring up the rocket battery and artillery.

9. I have already informed your lordship that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance, and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 8 o'clock got the rocket battery, with two 5½ inch mortars, two 12-pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder guns, a well-directed fire was kept up by the two western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for attack in echelon of columns from the left, and directed the 49th regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras native infantry and Bengal volunteers, under lieutenant col. Morris of the 49th regiment. The 18th royal Irish, supported by the royal marines, under major general Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which hill was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two eastern forts, and cover the advance of the 18th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major general Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of 800 men was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the marines under captain Ellis, to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about 1 past 9 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance or a more animated attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal volunteers in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of this combined movement was that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well-directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly effective, and did great execution.

15. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification the noble rush of the brigade of seamen under their gallant leader, captain Burroughs, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north-western corner. Their right attack was equally successful, and here also the British standard was proudly waved on the two western forts, while the British troops looked down upon the north-western face of the city and its suburbs.

16. During the greater part of the day, a very spirited fire from both sides of ordnance, ginsals and machine-guns, was kept up on the different columns, occupying the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about four thousand men, lay to the north east of the city upon rising ground, surrounded by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this camp, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the city.

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that mandarins of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some mandarin of high rank had reached the camp. I have since ascertained that it was Yang, the Tartar general, and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 19th, therefore, with an escort of the royal marines to reinforce the 49th, and directed the major general Elliot to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to fall upon the enemy across a narrow conveyance, the only approach, and take and destroy the campment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginsals on the n. e. face of the city wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the campment was burnt, the magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of captain Gratton, who commanded the two leading companies of the 19th, across the causeway. These companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 19th and company of royal marines, who were along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the city by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified position of considerable extent within the city wall, behind the public road, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lighter pieces of ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to wait the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom captain Elliot had sent to me as interpreter), to ascertain the cause. A mandarin stated that they wished for peace. I had explained that, as general commanding the British, I would treat with none but the general commanding the Chinese troops—that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their general to meet me and sir in Fleming's house, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operations, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united services (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart), I do not too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that captain Elliot, her majesty's principal secretary, was with the advanced squadron to the south of the city, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the general, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the general did not make his appearance, although numerous messengers were despatched between this time (about noon) and 4 p. m., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 26th every thing was prepared on our side, with the exception of one 12-pounder howitzer the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the officers and men of the royal artillery and Madras artillery and sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. Two right columns, composed of the royal marines under captain Elliot, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open, which powder bags it possible, and if not, to scale a circular wall thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the brigade of amir, under captain Bouchier, was directed to make the assault by ascending on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 18th royal Irish, under lieutenant colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five-storied pagoda, and to scale the walls behind this pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 25 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The outside of this corps was to be covered by the Bengal volunteers and a company of the 37th m. a. i.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under lieutenant colonel Morris. This corps was directed to

even take by a bastion directly in front of and commanded by the principal fort in our possession, held by the Chinese Yang-Kang-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the on-my from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two companies of the 37th m. a. i. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was perfectly favorable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous ascent intervening. On making a lodgement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when ordered, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the artillery was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed captain Knowles to ascertain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended; the Chinese usually forming their main defence in such places liable to explosion by such means.

28. The flag of truce still appeared upon the walls at day-light on the 27th, and at quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a delay, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities. At this moment an officer of the royal navy, who had what he termed "revelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from her majesty's plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce—the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared with exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the town farther than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar general, requested a conference, when sir in Fleming's house accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained that his plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12, captain Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwangchowfoo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by as large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permitted a mandarin of rank to pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other provinces, exclusive of the troops belonging to the Kwangchowfoo province. At the request of captain Elliot, I acquiesced in the former passing out of the n. w. gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sound.

31. About 12, the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed general Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of truce should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the factories) 3 companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras m. a. i., and the company of Bengal volunteers, supported by the royal marines. The two latter corps I kept in reserve, ready to return, and set on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the town. When I descended the heights about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under major Burt, supported by the 37th m. a. i. to advance and drive them from their strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th, royal marines, & Bengal volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th m. a. i. (about 280 men) to watch the movement of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few matchlocks among them. Within two hours, however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed many numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that major Burt, deputy quarter master general, a most estimable and willing officer, whose exertions throughout the previous operations were so creditable to him, and they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from over-exertion, and expired within a few minutes. My aide-de-camp captain Gough, was so alarmingly well from the same cause, and I wrote of him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, he hoping that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned and meeting the Bengal volunteers, very judiciously brought him back.

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but, although thrown with great precision, appeared to have little effect, and as the approach of a third storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to disperse this assemblage, whose approach bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered major Pratt to take a large

body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hill to his front. Captain Duff, with the 37th m. a. i. supported by the Bengal volunteers under captain Wren, I ordered to advance, direct to his front and dislodge a body, which had reconnoitred the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I equipped with much satisfaction the spirited men, to which these officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 27th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th m. a. i., and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing farther than I intended, I requested captain Dromancy, of the 37th Madras light cavalry, who with lieutenant MacKenzie of his m. a. i. regiment, accompanied me as amateurs, and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders) to disperse the Bengal volunteers to move up to its support. Captain Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 4th on his left, had detached a company to her left, Holford for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be judicious to follow them farther, and directed the white flag to be taken back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the fire-locks had got wet, at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese, who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge boldly at them advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th m. a. i. and Bengal volunteers fell back. Under-standing from captain Duff that his detached company was with the 26th, I directed the whole, after a short halt to return to our position, and was exceedingly annoyed at the force concentrating, to find the detached company, under lieutenant Holford, had never joined the 26th, I immediately ordered two companies of marines with the percussion locks to return with captain Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they found lieutenant Holford with his gallant company in square surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th's brooks would not go off, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the native arms, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to lieutenant Holford and to lieutenant Dromancy, and captain Berkeley, who so ably supported him during this trying scene. The last named officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The musketeers, with captain Duff, fired a couple of volleys into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwangchowfoo that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered, or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the city by the Chinese troops and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwangchowfoo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast number of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we had driven them the night before, and which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and ginsals were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the city that morning, and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The Kwangchowfoo now arrived, and it became evident, and he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at Tsing-hae to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th with the 37th m. a. i. and the royal marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining the Kwangchowfoo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that there were no mandarins with this militia in our rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a mandarin of rank (his own assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an officer to accompany him.



38. Captain Moore, of the 34th Bengal a. i. of-judge, advocate general, volunteered this hazardous duty. This officer had accompanied us as one of my personal staff throughout all the operations, and he and major Wilson, paymaster to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Captain Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed as soon as he and the mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of dollars had been paid and that h. m. plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 tartar troops had marched out of the town under the terms of the treaty without colours or banners flying, or music beating, that 3,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of h. m. plenipotentiary to embark the troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 500 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after day light on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th royal marines, 37th m. a. i. and Bengal volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the troops and brigade of seamen marched out and returned to Taichuan.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of captain Bouchier of h. m. s. Bonde, and captain Maitland of h. m. s. Wellisley, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the army or navy or a camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the Nemesis, reached their respective transports that night.

41. I have now, my lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the royal navy in their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own chief, to whom as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your lordship's favourable notice of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To major general Burrill commanding the right brigade, who was zealously supported by lieutenant col. Adams, commanding 18th royal Irish, and capt. Ellis, commanding the marine battalion, to captain Bouchier of h. m. ship Blonde, commanding the brigade of seamen, supported most ably by capt. Maitland of h. m. ships Wellesley, and capt. Barlow, h. m. ship Nimrod to lieutenant col. Morris, commanding the left brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colors of the 49th in the first fort taken, gallantly seconded by major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and major Blyth, who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day—to capt. Duff commanding 37th m. a. i. and capt. Mee, commanding the Bengal volunteers.

To major Pratt, commanding h. m. 26th regiment. This corps, though not at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To captain Knowles of the royal artillery, senior officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the Honble R. C. Spencer, with the detachment of royal artillery, well supported the high character of that distinguished corps. The zeal of captain Anstruther, commanding the Marine artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every

individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To captain Cotton, field engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, lieutenant Randall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the sappers called for my best thanks; they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.

I feel greatly obliged to all the general staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To lieutenant col. Mountain, deputy adjutant general, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of major Hawkins, deputy commissary general, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements, (and those of his assistant,) the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements made by dr. Grant, the officiating superintending surgeon, and medical staff of corps, call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your lordship's particular notice my aide-de-camp, captain Gough, of the 2d light dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, and the heads of departments, permit me to draw your lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the sailors under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, (and many of the corps were unavoidably placed in situations where sham-shu was abundant,) but two instances of drunkenness occurred: and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th, finding a quantity of sham-shu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by captain Gratton, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent officer, and will be able to give your lordship any further information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. GORDON, Maj. Genl.

Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep great that I have to mention the loss of lieutenant Fox, of h. m. s. Nimrod, a most promising young officer attached to captain Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and a list of ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the kwangchowfoo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

To His Excellency Major General Sir HUGH GORDON, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth,  
off Canton, 26th May, 1841, 10 p. m.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I am in communication with the officers of the Chinese government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this province upon the following conditions:

1st. The imperial commissioner and all the troops other than those of the province to quit the city within six days and remove at a distance exceeding 50 miles.

2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one

week for the use of the crown of England,—one million payable before to-morrow at sunset.

3rd. British troops to remain in their actual positions till the whole sum be paid; no additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and ships of war to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtung also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese government, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two governments.

4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and all losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories to be paid within one week.

For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you will be pleased to suspend hostilities till noon.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
her majesty's plenipotentiary.

To His Excellency Major General Sir HUGH GORDON, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth,

off Canton, 27th May, 1841, 3 p. m.

Gentlemen,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an English version of the arrangement this day concluded with the officers of the Chinese government, and also of the full authority given to the kwangchowfoo to act for their excellencies.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject, And I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

For this English version, we beg to refer our readers to the C. R. of June 8. and for the list of the killed and wounded to the C. R. June 29.

Yihuan, generalissimo—Lungwan and Yang fang joint commissioners—Atsaina, general of the garrison—Krkung, governor of the two Kwang—and E, lieutenant governor of Kwangtung—hereby issue instructions to the kwangchowfoo.

The plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said kwangchowfoo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangement and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The foregoing to the kwangchowfoo: thus be it. Taoukwang 21st year, 4th month, 7th day.

(27th May, 1841.)  
L. S. of the generalissimo, joint commissioners.  
L. S. of the governor of the two Kwang, of Fooyuen of Kwangtung.  
(True translation.)

(Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON.

Chinese secretary and interpreter.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON.

acting secretary and treasurer.

Extracts from a despatch from captain sir H. LE Fleming Senhouse, K. C. B. &c. to commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. and K. C. B. commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

Dated heights above Canton, May 29th 1841, continued on board h. m. ship Blenheim.

Franch river, June 2d, 1841.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the expedition was about to leave Hongkong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to her majesty's arms, and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete subjugation at the feet of the queen's forces.

No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the guns in the Shamen battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock p. m.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,  
London, February, 1837.





# Ships called for China.

Jan. 2, W. S. Hamilton, Brown, Liverpool, Foam, Griv, Portsmouth, 12 Potesta, Ramsey, 18 Regar, 30, Liverpool, 19 Potesta, Cawell, Liverpool, 20 Arcton, Christian, Liverpool, 20 H. m. s. Pelican, Napier, East India, Lieben, 20 Earl of Hardwicke, Vane, Downs, Tetter, Young, Downs, Carnate, Hise, Downs, Jan 4 Royal Exchange, Rees, Downs.

Deaths.—In Dublin, Major George Gough, of Wexford, eldest son of the late Genl. Col. Gough, city Librarian, and brother of Maj. Genl. Sir Hugh Gough and other nobles of Derry.

At Fort William, on Thursday, the 29th July, Anne Chapman Campbell, late widow and youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. J. Chapman Campbell, R. M. 48th regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Mrs. Margaret Smith, wife of Mr. C. W. Smith, engineer R. M. s. Pleghthon aged 32 years.

## ATTACK ON TWO CANNONS BY AMOY 下門

Tidings of joy have come.  
Good tidings of great joy!  
They met, they fought,  
A desperate fight—good tidings of great joy!  
Old England triumphed yet another day  
Of glory for the inter of the waves.  
For those who fell was in their country's cause.

On Friday evening between 7 and 8, packets were landed in Macao from the schooner *Psyche*, Captain Lander, containing letters from officers of the fleet detailing the attack on and capture of the forts and city and citadel of Amoy, and of those on the neighbouring islands. From various letters which we have heard read, and from others and extracts kindly furnished us, we are enabled to lay the following important intelligence before our readers.

The English fleet, numbering with the h. co.'s armed steamers and transports about 34 sail, left Hongkong bay on Saturday the 21st of August; Sunday was calm, but on Monday night the whole fleet were well clear of the land, standing to the eastward in three divisions, the *Blenheim* leading the centre, the *Blonde* the starboard, and the *Druid* the larboard division; on Wednesday, the 25th at noon they were only 32 miles from the rendezvous, Chapel island, which is distant about 10 miles from the anchorage in Amoy harbour.

The *Blonde* and *Druid* led in per signal to show the soundings; the forts on the islands on both sides opened their fire on the leading ships, which was not returned; at 7 p.m. the whole fleet came to four miles off the town of Amoy.

At daylight on the 26th the signal was made to hoist out all boats; and at 6 a.m. W. Parker, Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Smith of the *Druid*, and others, went in the *Phlegathon* to reconnoitre; the commanders in chief returned at 8 a.m. about which time an officer with a flag of truce arrived in the fleet; he was permitted to go on board the *Wellesley*; and what was the object of his visit? hear it, O all ye tea to latter! "Why for so many ship has come; no hab got that tea; all ship must go!"

At 9, the beat, never beaten in vain, to quarters rattled along the English decks; but there was no wind. The breeze sprang up about 12.30, when the signal was made to weigh; the *Sesostris* and *Queen* went in on the star-board side, and were engaged alone nearly 30 minutes before the other ships joined; the *Blonde*, followed closely by the *Druid*, led the larboard division. At 1.10 the batteries on the starboard hand opened fire from more than 100 guns in one tier, on the *Sesostris* and *Queen*; at 1.30 the batteries on the larboard hand opened on the *Blonde*, *Druid*, and *Modeste*; the latter vessel was sounding ahead; at 1.40 these three vessels opened fire on the larboard batteries; the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* at the same time were standing across the harbour to engage the forts on the star-board side.

The firing continued for four hours, when the marines and troops were landed.

Some differences of opinion have been expressed as to the *modos operandi* on this occasion; the broadsides of the two line of battle ships—and any one who knows anything about such things, know that they are broad in any and all senses of the word,—are said to have made little impression on the rocklike masses of granite of the Chinese defences, faced, as they were, with several feet of mud and loam. The construction of the principal forts are represented to have been so strong and massive that old and skilled officers have said that the united efforts of England's proudest fleet could have made but little impression had they been defended by men who knew their range of their guns and knew how to defend the strength of their position.

H. m. s. plenipotentiary's circular informs h. m. s. subjects on these points so fully that we have little more to say; various opinions have been expressed on the manner of the attack: the effect of the broadsides of powerful ships are said to have been of little effect; but immediately the marines & troops landed the men of *Fookee* took to their heels; and small blame to them, for to the steady musket fire of a disciplined regiment what answer, what defence do the matchlocks, the arrows of China, oppose.

We shall, probably, have many anecdotes to relate of the successes of the English arms in China; and we invite attention to the following extract of a letter.

## Extract of a letter from Amoy.

We got to Amoy on Wednesday evening about sunset, ran in part the islands that were fortified outside, and anchored out of gunshot of the batteries. The Chinese have not been idle; from the town to the beach running along it for one mile is a low stone fort with a 100 guns, the stone is all covered except the embrasures with mud, which gave the *Alligator* the idea it was only mud; beyond this there is a range of forts extending about 2 miles farther, with batteries, some of 20 guns some of 30. The island of *Kolongo* opposite the town is fortified with different batteries of heavy guns about 80—opposite, on the NW side of the bay, is defended with a long range of forts extending about 2 miles, these, by the way, were out of range from the ships, but not when the *Blonde*, *Druid* and *Modeste* passed them to engage the island of *Kolongo*. The Chinese shot from this fort passed over our ships but ours did not reach the shore. As the light squadron advanced, the *Wellesley* & *Blenheim* ran along the whole line of forts about 400 yards from the shore and 500 or 600 from the batteries; these did not fire, although the Chinese gave it them pretty briskly, cutting away a good deal of their rigging but doing no other material harm. The 2 line of battle ships then anchored by the stern, commenced firing, and soon knocked over the few batteries made of stucco, but as to the stone ones we made but little impression from their immense thickness except now and then turning over some guns and opening one or two small breaches although the firing every one agrees was admirable. You will hardly believe that the Chinese stood to their guns to the last, and only started when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle and the marines at the other. One mandarin who I had watched all the time walked quietly down to the beach and drowned himself; the other cut his throat as he saw our men in possession of the batteries.

The Chinese, men, women, and children, ran like a flock over the hills leaving every thing behind.

We are only now waiting to proceed to Chusan and Ningpo, as we have a NE wind.

The troops are all embarked and ready. We sail at daylight on the 5th leaving 500 men on the island of *Kolongo*—*Druid*, *Pyrites* and *Algerie*; which we hold till the breeze is settled.

When the Chinese were asked to ransom the city, no mendacious being there, they said we might destroy it if we liked, they had no power of giving money, but that they would put themselves under the protection of the English if we would protect them. The plenipotentiary is on board the *Blenheim*.

With reference to the late operations of h. m. s. ships, in the Canton waters we would with the greatest respect for an officer who has the honour to hold her majesty's commission, and for his sense how the sacred duty entrusted to him is to be the best fulfilled for the honour and interest of his country,—say, that when a truce had been agreed to, and its conditions violated by one or other party the public should have been informed of the infraction; we have seen a Chinese paper, in which however we place no confidence, complaining of the what it

terms a violation of the truce made with the provincial government of Canton; but the late proceedings of this government have been so hostile and in opposition to the terms of h. b. m. s. plenipotentiary dated the 10th of last June, (that it may, without any overbearing assumption, or violation of truth, be said that as now, and as long before, forbearance has been carried to the last degree of endurance to a faithless friend and a treacherous foe; with whom no peace is stable, with whom no war is to be waged on the usual conditions; if then, they will, quoting a sentence from their language most easily conceived by their apprehensions make themselves the victims of a self-induced destruction, the consequences must be laid to their own folly—as that folly has been their own—for the world has borne a separation of many thousand years from China.

Our local readers will dwell with delight on the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir le Fleming Sembois; we have honoured the *Canton Register* by a full republication, although an article in the Chinese Repository and some former communications from officers who had the proud satisfaction of "looking down upon that city, the officers of which has for centuries insulted cheek, lambolized the English name and nation; have been before published in our columns.

JOHN SLADE, Esq.

Editor of the *Canton Register*.  
MY DEAR SIR,—In the absence of my American friend Mr. Coolidge, who is still at Canton, I don't right to state that there is no truth whatever in the report you have published of his having been concerned in procuring arms for the Chinese, or having been in correspondence, for this purpose, with the Hong merchant mentioned in your last; and the story said to have been told, on this subject, by Captain Graham of the *Thomas Lowry*, is evidently founded on some misconception.  
Yours truly,

JAMES MATTHEWS,

Macao, 20th September, 1841.

The remarks we have to make with reference to the foregoing letter, are that we call upon the "ESOLISMAN," who addressed us on the same subject, but on the other side.

Not the self same interest with a different leaning, to publicly disclose his name in the *Canton Register*.

The story, if it is story, was told to us in the presence of a witness; and the two persons who, we suppose we must say, then did us the honour of a visit, we had never met before; and the story was told us voluntarily;—for we should never have sought the information from the gentlemen, as we knew not of them nor of their whereabouts.

We could say something more; but as an editor is always getting into hot water we shall hold our tongue with this remark—that in the whole of this affair we think we have been very ill-treated.

A. R. JOHNSTON, Esq.  
Deputy Superintendent of British trade, Hongkong.

SIR,—As it entails upon the commercial community immense inconvenience to have the packets of ships arriving at Macao (and the master of almost every merchant vessel first reports himself here to the consignee) sent over to Hongkong (where none but h. m. s. servants reside), to be opened by you, we have to request you will be good enough to appoint some person to do the needful here.

The Madagascar's is a case in point; for the packets by her, though landed at the hotel, could not be opened in consequence of a recent order of yours to the contrary, but were sent to Hongkong and returned there four days afterwards; the City of Palaces having in the meanwhile left for Calcutta, by which, had the steamers letters been distributed on arrival, we should have been able to forward replies.

We have the honor to be, &c.  
DUFF & CO. | LINDRAY & CO.  
MACVICAR & CO. | BELL & CO.



Macao, Monday, 20th September, 1841.

My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. respecting the arrangements that, with some pains, I have made to ensure the safety of all letters coming to the consular office to the address of the post master at Hongkong. These arrangements have not been made unadvisedly, but are the result of some observation and experience; and I believe they will be found in the long run to ensure better than any other, my main object, as well as expedition in the delivery of the majority of the letters coming under my consideration.

I am sorry that part of the English commercial community residing at Macao should not receive their letters so expeditiously as they wish. But, although I am anxious to facilitate all commercial operations wherever they are carried on, I at the same time must not lose sight of other public interests and I do not at present see that I can obtain my object by any other means than those I have adopted.

I think the power to prevent much of the inconvenience you complain of is in your own hands; for those who like it can always appoint an agent at Hongkong, to receive their letters, and to send them over here by any opportunity they may prefer, if they are not satisfied with allowing them to be sent over here for them to the superintendents office.

It is likewise in your power, gentlemen, to instruct your respective agents at the different places from which you are in the habit of receiving letters, not to have them made up in the packets addressed to the post master at Hongkong.

In order that there may be no mistake on this subject, I request you will be so good as to have this correspondence made as public as it is possible either by publication in the newspapers, or by any other means that you may think most desirable.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. R. JOHNSTON,

Deputy superintendent.

Messrs. Dent & Co., and others H.

M.'s Subjects at Macao.

The simple observation to be made on the foregoing letters is, whether b. b. m.'s

good and honest intentions, and the protection of her own flag, or prefer a residence in a foreign settlement and the protection of a foreign flag.

The notification of Sir Henry Pottinger will assist doubters in this matter.

### TRANSLATIONS.

To Kuei-shan:—A candidate at the literary examination in Peking writes to his family that the emperor has conferred the principal order of the 4th degree of rank on Kuei-shan, and restored to him half of his confiscated family property. Of this class are the *scholarship* or *tao-tse*, of all the provinces; a blue button is their distinguishing badge.

If this information is true, and we know of no reason to doubt its truth, Kuei-shan will probably yet be the man who will save his empire and country from further defeats and disgraces by an honest, open, course of conduct in meeting our demands; or it may be, the man who will re-awaken the dormant energies of the sons of Han, and fight the handful of men who have invaded their country, merciless, until they are conquered by our arms, or we abandon the task of conquering them, and retire to some isolated position in order to renew and prosecute our lost trade as we best may.

Kuei-shan's safety ensures, we think, that of the comprador, Paoping.

Peking Gazette.—The gazette of the 2d day of the 5th moon (June 20) is filled with the names and offices of those who distinguished themselves in beating back the rebellious barbarians who dared to enter the river of the provincial city, and forms a good rider to the London gazette.

13 to the 16th days of the 5th moon, July 1 to 4, received the following imperial edict. YIA and his colleagues have reported respecting the burning and exterminating of the rebellious barbarian's warships in the Canton river. It is right that I should send down my imperial will, that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves in this affair, should, after a clear examination, be reported.—Now the said general and his colleagues have reported that the valiant soldiers burnt the (English) ships, opened their fire night and day from their great guns, and of all those of the robbers who landed, there were no places from whence they were not either driven back or killed.

General Chang Tsingyun fired off his own match eight great guns; he fought hand-

to-hand with the rebels and calling his soldiers around opposed and drove them back. The distinguished military officers of the city joining with the valiant boats and bedmen of the villages, also burnt the ships and attacked the robbers, cutting off the rebellious barbarians. First the rebel general submitted with great numbers of the black and white barbarian rascals. At the present time all the barbarian ships have retired through the tiger's gate. I order that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves be reported, that proportionate favours be conferred upon them, to stimulate them to exertions; communicate the names of those on whom reward are to be conferred to the proper board in order that the regular warrants may be issued. Respect this.

Same date.—This gazette details the posthumous honours conferred on *Loongwan*, lately one of *Yih-hon* colleagues for the suppression of the *English rebellion*; and orders that his two sons, after the hundred days of mourning are expired, be introduced at court.

Same date.—Received the following imperial edict. *Leu Yunko*—cheat in the province of Che-keang—reports respecting the seizure of some vagabond opium dealers. The office of *Yih-hon* city in the province of *Che-keang* is the depot of opium smuggling boats. The fourteen had sent officers to seize the smugglers; they killed two and seized 78 of the felons, and in searching found & seized more than 204 pounds of opium, having barbarian (English) characters marked on the paper; from the evidence already gone through, it would appear that the opium is smuggled barbarian (English) property; and it is certain they—the smugglers—have hitherto escaped through the connivance of the English: such is the report.

A most severe and strict enquiry must be made into this affair. I order *Leu Yunko* to direct *Chin-ha* to make a searching enquiry into the evidence, and punish with the utmost severity of the law. I also order the governor of the province to find out all their relations and connexions, and strictly examine the whole; and if there any traitorous native opium smugglers, to forthwith seize, strictly examine and punish, allow not of the least remission, or indulgence. Respect this. J. S. ED. C. R.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN

SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS	
In the Spanish Register.	
Inserted for freight fee.....	50
Advertisement, each insertion.....	7 50
do. repetitions, half charge.....	
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.	
do. Continued for 3 months.....	

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood - Hongkong  
Macao, 28th August, 1941.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Goods will be received on demurrage on warehouse terms, on board the British brig "Cerberus" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 12th, 1841. **A. H. FAYEN**

NOTICE.  
ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.

**W**ILLIAM HARDING, Esq., now in China, and JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. HENDERSON, LEITCHES & Co., in London, on behalf of the resident executors.

**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
Merno, 19th August, 1841

**W**ANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

**NOTICE**—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.**  
Canton, 1st July, 1841. **AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.**

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Fire Insurance Office of HOBART, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.  
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR SALE.

1500 Dues: very superior Bone and Allin's Pale A bottled in California, 500 quarts extra fine Savor'd French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases (it is a few cases of Sherry, Table and Liqueur Rich, European's of white green and black colors, Paint of Turquoise, English and Russian Canvas, 48 dozen Gunpowder Franks, Long Chibbs, Pistols for Winter Shooting, B-rils Gloves, a few rough neat Pieces &c. &c. Apply on board the Ship "Mermad," or at the godowns of  
Nassau, 6th July, 1821. A. A. de VELLO.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(If not sold previously by private contract)  
ON SATURDAY THE 29th OCTOBER,  
The well known clipper ship  
"HARLEQUIN."

(now lying at Hongkong, but smuggled in the Moon  
Hounds) both for Lord Vernon's Vindict of the very be-  
mat-ists, and now sold owing to her master Captain  
Thorne having retired from the China Trade. For the  
particulars may be known on application to  
JNO: SMITH.

March, 25th September, 1841:

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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the Public, that he will sell, on an early day, (of which date notice will be given) the American Ship "LINTIN". Particulars will be published hereafter.

M. G. S. 2nd September, 1841.





Weapons that were used in the August assault have been destroyed, but communication is spread with the help of Soviet's net. The guns destroyed are 61 in number, including 34 of 122 mm caliber—the Dutch lost 100 mm guns.

**COLUMBIANS** are celebrating the bicentennial of their city's 26th anniversary. The celebration will include a variety of events, including a parade, fireworks, and a concert.

The ships taking up their positions there for a week were not at all, and although the tide was running very strong, he timely departure of boats that were on the water. The ships and their crew were not at all, and the tide was running very strong.

...the ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

the west of Irish providence, which could not be seen by all persons.—When the strength of the men was at its height, being exposed to the malice of the enemy in which they were, they pined upon them, followed by sorrow and almost insupportable distress, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To us great a danger the fluential and pestil, that of the whole have been the of the men, caused more or less severe attacks.

It is by the same chain of reasoning that the talent of the land would be all more exhausted than any other part of the same latitude, were it not for the made up-water, the cultivation of which is one of the most important of the culture of the land. The water is not only used for the land, but even the land gets a new water from the stream, as the water is dammed up, it is very probable that the land would be a few months become dry, and the crops of wheat would be ruined, as the water being in the stream would be. It is impossible to say whether the water would be thoroughly dried, and whether the land would be ruined, but it is very probable that it would be ruined, and the land would be again in British hands if it is not.

The mode of irrigation is well shown in the valley of Yangtze, in which Tientsin is situated. Chinese are pleased in all the circumstances of the life of the swamp, and so far that it is not a source of annoyance. The water is raised by means of the screw, and the water is raised by means of the screw. In all the other valleys where a stream is the same mode is adopted and by means of the screw. Yangtze, the great valley of the river, is the source of the water. The water is raised by means of the screw. In each district there is a large number of small streams, and the water is raised by means of the screw. The water is raised by means of the screw.

In illustration of the report of cases, it may be well to make a few general observations on those diseases which most prominently presented themselves.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE FOR

**CHINA.**  
SEPTEMBER 28TH 1841.

**LATEST DATES.**  
 England 5th July | Singapore 7th Sept.

U. States	19th Jun	Java	13th Aug.
Calcutta	16th Aug.	Manila	4th Sept.
Bombay	2nd Aug.	Austral-Asia	19th May

Sept.	ARRIVED	From
21.	Ann Griffiths, Bombay.	
24.	Vance (U.S.) Fred. S. and Mabel.	

Sept. 11 SAILED For

20, H.O.S. MADAGASCAR. Capt. Diery, Northward  
22, H.M.S. LARK. P. J. Blake, sq. capt., do.  
23, SIMON TAYLOR, Esq., London.

**PASSENGERS.**—Per *Bussorah* Merchants, cap.  
Bingham, r. 31 cent. Hay, r. 24. Hunt, Kendall, r. 24.

capt. Wardrop and Ensign Coote, 37th m. n. i.; lieut.  
Stewart Mackenzie, 90th linc.

For London.—Agnes, City of Derry, Forlanshire, Sams.  
For Liverpool.—Hagallien, Blakely.  
For Bombay.—Lowry Family, Bengal Packet.

From London.—Parrott, Fium, La Belle Alliance  
Emerald Isle, Sappho, Louisa Balfour  
Cordelia, Earl of Hardwicke, tunc

From Singapore.—Potentate.

From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, A.

From Calcutta—*Nevea*, *Falcon*, *H. C. Stearns*,  
*Enterprise*, and *Prosperine*, *Sylva*,  
*Commodore*, *Family*.

From Bombay.—Lady Grant, Superior, North  
Parkfield, Luconia, King George  
Quinchun.

From Java &c.—*I. Javanica* (Port.) *Margarida* (Port.)  
(Port.) *Genoveva* (Port.)

*List of H. M.'s Ships remaining in the Canton service*

Herald,	28,	captain	Nine, a.k. senior officer
Alligator,	28,	acting captain	H. P. Pritchard.
Sniper,	8,	captain	Belcher.

Hysmith,	18,	commander	Goldsmith.
Marling,	6,	commander	Kellett.
Boysie,	10,	lieut.	W. Stewart.
Young, John,	4,	lieut. commander	— Mailand.

**TRANSPORTS.**

Religious: \_\_\_\_\_



Father's Name  
Mother's Name

Elizaveta  
John Adams

of ships anchored in the Chinese  
waters, tonnage, captains and consignees,  
1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BOSTON.			
Amberley		Waldbeck	Mardine, Mathewson
Amelia	691	Lebanon	" do "
Amel	447	Lawrence	" do "
Amelia	375	Campbell	" do "
Commodore	243	Oliver	" do "
Earl B. Jordan	1485	Baker	" do "
Edith Allen	900	Grant	" F. C.
Thomas King	346	Romce	" F. C.
Good Success	747	Fraser	" do "
Delaware	716	Here	" do "
Delaware	54	Freeman	" do "
Norfolk	644	Perrie	" do "
Lady Hayes		Stewart	" do "
Ann	600	Griffith	" do "
Loosee Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Lord Ambrose		Hopkins	" do "
Maudie		Dare	" F. C.
Goodbar		Koir	Macvicar & Co.
Illinois	347	Cuming	" F. L.
Charles Grant	1311	Pittsair	" do "
Nimrod	470	Manning	" do "
Edmund		Ross	" do "
Sumn		Wolens	Jamieson & How.
City of St.	418	Roberts	" do "
Mermaid	600	Gwynne	A. A. de Mello.
Bougal Point		Stewart	" do "
Inde	303	Baton	" do "
Thompson		McCarthy	F. Longman & Co.
Johnston		Smith	" F. C.
Walter Baring	250	Hale	Russell & Co.
Cornwall	662	Van	Fox, R. & Co. L.
Anna Jane		Stuart	" do "
Florida	378	Woolberry	Ward, Jr. [Co.]
Hoien	621	Hicks	De M. Roston-Job
Albert Williams	766	Lagrin	" do "
Melchior Behar	580	Hutchison	" do "
Cocaine		Fraser	" F. C.
Francine Combs	1000	Fraser	" do "
Patina [maize]	73	Peters	Lindsay & Co.
Polina [Bo.]		Hill	" do "
Jerima	216	Godby	L. Fletcher & Co.
St. Mungo	312	Lamond	" do "
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Morrey.
Agnes	300	Co.	B. H. & Co. F. L.
Princess Charlotte	500	Nair	" F. C.
John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	A. & D. Fordman
Elakely		Downes	Gibb, L. & Co. F. C.
John Bibby		Ship	" do "
Thompson		Brown	Turner & Co.
Ann	319	Kellock	" [Co.]
Anna Stewart	446	Miller	Gribble, Hughes
Isle		Crockett	" do "
NEWCASTLE.			
Leam	464	Whitcomb	Russell & Co. L.
Calcutta		Loce	" do "
Balti		Crockett	" do "
Cynthia		Johnston	" do "
Zephania		Putnam	" do "
Blair			" do "
Valparaiso		Lockwood	A. A. de Mello.
Alma Ellen		Heard	A. Howard & Co.
John		Summers	Wetmore & Co.
Isle		Perit	" do "
BIRMINGHAM.			
Genoa		Jones	Watmore & Co.
DUBLIN.			
Malvern	115	Giles	Marrison & Co.
Malvern	168	Reynolds	Reynolds & Co.
SPANISH.			
Barro		Barro	Innes, Fletcher &
San Juan		San Juan	J. V. Jorge. [Co.]

readers. We have not heard from an "Englishman," and we think it right to declare publicly that henceforth we shall not commit ourselves by inserting anonymous letters in the *Caution Register*; but the description of the English society in Macanay, perhaps, form a sufficient excuse for our having so done; and the respectability and high standing of the gentleman, whose letter appeared in our list, must further the conviction of the public mind that an *Englishman* wrote his letter under a complete misapprehension.

We have finished in this number the official despatches of sir Hugh Gough, & of the late sir to Fleming Semhouse, the British military and naval commanders who humbled the proud city of Canton in may last; and our readers will certainly not consider them as the least interesting of the extracts that have appeared in the Canton Register; but the perusal of them will renew the grief for the loss of the latter gallant and distinguished officer, even before he could hear of the increased honours conferred upon him by his gracious sovereign.

We continue our extracts of the reports of the medical missionary society, as we consider them to be interesting to all.

Several merchants have returned to Canton. The new teas are coming down. The hoppo grants true chops for tea to some of Macao, duty about 4 taels.

### Proclamation

OF CAPTAIN NISS, OF U. S. S. HERALD TO THE CHINESE  
SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE.

an arrangement made by the government to settle the dispute between the two nations have been null and void. The 10,000-nitrate factory on Nicobar Island, which was the only source of the nitrate which had been used to maintain the anti-air harmony, but notwithstanding this, it appears that strikes and riots have been placed in different parts of the river to obstruct the free age; that warlike preparations have been made and that the peace has been broken. This is the report, but my officers have attacked the fort of Wangtung, with a view to terror. In future, all similar breaches of law will be immediately punished by repeated hostilities.

Dated 8th September, 1891

(Canton Press, September 25.)

Nothing in the annals of falseboob can beat we think the Chinese account of the recapture of Amoy, a translation of which is published in the Canton Press; which can be done with a government, the highest officers of which can write and circulate such unsubliming monographs, fabulous tales of Amoy, of Gaul or of Palmyra of England appear to be read in China. All government is founded on opinion: when the last, the government falls; and from the extract of a letter from Amoy in our last number, our readers will learn that the people of that district have already offered to put themselves under British protection, while we have been told that even Hongkong is rapidly flourishing.

MUTUAL INTERESTS OF ENGLAND AND THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Out of every hundred foreign vessels which enter the ports of the United States of America, about eighty are from the United Kingdom and its dependencies, the number in 1890 having been 3510 (544,774 tons), and from all other countries 611. Nearly 1000 vessels sail yearly direct from the United Kingdom to the United States, and about 200 arrive direct in our ports under their own-registered banner. The ships from our shores are thus associated with many

factured goods, and the aggregate value of their exports is about 9,000,000 annually. In 1834 the United States took more than any other country of our produce, wheat, wheat flour and rye, and rye, and wheat, and wheat, and wheat, and several other articles; and we send them annually about one-sixth of our exported produce and manufactures. On the other hand we have the best customers for their domestic produce. Above six-tenths of their exports consist of cotton and tobacco, and in 1840 we took from them 453,000,000 lbs. of the former and about 28,000,000 lbs. of the latter. We should take a still larger proportion of their agricultural produce, if the imposition of "brandstuffs" were not prohibited except under conditions which render the demand uncertain.

In 1740 the imports of New York from Great Britain were £2,300*l.*, and the exports amounted to £171,000*l.*; but in 1836 the value of the imports in that city was estimated at 25,000,000*l.*, of which, in that year, probably above 17,000,000*l.* consisted of British manufactures and commodities. A century ago these states, which now contain a population of sixteen millions, enjoying more abundantly than any other people the means of comfort and luxury, did not amount to one million; and in 1830 there can be little doubt that their numbers will exceed thirty millions, following the wild lands of the 'far-west,' consisting of the most fertile soil in the world, admit of a vast increase of population; and until these lands are cultivated, the laws which limit the increase of the people in older countries will not be called into operation in the United States. These sixteen millions of our American brethren are already better customers for our manufactures than France and Germany with a population of seventy millions, and as the latter countries are approaching or have reached a scale in which the progress of manufactures is more strikingly displayed than that of agriculture, they are becoming our rivals, while in the United States industry is most profusely employed in developing the resources of agriculture, and, so by our advancement in non-agricultural industry and arts, may materially assist them in the rapid creation of wealth from the cultivation of the soil. No policy can be truer to the best interests of both countries than that which tends to encourage their mutual commercial dependence; but strong as are the ties which unite them, their intercourse might be on a still grander scale. The following facts show the proportions in which their commercial interests are blended:—1. In 1821 the proportion which the trade with England bore to the whole foreign trade of the United States was 35 per cent., and in 1836 it was 41 per cent.; 2. The proportion which the trade with the United States bore to the whole foreign trade of England was 17 per cent. in 1821, and 22 per cent. in 1835. In 1803 the proportion was 28 per cent., but in the interval our foreign trade with all other countries had increased in a greater ratio than that with the United States. 3. The proportion of British to American shipping which entered the ports of the United States averaged 9½ per cent. annually from 1822 to 1830, but from 1841 to 1850 the average was 35½ per cent.

The suppression of friendly relations between these two great countries has a rather different topic of discussion. Could anything be more absurd and wicked than a war between them? Whenever political misunderstandings may have arisen, let them be solved by the calm decision of reasonable men in both countries, and not by a senseless destruction of property and resources, which, after exhausting the strength of both parties, would probably still leave the subject of quarrel a bone of contention. We trust that both in England and America the silent influence of the friends of peace will put down the noisy clamour of what is called the "war party," and appears to consist of only a small number of big game doctors.

Fen. Mag. for April.

**Pen. Mag. for April.**

The above extract from the *Play* magazine for April will doubtless be read with the attention it deserves.

Edited, Printed and Published by JAMES  
SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

The arrivals have not brought much influence of interest.

Extreme ill-breath has delayed this number until to day; and from the same cause we have not been able to cater for our

# CANTON REGISTER.

**TO BE RECEIVED**  
 To the Canton Register and General Price Current  
 For 1841, 16 payable quarterly.  
 Do 4 months 9 do do in advance.  
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 Do do 6 months 7 do do in advance.  
 Do do 3 months 4 do do do do do.  
 Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$5.

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**TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
 In the Canton Register.  
 Vessel, for freight &c. .... \$5  
 Advertisement, each insertion ..... 150  
 do. re-entries, half charge.  
 do. For every line exceeding 7. 10 cents.  
 do. Continued for 3 months, ..... \$5.

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1841.**

**NO. 40.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO ROADS.  
 THE well known H-may Teak Ship  
 "ANN," of 800 Tons, Capt. J. P.  
 GARDNER, having part of her cargo engaged and will  
 have early despatch. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE "ELIZA STEWART," captain  
 MILLAR, now lying at WHAM-  
 POA, will have quick despatch; the greater  
 part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to  
**GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.**  
 Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.

**FOR HONGKONG.**  
 THE fast clipper MOE, captain ADAM  
 YOUNG, to have early despatch. For  
 treasure or other valuable freight, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**THE British Brigade LADY HAYES,**  
 receives goods on demurrage, in  
 Macao Roads, at \$3 per cent per month,  
 and no fee charged on delivery.

**THE ship GENERAL WOOD,** receives  
 goods on demurrage, at Hongkong  
 at \$3 per cent per month, and no fee  
 charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 THE CALEDONIA, captain BURN,  
 will take freight. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao,  
 or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr., Canton.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,**  
 OR ANY OTHER PORT.

**THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING,**  
 348 tons, J. A. ROUSE, com-  
 mander. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 THE bark "SEA QUEEN," Captain  
 C. R. SMITH, will have immediate  
 despatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
 Macao, 13th September, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
 THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300  
 tons, captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
 Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
 THE clipper brig CORSAIR, will have  
 quick despatch; for freight of silk or  
 treasure. Apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE SHIP COROMANDEL, captain  
 RYAN, will have quick despatch; for  
 passage apply to Captain RYAN on board  
 at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 THE FALCON, captain PIER, daily  
 expected and will have quick des-  
 patch; for freight apply to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**  
 Macao, 17th August 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO**  
**EUROPE.**

**THE A. I. fast sailing new bark JOHN**  
**TOMKINSON,** captain HENDERSON.  
**A. & D. FOURDUNJEE.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 THE A. I. bark AGNES, captain CRO-  
 WDER, will have quick despatch, the  
 greater part of the freight being engaged.  
 For freight apply to  
 Macao, 6th June, 1841. **BELL & Co.**

**FOR SALE — E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON HONGKONG** at  
 60 days sight, **BILLS ON HARKING BROTHERS & Co.**  
 London at 6 months sight. Apply to  
 4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 On Thursday, the 7th October, 1841.  
**WILLIAM LANE,**  
 will sell to the highest bidder,  
 ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
 the hull of the ship  
**NAZURUT SHAW,**  
 as she lays on shore off Prin & Albert fort.  
 Lowermasts, Bowsprit, 2 Yards and Standing Rigging,  
 AND ALL RIGGING.

The sails, Spars, Anchor, Cables, Kedge, Gun, small  
 arms, Shot Blocks, Ironwork and small stores, two  
 boats with masts sails and sundry other stores as per  
 inventory.  
 The ship and stores can be inspected three days before  
 the sale and for particulars apply to captain Edward  
 Hongkong or W. Lane Macao.  
**TERMS — CASH.**  
 The vessel will be at the risk and expense of the  
 purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.  
 The sale will commence at 11 A. M.  
 Macao, 27th September, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENTS —** Intended to appear in  
 Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the  
 Office before noon on Monday.

**NOTICE —** Tea and other valuable Merchandise  
 received in double mitted Godowns, 46 Queen's  
 Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
 Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. **C. V. GILLFSPIE.**

**FOR SALE —** Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet  
 1 1/2 inch, also Russian Godown, Feller, L and in Sheds,  
 Chains and Anchors of large S & S. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
 Macao, 16th September 1841.

**FOR SALE —** Four good Spars of 33-50 50 and 70  
 feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling  
 Champagne, Martell, English Canvas, and English  
 and Manila Cordage. Apply to  
 Macao, 7th September, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

**FOR SALE —** MANILA Rope of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 in-  
 ches also Sizing Sizing 1 and 1 1/2 inch. Apply to  
 Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG —** A quantity of  
 Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
 building.  
 Spars 20 to 90 feet by 30 to 27 inches.  
 and 60 to 60 " " 14 to 30 "  
 Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
 or to Captain MORGAN.  
 General Wood. — Hongkong.  
 Macao, 28th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT —** Goods will be received on  
 demurrage on moderate terms, on board the  
 British brig "LEXON" at Hongkong.  
 Apply on board to captain  
 July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FRYER.**

**NOTICE.**  
 ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED.  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.** now in Europe, JAMES  
 MATHESON, Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON,  
 Esq. now in China, having been appointed Executors in  
 the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq.,  
 lately deceased, all persons having claims against the  
 estate of the said deceased are required to make the  
 same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are  
 requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES,  
 JARDINE & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident  
 executors.  
**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
 Macao, 19th August, 1841.

**WANTED —** A stout, healthy, Middle Aged man, as  
 a clerk or servant to go to England. — Enquire at  
 the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**  
 Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."  
 1,500 Doz: very superior Bass and Allop's Pale Ale  
 bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine Brandy, 200  
 French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin,  
 a few cases of Sherry, Table and Laver Rice, Europe  
 points of white green and black colours, Paint oil,  
 Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 double  
 Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaid for Winter Cloth-  
 ing, B-lin Gowns, a few rough most Pieces &c. &c.  
 Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the gar-  
 dens of  
 Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT.  
 JNO. SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he  
 will sell on his premises, to the highest bidder, at 12  
 o'clock precisely —  
 The British Brig "HARLEQUIN" of about 192 tons.  
 The American Bark "LINTIN" of about 319 tons.  
 and the  
 Cutter "GAZELLE," of about 20 tons.  
 Particulars will be published in Auction Handbills a  
 few days prior to the day of sale.  
 Condition of sale of each vessel — The vessel will be  
 at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is  
 knocked down: twenty per cent deposit, and the rest  
 payable within ten days after the sale.  
 Macao, 4th October, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT —** PORT OF LONDON. "Notice to  
 the public. — Travellers and others who send Bag-  
 gage, Works of Art, or other valuable property to Eng-  
 land, should consign the packages to the care of a  
 Licensed Custom House Agent, as articles are frequently  
 injured, and needless expense incurred, for the want  
 of a proper person to take charge of them on their arrival,  
 and are then entered, examined, and carefully re-packed.  
 The charge is the same who her so consigned or not."  
**CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,**  
 London, February, 1837.

**DEVOY & Co.** (who are the licensed agents of her  
 majesty's commissioners of customs, and under heavy  
 bonds for the safety of property consigned to them) beg  
 to inform who send packages to their care to see that each be  
 distinctly marked. **DEVOY & Co.** lower Thames street,  
 London, and the Hall of Loading forwarded to them direct  
 by post, with instructions how such goods are to be  
 disposed of on arrival, and as every package must be  
 opened at the Custom House, if any are broken, the keys  
 should be forwarded.

Goods and packages are forwarded by D. voy and Co.  
 to all parts of the Continent, the East and West Indies,  
 Colonies, &c. &c. and, if required, sent to the care of  
 responsible houses, who will see the instructions sent  
 with them punctually attended to.

All goods and packages for shipment must be ac-  
 companied by written instructions, with the name and  
 address of the parties by whom they are sent, and the  
 contents and value of each package stated. The duty  
 upwards is 10s. per £100 value. The rate of insurance  
 depends upon circumstances.

(On parle en Huran les langues Francaise,  
 All-mende, Italiano, &c. &c. &c.)  
 A list of custom's duties payable on foreign goods  
 imported into England, and every other information  
 relative to the shipment of goods and packages for  
 England may be obtained by applying to  
 Mr John Smith, ..... Macao.

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London  
 Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a  
 variety of Patterns, and Pantalons.  
 Small Be-shirt and Dinner suits.  
 Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.  
 Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.  
 Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Nail Locks.  
 Superior Sherry, Port, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.  
 Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.  
 Small lengths of Pressed Metals; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
 English and Dutch Butter.  
 Walrus and Robins.  
 Spruce and Cedars.  
 Superior White American Cuddy Brand.  
 A few Casks of Coal Rope and Grady Shot.  
 For sale at the store of **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE —** BRANDY in wood apply to at Canton  
 to **B. de LEMOS.**

**FOR SALE —** A fine selection of delicacies for the  
 Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**  
 & Co. Calcutta, and specially sent on by them, for the  
 use of their Friends from Bengal, &c.



**FAIRBANKS & Co's.** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 " Bungal Club Chutneys  
 " Essence of Chillies  
 " Curry paste  
 " Curry powder  
 " Tang's sauce for meats made dishes and fish  
 " Milk punch  
 " Lime juice  
 " Lemon syrup, for Lemnades  
 " Chilli vinegar, in pint  
 " Plain vinegar, in quart  
 " No. 1 Syrup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers  
 " Walnut Brandy do do  
 " Mutton do do  
 " Dried herbs  
 " Delicious pickled on tongues in bags of  
 " 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
 " Do Pick Brandy in bags  
 " Do Spiced collared Feet, in tin containers  
 " packed tin bagged  
 " do do do  
 " Apply to  
**HOUKER & LANE, Macao**  
 " Macao, 20th September 1841.

**WILLIAM SCOTT**  
 O' SALE—Haggery in Hides and quarter cables—  
 shipped by ROBERT & Co. Apply to  
 Macao, 20th September 1841.

**FOR SALE**—American Beer and Pork in Barrels  
 Robert & Co. 20th, 21st, 22nd, and under, just  
 landed by Mrs. McKim. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT**  
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—*Lexicon Magnan Latino-Stitum*.  
 A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Pe. J. A.  
 Gonzalez, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.  
 Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$5 per vol.;  
 for 20 and more vols. \$3 per vol.

**NOTICE**—New Subscribers to the Canton Register,  
 are required to pay subscription, in advance, to the  
 Register Office, or to the Editor, in cash, or by  
 remittance, to be sent each with their order.

**FOR SALE**—The Canton General Price Current for  
 the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound 255 per vol.  
 The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38,  
 bound 255 per vol. Also the Canton Register for  
 1839, 40, bound a \$12 vol., and the C. R. for the half  
 years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the  
 publishing price, \$5 per vol.  
 Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in  
 China, &c. by J. SLADE, R. A. C. R. at 25p. Drs.  
 Calcutta Black Hill of Kach-nag, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

**FOR SALE**—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841.  
 Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register  
 Office, R. A. C. R. at 25p. Drs.  
 Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1835, 36, & 37,  
 50 cts. each, & 1840, 1 Sp. Dr.

**NOTICE**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Nar-  
 rative of the late events and proceedings in China,  
 &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**NOTICE**—Charges for Joe Painter to the Canton  
 Register Office.  
 Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 \$3.  
 Opium Orders ..... " 2.  
 Circulars Recd. .... " 3.  
 Comptroller's Notes &c. .... " 3.  
 Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " 4.  
 Liner's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. .... " 4.  
 Policies, and Poles ..... " 5.  
 Auction Bills ..... " 5.  
 Navy Bills ..... " 4.  
 N.B. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies;  
 other work as may be ordered, to be for.

From the Hongkong Gazette, Sept. 30th.

The annexed reply to a letter of enquiry from  
 Messrs. Dent & Co. is now published for general  
 information.

Macao, August 10th, 1841.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of this  
 date I beg to inform you that the nature and  
 extent of the protection as to British  
 shipping at this anchorage, is a question that I  
 intend to bring under the special consideration  
 of H. B. the naval commander in chief, and that you  
 and all others concerned, will be duly ap-  
 prized of whatever arrangement may be deter-  
 mined on.

With respect to British subjects and property  
 on shore at Macao, I must distinctly state, that  
 I can offer you no assurance, though it is more  
 probable that the same arrangement which  
 shall be made for the shipping will also be to a  
 certain degree available for them.

In answer to your 2d and 3d queries, I can  
 only refer you to my notification of the 29d  
 instant, in which I have intimated that all points  
 connected with the island of Hongkong are to  
 depend on her majesty's pleasure, and that the  
 terms of the public notices issued by H. B. the  
 commander in chief on the 10th of June last, will be  
 provided for, until I am empowered with authori-  
 ty from H. B. to grant, as the course of  
 events shall call for a change.

Your most obedient humble servant,  
 (Signed) **HENRY PORTER.**  
 (True copy) **G. A. MALCOLM,**  
 Secretary of Legation.

To Messrs. Dent & Co.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
 Captain J. F. Mylius of H. B. 26th regiment  
 of foot has this day been appointed land officer  
 on the island of Hongkong.

By order of the chief superintendent charged  
 with the government of the island of Hongkong.

**J. ROWE, MORRISON,**  
 Acting secretary and treasurer to the  
 superintendents of trade.

Macao, 8th August, 1841.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
 All ships masters and commanders, or others,  
 intrusted with mail packets to the address of the  
 postmaster at Hongkong are required to deliver  
 the same to the harbor-master, or clerk in charge  
 of the post-office, immediately on their arrival at  
 that port, or at the office of the superintendents at  
 Macao, on their arrival in the Macao roads.—  
 All persons acting otherwise will render them-  
 selves liable to the fines and penalties by act of  
 parliament established.

By order of the deputy superintendent.  
**T. G. FITZ GRIMON,**  
 Clerk in charge of the Post-office, Hongkong.  
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
 A piece of land, to the eastward of Canton-  
 ment hill, having, by government, been allotted  
 as the ground for the burial of the dead of  
 Europeans and others, notice is hereby given,  
 that persons burying their dead in any other un-  
 authorized place, will be treated as trespassers.  
**Jno. F. MYLIUS, Land officer.**  
 Hongkong, 30th August, 1841.

### Half Monthly Prices of Bazaar at Hongkong.

Fresh fish, large size	24 cents per catty.
" " middle size	19 " "
" " small size	12 " "
Oysters, without shells	10 " "
Pork	15 " "
Beef	12 " "
Ballock's heads, each	50 cents each.
Hen and Tongue	23 " "
Goose	12 cents per catty.
Duck	13 " "
Fowl	15 " "
Eggs, fowl	80 per 100
" duck	100 " "
Fine sugar 7 cents; coarse	6 cents per catty.
Best Rice	34 " "
Second do.	24 " "
Fruits, watermelons, lychees, man- goes, whampoa, plums	6 " "
Pine Flour	8 " "
Second quality	6 " "
Salt fish, large size	18 " "
" " middle size	12 " "
" " small do.	9 " "
Green vegetables	5 " "
Pumpkin and sweet potatoes	4 " "
Oil	10 " "
Charcoal per picul	400 per picul.
Pine wood, per picul	30 cents
Bread, per loaf	4 cents each
Salt per picul	100 per picul.
Peas	15 " "
Time	30 cents per month.
Prepared leaves for stitching	40 " hundred.
Washing per hundred pieces	3.00 " "
Bamboo per hundred	8.00 " "
<b>WAGES OF ARTISANS.</b>	
Master Bricklayers	50 cents per day.
Bricklayers	35 " "
Master Stone Masons	50 " "
Stone Masons	35 " "
Master Carpenters	75 " "
Carpenters	50 " "
Tailors	50 " "
Shoemakers	50 " "
Coolies, 6 persons for 1 dollar.	

Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China  
 from the Canton Register, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations  
 at Canton in 1840-41. By W. Lockhart.  
 (Continued from the No. 20, page 251.)  
 Intermittent fever. This disease prevails to a very  
 great extent among the people and from all that could  
 be ascertained, regarding its prevalence in various dis-  
 tricts, by a printed statement of respectable Chinese and  
 native medical men, it is very general.

Of the cases which presented, those in which quinine  
 was exhibited soon recovered, but this remedy was only  
 given to patients who came regularly; to others general  
 remedies were given, which appeared to some extent to  
 be beneficial. Several Chinese physicians also applied  
 for relief from this disease, and finding that the quinine  
 was of service to them, would sometimes bring it to  
 the medicine. They themselves used tiger's bone  
 plaster, and other things; but acknowledged that their  
 remedies were not very effectual. Some were persisting  
 in their intention for a supply of quinine, which could  
 not be given as the quantity on hand was very inade-  
 quate to the large demands for it.

The two cases of paralysis of the arms from tetanus,  
 occurred in respectively one. One of these was in the  
 country, undergoing for years provisions and other things  
 for sale in the city, when some Chinese soldiers seized  
 him and having beaten him severely, tied his arms behind  
 his back for a length of time, until he had lost  
 all power of motion. The other man had some property,  
 of which he was robbed by a party of thieves, who then  
 tied his arms behind him, in the same manner. Both  
 these cases were attended by medical treatment.

Opium smoking. It is said, by one or two house-  
 holders, that this was a very common practice among the  
 respectable people who usually lived in the city, every  
 one of the third, some said one half, of these persons.  
 But few of them, however, purchased themselves at the  
 hospital, desiring medicine to cure them of the habit.  
 One or two persons were seen in private houses, using  
 the opium pipe, but no considerable data were afforded,  
 whereby to judge regarding the subject.

Phthisis prevails to a great extent throughout the  
 island, and many cases were seen in which local res-  
 piration had been committed by this disease. It is said  
 that more frequent in Chinese than in other races at  
 Canton, but from what cause is not apparent. Some of  
 the typical cases were daily attended by frequent  
 purgatives, repeated bleeding of the limbs with wine  
 followed by the use of stimulating liniments.  
 But the period during which the cases were attended to  
 was not sufficient to show whether the benefits would be  
 permanent or not.

Pneumonia and other diseases existed among the  
 people in much the same degree as in other parts of  
 China.

In the case of opening into the trachea, the disease  
 commenced many years ago when a small abscess ap-  
 peared in front of the trachea; this increased in size  
 and probably a large abscess came away, and a perforation  
 went on till in course of a short time, an opening was made  
 into the trachea just below the cricoid cartilage, and this  
 enlarged until it attained its present size—three quarters  
 of an inch in diameter, and comprising the whole breadth  
 of the trachea, and in now stationary; the excess have  
 been not cicatrized but secrete a small quantity of pus.  
 While the wound is open, the man cannot get on his  
 cough at all, and breathing is painful to him, as the in-  
 test admission of cold air into the lungs produces a  
 cough, but to obviate this inconvenience, he uses a solid  
 flat plug of paper of proper size, and by carefully adjust-  
 ing it to the opening, he is able to breathe freely through  
 the mouth, and to speak distinctly though with a rough  
 and hoarse voice. The man had no pain, and enjoyed  
 tolerable health, though he had an emaciated appearance,  
 and was subject to cough, and occasionally to asthmatic  
 attacks.

The case of mortification of both feet occurred in a  
 beggar, who was found lying on some straw in one of the  
 Chinese public offices. He had been some time exposed to  
 the severe cold, while poorly clad and not having had  
 sufficient food, and his case was in both feet. When  
 he was first seen they were both cold and black; there  
 was also a black, gangrenous spot on the tip of the nose.  
 The use of wine and of nourishing diet was of much  
 service at first; a line of separation formed, the nose  
 began to rally, and was stronger, but gradually the  
 feet were still mortifying, and he was unable to open  
 the jaws sufficiently, and he was finally died.

The man having disease of the feet came from  
 Lowang; large abscesses had formed round the feet for  
 some months and when he came to the hospital, the  
 posterior half of the heel was found to be black and  
 loose, and was easily removed. Considerable hemorrhage  
 took place on the removal of the bone, but soon  
 ceased; healthy granulations sprang up from the surface  
 of the wound, and the wound gradually contracted  
 and closed, and shortly afterwards the man was able to  
 walk about with ease.

The compound fracture of the humerus was in a boy  
 14 years old, and resulted from a gunshot wound received  
 during an effort to capture a flogging party and some vil-  
 lagers in the valley of the river. A party of six, com-  
 posed by some of their own men, were, being pro-  
 vided for the purpose, and had just fired a quantity  
 of shot, and were in the act of firing again, when the  
 leader of the party, who was the boy's father, while others  
 ran off with a number of men in one of the men, the  
 rest of the party fired at the thieves, and this little boy,  
 who was standing by, ran in a moment. The ball pass-  
 ed through the left arm a little above the elbow; great  
 hemorrhage had ensued, and was evident from the boy's  
 slight having been extended with blood to stop this a  
 small cord had been tightly bound round the arm.  
 When he was brought to the hospital, some days after  
 the accident, the cord was almost buried in the flesh, and  
 the limb was much swollen; at first it was thought that  
 the ball had traversed the entire joint, but it was found  
 not to be the case, and that the humerus only had been  
 fractured. He remained two months in the hospital,  
 during which time he was cured of the lower limb, and  
 on the 10th day, he was cured of the upper limb, and  
 the wound which was a wound of the left arm, was  
 cured. The patient, however, being somewhat emaciated,  
 and the wound being somewhat enlarged, it was thought  
 that it would be better to leave it open, and to let it  
 heal by granulation, and to let it heal by granulation.

[To be continued]

24 9 5494, 307 1 0

of the Police.

100-443887-100



6,000,000 dollars were paid and received as a ransom for the city (vide general Gough's despatch, para. 28).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
Benewell		Salbeck	Jardine, Matheson
*Charlotte	601	Liebshaw	" & Co.
*Tweed	449	Lawson	" "
*Conrado	378	Campbell	" "
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	" "
*Earl B. Leary	1488	Baker	" "
Thomas King	345	Rounce	" F. C.
*Good Success		Fraser	" "
*Calodonia	710	Burn	" F. C.
Lithland	32	Freeman	" "
Neptune	644	Forris	" "
Lady Hayes		Patterson	" D.
Ann	809	Griffith	" L.
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	Dent & Co.
Maudie		Dare	" F. C.
Ellen		Rodger	" "
Candahar		Koir	Macvicar & Co.
Pennang	347	Cuning	" F. S. P.
Charles Grant	1311	Pitcairn	" "
Nimrod	479	Manning	" "
Elephanta	310	Ross	" "
Susan		Mullens	Jamieson & How.
City of Derry	412	Tobert	" "
Meimaid	609	Trosvor	A. A. de Mello.
Isna	205	Eaton	" S. M.
Fortbriare		McCarthy	F., Leighton & Co.
Suez Queen		Smith	" F. S. C.
*Alexr. Baring	550	Haile	Russell & Co.
*Commodore	662	Ryan	Fox, R. & Co. F. L.
*Agnes Jane		Stubbs	" "
*Hyacin		Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr. [Co.
Helig	671	Hickes	De M. Ruston & Co.
Atist Rahoman	700	Lagrin	" "
Melekel Behar	580	Hutchison	" "
Comair [J. C.]			" F. S. B.
Frankie Cowas	1000	Fraser	" "
C. Family			" "
*Fatima [manjee]	873	Fathers	Lindsay & Co.
*Prestonjee Bo-		Hall	" "
Seoostia			" "
*Clarinda	246	Godby	I., Fletcher & Co.
Agnes [te	390	Cuning	B. I. & Co. F. L.
*Princess Harlot	509	Nash	" F. C.
*John Tonkinson		Hutchinson	A. & D. Fernonjee
*Bikely		Downes	Gibb, L. & Co. [F. C.]
John Bibby		Shipo	" "
Arun	343	Klock	" [Co.]
*Eliza Stewart	442	Miller	Gribble, Hughes &
Delhi		Crockett	" "
AMERICAN.			
*Lema	443	Endicott	Russell & Co. s.
*Calumet		Lutz	" "
*Delhi		Crocket	" "
Cynthia		Johnson	" "
Nianic			" "
Valparaiso		Lockwood	A. A. Ritchie.
*Mary Ellen		Heard	A. Heard & Co.
Venice		Perit	" "
HAMBURG.			
*Guatso		Jeanon	Wetmore & Co.
BUTOE.			
Budu	125	Griffin	Macvicar & Co. s.
Middleberg	998	Roodenberg	Reynvaand & Co. s.
SPANISH.			
Dario		Borro	James, Fletcher &
Linaven		Gonzalez	J. V. Jorgo. [Co.]
Rafaela		Silverio	" "
Enaygo		San Juan	" "

\* At Whangara.

With reference to the dispute carried on in Calcutta, under the head of the *Contention*, all parties, as far as we have yet been able to see, have neglected to quote the words, in the public notice to h. m.'s subjects dated Macao, 5th June,—the authorities, on the 27th ulto., made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities :—these appears to us that h. m.'s plenipotentiary meant to convey to h. m.'s subjects that

We are informed by a native that *Yihshan* and the governor are again recruiting for stout and valiant troops, and arming them with muskets, which we expect they handle like cows.

A London price current in the Calcutta Englishman of August 17, represents the silk market to be in a very depressed state indeed: China had been sold at 17.

The sch. Maria grounded some days back in a dark night on Chuenpe; at daylight a number of Chinese attacked and wounded the crew of 14 hands, and a Parsee passenger, named *Merkanjee Nourjee*; this passenger was very badly wounded in several places; he and 7 of the crew eventually arrived at Whampoa; the 7 lascars were brought down to Macao on Sunday in a launch.

The rest of the crew have not yet been heard of.

We think we have before recommended that no passage boat should sail for the river without being well-armed.

The Hongkong gazette appears to be a singular production; why does it not inform the public on the course of government and statistics of the island; the progress of public works, &c. A jail has been built, but we are told that it is not half large enough: this says but little for the morality of b. m.'s lieges on the island.

We regret that want of time prevents us from paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the learned and lamented pere Gonsulves. we hope to perform this melancholy task next week.

We have any news to communicate either from Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Ningpo, or Chusan; all is, as we stated last week, quiet at Amoy; and there is no doubt but that the fleet reached Chusan about the middle of last month.

Our military friends will read with interest our extract from the *Englishman* on the payment of family money; and our commercial friends Lloyd's method of adjusting claims for coppering.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—The supplement to your paper of 21st ult., calling upon the writer of a letter signed "an Englishman," to disclose his name, and containing a letter from Mr. J. Matheson, denying, on behalf of Mr. Colledge, that he has been engaged in supplying munitions of war to the Chinese, was only circulated yesterday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day, your paper of the 25th ult., made its appearance, in which the writer of the first letter seems to be denounced for not doing what you had scarcely allowed him time to do.

I am not aware who is the author of the letter in question, but as Mr. Matheson and you appear to be of opinion, that the story of Captain Graham of the *Thomas Lowry* is evidently founded on some misconception, and as I believe that I was the party who gave currency to that story, I consider it proper, without waiting for the "*Englewoodman*" to come forward in his real name, to state publicly what did occur on the occasion. On the arrival of Captain Graham in Alaska

about the latter end of August, he represented to me that one of the hommerchens had requested him, on leaving Canton, to write a letter in English, at his dictation, to Mr. Conlidge, then in Macao, intimating that certain guns and gunpowder had been safely received, and that more of one, or the other, I do not remember which, was required. Other words, instead of these mutilations of war, I remember were used, altho' I cannot call to mind exactly what they were, but I remember very distinctly that Captain Graham stated the hommerchens to assert, that this "Cypres" was understood by Mr. Conlidge, and that guns and gunpowder were wanted.

As far as my recollection serves, captain Graham stated that he did write the letter as requested, and I presume it was forwarded to its destination, but as it was a matter of indifference to me, whether Mr. Coolidge was really a party concerned in such transactions, or not, I did not pursue the enquiry; and simply recommended captain Graham to represent the fact to the senior naval officer on this station, which I understood he did.

Mr. Matheson no doubt may be fully entitled to say that Mr. Conzilge has not, to his knowledge, been concerned, directly, or indirectly, in supplying arms to the Chinese, but there can be no "misconception" as to captain Graham's "story"; and in the event of Mr. Conzilge himself denying the truth of the statement, it will rest with the parties concerned, to take such steps as they may deem fit to substantiate the correctness of their representations. Your's obediently.

Macao, 2nd Oct., 1841.      GEORGE T. BRAINE.

Our remarks on Mr. Braine's letter will not be many, nor reach to any great extent.

We ordered the paper—in which order we, of course, included the supplement—of the 21st ult., to be distributed to the subscribers early on Friday evening; and when we enquired if it had been taken out for distribution, we were informed it had; but at all events we trust the supplement was delivered early on Saturday morning; and if "an Englishman" saw our remarks, he could have written a note to us in a few moments; but until now—Monday morning—we have not heard from him; nor do we now wish him to discover himself; for Mr. Brain's letter is all sufficient for our purpose; however, we will allow that we gave him rather a short warning.

\* *An Englishman's* letter, dated 6th was published in the Register of the 7th ulto. He states the circumstance in question to have been publicly mentioned on the day previous.

The letter addressed to us, and published in the Register of the 21st, refers more immediately, if not solely, we think, to our own remarks published in the Register of the 14th ulto.; which remarks are scarcely connected with the letter of 'an Englishman'; for they are founded on *veridic* information; and it was only for our information and guide in future, that we requested 'an Englishman' to disclose his name to us.

It is clear, from Mr. Braine's letter, that he believes Captain Graham's assertion; and as it appears that Captain Graham informed the senior naval officer on the station of the circumstance in which he, Captain Graham, was a principal actor, we could almost wish Mr. Braine had not written his letter; as an account of the affair is now within the knowledge of the proper officer.

It may be added that Mr. Coolidge may, as a neutral, consider himself at perfect liberty to supply arms &c. to the Chinese, which they *require*, and employ him as their agent to procure: but such conduct would be but a selfish and ungrateful return to that nation whose gallant troops and sailors released him from duress, and whose representative interfered and procured for him a compensation to hard some for his losses sustained in consequence of the attack on Canton.

**DIED.**—At Natick, on Sunday the 3rd inst., at 6 p. m., in the St. John College, the most rev. padre Joaquim Alphonso Gonçalves, much lamented by his friends.

At Me an, on Tuesday the 20th September, Captain George Kennedy, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance,

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

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do. Continued for 3 months, ..... \$9.

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1841.**

**NO. 41.**



### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.

**THE** Fine Fast Sailing Ship **NIMROD**,  
Captain **MANNING**, now in Macao Roads  
and ready to receive cargo. Apply to  
**MACVICAR & Co.**



### FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

**THE** Clipper "**COWASJEE FAMILY**,"  
Captain **DEKMAN**, will meet with quick  
despatch. For freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.



### FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

**THE** Clipper "**ROB ROY**," Captain  
**ADE**, will sail early in November. For  
freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.



### FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO ROADS.  
**THE** well known Bombay Teak Ship  
"**ANN**," of 200 Tons, Capt. J. P.  
CROFTON, is now part of her cargo engaged and will  
have cargo by despatch. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



### FOR LONDON.

**THE** "**ELIZA STEWART**," Captain  
**MILLAR**, now lying at WHAM-  
POA, will have quick despatch; the greater  
part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to  
**GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.**  
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.



**THE** British Barque **LADY HAYES**,  
receives goods on demurrage, in  
Macao Roads, at \$3 per chest per month,  
and no fee charged on delivery.



**THE** ship **GENERAL WOOD**, receives  
goods on demurrage, at Hongkong,  
at \$3 per chest per month, and no fee  
charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**



### FOR BOMBAY.

**THE** **CALIFORNIA**, Captain **BURN**,  
will take freight. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao,  
or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr.** Canton.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

**THE** A. I. Ship **THOMAS KING**,  
346 tons, J. A. ROBERTS, comman-  
der. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**



### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**THE** Bark "**SEA QUEEN**," Captain  
**C. R. SMITH**, will have immediate  
despatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 13th September, 1841.



### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE** ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**, 500  
tons, Captain C. J. Nash. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.



### FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

**THE** clipper brig **CORSAIR**, will have  
quick despatch; for freight of silk or  
treasures. Apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**



### FOR LONDON.

**THE** Ship **COROMANDEL**, Captain  
**RYAN**, will have quick despatch; for  
passage apply to Captain **RYAN** on board  
at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**



### FOR BOMBAY.

**THE** **FALCON**, Captain **PIKE**, daily  
engaged and will meet quick des-  
patch; for freight apply to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 17th August, 1841.



### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

**THE** A. I. fast sailing new bark **JOHN  
TOMKINSON**, Captain **HUTCHINGS**,  
A. & D. FORDUNES.

**NOTICE**—The subscribers have formed a partnership  
for the transaction of a general commission  
business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**  
**JOHN D. SWORD.**  
**JOHN B. TROTT.**

May 1, 1841.

### FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

*A Press with all its furniture.*  
Two cases of bourgeois roman, and one italica; two  
do. of long primer roman, and one italica; one case pict;  
roman, and one italica; one case of round black letters;  
flowers &c. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**NOTICE**—P. J. MARCAL begs to intimate to the  
Public that between the 22nd and 25th instant  
(of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public  
Auction to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture  
and Effects belonging to Captain Charles E. Elliot, & Co.,  
at his late Residence "Campe de San Francisco."  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at  
60 days sight, BILLS ON BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
London at 6 months sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS**—INTENDED to appear in  
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the  
Office before noon on Monday.

**NOTICE**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise  
received in double milled Godowns, 46 Queen's  
Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. **C. V. GILLESPIE.**

**FOR SALE**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet  
long, also Russian Cordage, Filter, Lead in Sheets,  
Chains and Anchors of large size. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—Four good Spars of 33-50-53 and 70  
feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling  
Champagne, Muscadine, English Canvas, and English  
and Manila Cordage. Apply to  
Macao, 7th September, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

**FOR SALE**—MANILA Ropes of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 in-  
ches, also SUTTERING Ropes 1 and 1 1/2 inch. Apply to  
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG**—A quantity of  
Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
building.  
Also  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches  
and 50 to 60 " " 11 to 20 "  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
or to Captain **MORGAN**  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Goods will be received on  
demurrage on moderate terms, on board the  
British brig "**LELY**" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to Captain  
July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FAYE.**

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED.  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.,** now in Europe, **JAMES  
MATHESON, Esq.,** and **ALEXANDER MATHESON,**  
Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors  
in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.,**

late deceased, all persons having claims against the  
estate of the said deceased are requested to make the  
same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are  
requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. JAMES,  
LETTERS & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident  
executors.

**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**

Macao, 10th August, 1841.

**WANTED** a Situation by a Middle Aged man as  
valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at  
the Canton Register office.

### FOR SALE.

*Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."*

1500 Doz. very superior Bass and Alibon's Pale Ale  
bottled in Cullents, 200 do. extra fine flavoured pale  
French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 do. case, in,  
a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lacar Rice, Europe  
Paints of white, green and black colours, Paint oil,  
Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 dozens  
Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaid for Winter Blank-  
eting, Berlin Gloves a few rough mass Pieces &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the god-  
owns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, Tuesday, the 12th instant, in the auction  
room (back building of the Albion Hotel,) **JOHN  
SMITH** has much pleasure in announcing to the public  
that he will sell by Public Auction, 170 barrels of Beef  
and Pork; 97 casks of Pilot and Navy Bread; 290 Kegs  
of Crackers; 47 Kegs of Butter; ninety nine Kegs of  
Tobacco; 38 barrels of each: Whiskey and Vinegar;  
also: 105 sides of Fump Leather; 5 boxes of Sausages;  
2 boxes of Castor Oil; 180 half boxes of Raisins; 100  
boxes of on-don-each, Porter; 20 do. of cider; 100 do.  
of French Brandy; and 50 barrels of Flour. The  
above are to be sold, to close an account, it is therefore  
very probable that the whole will be sold off cheap.  
Terms—Cash. The sale will commence at 11 A. M.  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 22nd instant, **JOHN SMITH** has  
again the extreme pleasure of intimating to the public,  
(particularly to those in want of fit vessels for the East  
and West Coasts), that he will bring to the hammer,  
and sell off to the highest bidder, on his premises, at 12  
o'clock precisely, the following remarkably strong and  
fast sailing vessels: **The Brigantine "WAVE,"** of about  
165 (O. M.) and 103 (N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, built  
in Bermuda; and **The Brig "SPY,"** of about 157 or 116  
tons, or thereabouts, built in Moulton in. Particulars  
will be published hereafter in Auction Handbills.  
CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The lots, when knocked  
down, will from that moment be at the risk and expense  
of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest  
payable within ten days after the sale.  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

*Should one only look in at the store of the undersigned, he  
would be hardly disposed to retire without purchasing some  
of Meek's peculiar articles: to say nothing of his Magic  
Strop and Paste; superior Razors; Tooth Hair Nail,  
Hat and Shoe Brushes—natty Dressing Cases, Penknives,  
Pen making Machines, (may even be used by the blind!)  
Corkscrews, &c. &c. &c. which have been just landed,  
EX "ELEPHANT," and exposed for sale to his cus-  
tomers, by their most obedient servant, **JNO: SMITH.**  
Macao, 11th Oct., 1841.*

### RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London

Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a  
variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.  
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets  
Table Linens, Napkins, and Washing Towels  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.  
Table Cutlery, Bone Nails, Brim Locks,  
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer,  
Singapore, Rough Beams and Planks.  
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
English and Dutch Butter.  
Wine and Raisins.  
Spermaceti Candles.  
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.  
A few Casks of Cider and Grape Must.  
For sale at the store of **JNO: SMITH.**

**FOR SALE**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Canton,  
to **B. & LEMOS.**



**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
 " Bengal Club Chutnee  
 " Essence of Chillies  
 " Curry paste  
 " Curry powder  
 " Tappa'sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish  
 " Milk punch  
 " Lime juice  
 " Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
 " Chilli vinegar, in pints  
 " Plain vinegar, in quarts  
 " Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters  
 " V-1 Broth do do  
 " Mutton do do do  
 " Dried herbs  
 " Delicious pickled ox tongues in legs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
 " Do Pork Hams, in legs  
 " Do Spiced-collared beef, in tin canisters packed tin hoghead  
 " &c. &c. &c.

Apply to  
 HOOKER & LANE, Macao  
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**ON SALE.**—SHERRY in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by ROBIN & Co. Apply to  
 WILLIAM SCOTT  
 Macao, 20th September 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American BEEF and PORK in Barrels  
 REGAN SPENCE & SONS, of 3F feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
 WILLIAM SCOTT.  
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Lexicon Magnum Latino Siniticum—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Pe. J. A. Gonsalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.  
 Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$9 per vol.; for 20 and more vols. \$8 per vol.

**NOTICE.**—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

**FOR SALE.**—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at \$12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.

Also a Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 No. Des.  
 Calcutta Black Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Des. per 100.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rua do Hospital.  
 Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**NOTICE.**—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.  
 Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 \$2.  
 Opium Orders ..... " 2.  
 Circulars &c ..... " 2.  
 Comptroller's Notes &c ..... " 2.  
 Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... 4.  
 Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. .... 4.  
 Policies, and Folio papers ..... 5.  
 Auction Bills ..... 5.  
 Navy Bills ..... 4.  
 A. H. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

## CHUSAN.

Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Chusan in 1840-41. By W. Lockhart.  
 (Continued from the No. 40, page 254.)

The case of compound fracture of the os frontis was in a boy 16 years, and occurred in a quarrel which took place between some foreign sailors and villagers regarding the sale of a bullock, for which the price had been paid; but a mis-understanding arose, and the owners, wishing to get back the bullock, attacked the sailors, who, in self-defence, drew their cut-throats on their opponents, and this boy received a wound in the head. Much blood flowed from one of the large branches of the temporal artery, which was wounded. The external wound was three inches long, the os frontis was cut through about one inch, and a portion of some bone lay at the bottom of the wound; which being removed, left the dura mater exposed for the space of a circle, half an inch in diameter. The bleeding gradually ceased, the wound was dressed with simple ointment and wet lint, and a bandage rolled tightly round the head. No symptoms of disturbance

of the functions of the brain took place, but profuse suppuration of the whole surface of the wound ensued; this, however, gradually diminished, and the wound closed completely, and the boy left the hospital, having merely a slight pain in the neighborhood of the wound with occasional feelings of uneasiness over the scalp. This case, as well as the former, required watching at the time the island was evacuated, and the hospital necessarily closed; however, it is to be hoped that they will both do well.

It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to what may be the probable cause of the large amount of disease of the eye, which exists among the people of this country. From the delicacy of the organ, and its exposure to irritating agents of various kinds, it is in all countries subject to many diseases, to which this people are liable in common with others; but as will be seen from the foregoing list of cases—trichiasis, entropion, granular lids, catarrhal ophthalmia, pterygium, contraction of the tarsal, and opacity of the cornea, prevail to a very great extent, much greater than is the usual proportion in other parts of the world. It is evident that this cannot arise from the formation of the eye itself, for though the eyes of the Chinese are small, and the eyelids drawn inwards, in many cases, so as to make a distinct fold at the inner angle, as is especially the case in many of the females, still this is the natural condition of the eye throughout the whole nation, and it is difficult to understand how the natural state of any organ can make it liable to disease. It is true that some individuals are born with such a conformation of body, that they are more prone than others to disease, but this is along the more abnormal condition; whereas the form of the eye in the people is, as before mentioned, perfectly natural. And how can it be supposed that almost one third of the human race should be thus predisposed to a diseased condition of so important an organ? It would appear, as the result of observation, that the more frequent occurrence of the above named diseases, arises in a great measure from two causes.

1st. The severe inflammation of the organ, which comes on at the commencement of the northerly and northeasterly winds in October, November, and December; this being permitted to run its course without relief being obtained, leaves as its consequences various changes in the tissues, of a more or less injurious nature according to the intensity of the primary inflammation of the eye and its appendages, and the healthy or unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

2d. The injurious effects of a practice which is commonly followed by the Chinese barbers of evert the lower lid, and rubbing its inner surface gently with an ivory or bamboo instrument shaped like a small scoop, which they also pass under the lid and deep into the inner and outer canthi; this they call "washing the eye," and the declared intention is the removal of any portion of mucus that may be lodging on its surface. This is a very common habit and may be seen daily in the barber's shop, where, after the head has been shaved, the man sits composed as if enjoying exquisite delight while the barber in this operating on his eyes. If the person's eyes be examined after this process they will be found to be very red and in a state of considerable irritation, and in process of time chronic conjunctiva supervenes, and this being considered as the result of the eye not being sufficiently cleansed, the practice is persisted in, and the conjunctiva of the lid becomes covered with granulations. In other cases, the conjunctiva becomes indurated like thin parchment, the tarsal cartilages contract and induce entropion. Other diseases also result in process of time, variously modified according to circumstances; as for instance, exposure to the cold wind inducing an attack of acute inflammation of the organ.

The cases of entropion were operated upon in the usual mode of removing a fold of skin from the upper lid and dividing the tarsal cartilage. This was, generally speaking, completely successful, and the state of the eye much improved in most of the cases; in others the cornea had become so opaque from the long continuance of the disease that, although the constant pain and irritation caused by the inverted lids were removed, the power of vision was little increased.

The Chinese surgeons adopt a plan of operating for this disease, which is common in Canton as well as in Chusan. The object is to incise a fold of the upper lid, between two narrow strips of bamboo which are then bound tightly together at their ends by thread; the fold of skin sloughs and falls off, and the contraction that occurs during the healing of the wound everts the edge of lid. But this is objectionable; in the first place on account of the pain it causes during the operation, of the slough and its removal, from the circumstance that when the disease is thus treated, considerable transverse contraction of the lid takes place, which induces a shortening of the tarsal cartilage, and if this condition of the lid exists to any extent, it is almost as prejudicial to the eye as the original disease, and if it has continued for a length of time, is not remediable by a surgical operation.

[ To be concluded next week ]

## CANTON.

Chinese Repository, for September.

### ART. VI. JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

4. Row between the prefect of Canton and the literary graduates. On the 16th instant, his honor Yu Foonshun the prefect of Canton, decked with his new feather, proceeded in the due course of duty to the great hall of examination, where the literary candidates had assembled for their annual exercises. On his entering, some of these high spirited gentry opened violent, excited symptoms of discontent, and began to ridicule him. For this they were called to order, and sharply reprimanded; whereupon the public voice

broke forth. The gentry became clamorous, began to hiss, called him a traitor, and hurled their inkstones at his head! Unable to withstand such missiles, the old gentleman determined to withdraw; but on leaving the hall, one of the most daring of the malcontents attempted to break his chair. A row ensued. The Nanhai hea— the magistrate of the district of Nanhue, who is second in authority to the prefect—then came forward, scolded those excited literati, and begged them to come again next day for examination, when the commissioner of justice would come to the hall. On the 18th, the prefect had resolved to resign his office immediately. This he has done.

5. The fresh-men and pirates have come in hostile collision; and it is said, that, within a period of three months, more than a hundred of the latter have been seized by the former, and handed over to the local authorities of Heungshan, who have sanctioned, and aided in, the operations of the fishermen, many of whose boats are well armed.

10. An imperial edict is in Canton, said to have been written after a dispatch from Sir Henry reached Peking, and, though not made public, is believed to be favorable in its tenor, hinting that money and greater privileges of trade than existed formerly, might be granted to bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, but declaring that no territory can be ceded, and severely blaming the provincial authorities for their late false reports.

Mr. W. H. Hall, master in the navy, commanding the iron steamer Nemesis, is made a lieutenant in the navy for his services in China, we hope, with a view to ulterior promotion.—Times, July 5.

## SOUTH POLE.

### THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

(From the South Australian Register, May 1.)

The first season's expedition towards the antarctic pole has just been completed. The following account of it, which we find in the Hobart Town Courier, just received, will be read with interest:—

It is our pleasing task to announce the safe return to our port of H. M. S. discovery ships Erebus and Terror, captains Ross and Crozier, after a voyage of six months to the antarctic pole.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the expedition has been crowned with the most complete success, far though they reached not the exact position of the magnetic pole, owing to the immense barriers of ice and ice-covered mountains that intervened, they were enabled to fix it at about one hundred miles distance from them, as nearly as could be ascertained from the observation of the needle. The Erebus and Terror left Hobart Town on the 13th November, 1840, and arrived at the Auckland islands on the 29th; having completed the necessary observations there, they sailed on the 12th December for Campbell Island, which they reached the following day, & having finished the requisite observations in the south harbour of that island, they sailed for the antarctic regions on the 17th, & entered the main part of the ice on the 5th January, 1841, in latitude 66° 45' S., and longitude 174° 13' E. They reached this field of ice on the 9th, in latitude 68° 15' S., and longitude 176° 22' E. On the 10th they discovered land, and took possession of it on the 12th in the name of her majesty Queen Victoria. Latitude 71° 56' S., and longitude 171° 17' E. This land was traversed, extending in a continuous line to the southward as far as the 75th degree. On the 28th January, in latitude 77° 31' S., and longitude 167° 60' E., they saw a large volcano, to which the appropriate name of mount Erebus was given, and that of mount Terror to another mountain in its neighbourhood. Mount Erebus was emitting dense clouds of smoke.

On the 2nd February they reached the latitude of 75° 04' S., in longitude 73° 12' E.; when the ships were finally stopped by an immense barrier of ice 150 feet high, beyond which it was found impossible to penetrate, and as the season was likely to become more severe, and the ships to be damaged in the ice, without the possibility of effecting anything until it broke up, captain Ross resolved to return and encampment. Both ships sailed from thence for this port on the 8th February.

As soon as the season permits a chase of additional success, captain Ross will again explore the antarctic regions. The barrier of ice which impeded their further progress, was traced for 200 miles in width.

This expedition has penetrated four degrees farther than that of the French or Americans. The positions marked by the French were found to be incorrect, but an extraordinary mistake appears to have affected the American calculations for the Erebus and Terror sailed over the positions marked on their charts as land, which is apparently of three hundred miles from the latitude and longitude in which the Americans have laid it down.

The appearance of these inhospitable regions is represented as one continued series of valleys of ice and mountains of snow. That which however cannot fail to excite surprise is the discovery of a volcanic mountain in such a latitude. The effect of a burning mountain in a desert of ice and snow must be extremely strange, if not terrible, and will no doubt in England furnish the subject of many a poetic fancy painting.

We have heard that seals and sperm whales were seen in abundance.

The officers and crew are all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and have not sustained a single casualty. We congratulate our valiant countrymen on their return. It they have not shared in the glory of the achievements which have of late distinguished the British navy in the east, they have been accomplishing no less enduring although potential triumphs in the south.

In noticing the recent voyage of discovery made by the *Krepps* and *Terror* to the Antarctic pole, we committed an error in stating that they proceeded only four degrees farther than the expedition under the command of Commodore D'Urville. On further reference to the account published by Commodore D'Urville himself, we find that Captain Ross penetrated eleven degrees farther south than the *Astrolabe* or *Zeeb*, and four degrees more than any vessel has ever yet reached.

There can be little doubt that the Americans saw the land of the same coast, but they have made some mistake in fixing its exact position.

The ice which has been seen is not of the valuable kind, and it would be a matter of extreme difficulty and risk to carry on upon what is so open a waste. In the Greenland Series the thickness of the whole is never melted down, owing to the impossibility of the whole being able to endure the changes of intense cold and heat. The same obstacles present themselves in this sphere only in a far greater degree.

As soon as the first rumors of seals and sperm whales were sent abroad, a good deal of speculation began to prevail in Hobart town, but from the causes to which we have just alluded it has since altogether subsided. Singapore Free Press 35 a Aug., 1841

#### PARSEES IN ENGLAND.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for June there is a short notice, under the head of "Parsees in England" of the journal of a residence of two years and a half in Great Britain; by *Schneider Noerjee* and *Hirjeebhai Merwanjee*, naval architects.

After stating that these Parsee gentlemen are the son and nephew of *Noerjee Jamsetjee*, the present master-builder in the company's dockyard at Bombay, which noble establishment was founded in 1735, by their ancestor, *Lowejee Nasawanjee* (from whom this highly respectable family is called the *Lowejee Family*), the reviewer proceeds to remark on and make some extracts from their Journal.

They placed themselves with the rev. Mr. Hopkins, the brother of captain Hopkins, of the Buckinghamshire, at Egham, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of English and mathematics, and with whom they resided a twelve month. Having the acquaintance of Sir Charles Forbes (of whose kindness and attention they speak in high terms) and introductions to several persons of influence, they possessed all the necessaries facilities for indulging their curiosity as well as for prosecuting their scientific enquiries.

The first circumstance which forcibly struck their notice, on their arrival in London (after the forest of masts which crowd our river, which is, however, "but a stream to the Ganges or Indus"), was the throng of people and immense number of vehicles hurrying along. Every street down which we looked," they say, "appeared to be pouring out countless multitudes, and from the noise, we were apprehensive that some public emotion had taken place, or that there was some grand spectacle to be witnessed. They were informed, to their astonishment, that this stream of life flowed every day for twelve or fourteen hours. The elegant equipages they observed in the parks, the spirit-dresses, the handsome harness, the light liveries, and above all, the beautiful females, "fair, with light hair," who occupied these swiftly-moving vehicles, excited their admiration. On ladies they observe, "have mild blue eyes, and very sweet expression of countenance." Another subject of wonder was the number of omnibuses in the streets: "where they all came from, where they are going, where the people could be found to fill them, and how the owners, drivers, and conductors were to be paid seemed a mystery to us."

No wonder if Mr. Nasawanjee and his nephew, highly delighted with Mr. Nasawanjee's exhibition of wax work, and they relate some anecdotes of wax figures in the museum, which will startle their countrymen. The remark upon Voltaire, whose effigy they beheld in exhibition, affords an index to the liberality of their religious creed: "we looked much at him, thinking he must have had much courage, and have thought himself quite right in his belief, to have stood opposed to all the existing religious systems of his native land. He, however, and those who thought differently from him, have long since, in another world, experienced that it is not only not to what they believe to be right, the Maker of the Deity, the Christian, and the Parsee, will receive them into his presence; and that it is the professor of religion, who is nothing but a professor let his creed be what it may, that will meet with the greatest punishment from him who ruleth all things."

Sir Charles Forbes took his Parsee friends, or caused them to be taken, to the Italian opera, where they saw the exquisite Tagliani, and their English companion, who was fascinated with her, frequently asked them how they liked her dancing. They took little interest in it, and were astonished to hear that she was paid one hundred and fifty guineas a night:

"Only think (they exclaim), one hundred and fifty guineas every night to be paid in England to a woman to stand for a long time like a statue upon one leg, then to throw one leg straight out, and round three or four times with the leg thus extended, to curtsy so low as to nearly set herself upon the ground, to spring occasionally from one side of the stage to another, all of which jumping about did not, on her part, occupy an hour; and to get more money for that hour every evening, than six

wave-ers in Spitalfields (who produce beautiful silk for dresses) could earn all of them, working fourteen hours every day, in twelve months! It does appear as absurd that a dancing woman should thus take out of England's pockets every night, for an hour's jumping, more than would keep six wave-ers of silk, their wives and families, for a whole year! Had we not seen instances that convinced us the English were clever people, we should have thought them very foolish indeed of thus to pay a dancing girl."

They were better pleased at the Victoria theatre, with the tumbling, and feats of strength, and the exploits of Mr. Blanchard as a monkey.

They visited a more important theatre, the house of commons, and listened to the debate on the Irish question, which took place on the 25th February last. The vehement eloquence of Mr. O'Connell seemed to have touched their feelings, while the less energetic speech of Sir Robert Peel made no powerful impression. They noticed a peculiarity in his action whilst speaking, thrusting one of his hands out beyond his coat. They describe those eight or nine hours as the most exciting they ever spent; "and yet, upon the whole," they say, "we were disappointed. We had expected to have seen the representatives of all the wealth all the talent, all the resources of the country, better dressed and a different looking set of men. We saw them with their hats upon their heads for the last two or three hours sleeping in all directions, and only opening their eyes now and then, when a cheer louder than common struck upon their ears; still such an assemblage of men, holding the destinies of millions in their hands, we may never again see."

Surveying the panoramic view of London at the Colosseum, they make the following reflections upon the various religious buildings:

"When we looked upon the immense number of churches, cathedrals, chapels, dissenting places of worship, Jews' synagogues, and all those various places that are set apart in London for the different modes of worship, we could but think what extremely odd creatures men were; and we said to ourselves, 'oh, that all those places were what they appear to be, and what they were professedly built for! for men to pray to their God therein for all the human race, and to offer thanks to their Maker for the numerous benefits bestowed upon them; instead of which, some of them, it is to be regretted, are used to find fault with each other's creed, and to point out the rocks and shoals upon which other sects have split, instead of looking out for the whirlpools into which they are themselves rapidly sliding.' Oh, we thought, would that religion in England was not taken up as a trade! would that charity and brotherly love were preached up and acted upon, instead of finding fault with their fellow brethren, and exciting each other to bitter religious hatred, which has for centuries past thrown discord among men, and severed the dearest ties of friendship and love in society!"

They were disappointed with our gardens; they are not arranged like those in Bombay, which have "fruit trees standing in the middle, at certain distances, and vegetables growing between them; gravel walks having plants of rose, jasmine, and other scented flowers, on both sides. In England, on the contrary, flowers and fruits are grown in separate pieces of ground, the latter very often of one particular sort, so that when the season is over, they present a dull appearance." English travellers (mis. Roberts, for example) complain of the disagreeable mixture of the kitchen and flower gardens in Bombay, as unightly; so much is taste a matter of habit.

The Parsees make a tour in the interior of England, and even visited Scotland, of which they give very faithful details. They will excite the wonderment of untravelled Parsees by the statement that, in this journey they travelled 1,240 miles in three days and eleven hours, by three sorts of conveyance, on an average at little more than 24 1/2 per mile, and at the rate of 114 miles per hour.

In the chapter on our customs, manners, education, &c., they restrict their notions to the mere external forms without venturing any critical remarks. With great good feeling, they say: "our only object is to convey to our countrymen such things as appeared singular to us, and we should consider ourselves very ungrateful and uncharitable, were it as we have been into families with perfect confidence, if we violated that confidence by making any remarks disrespectful to our good and kind friends."

Such is the curious Journal of these two Parsee travellers, which is a counterpart to the "notes of a Journey to Bombay" by the lamented lady we have just named, and may be read in this country as an amusing and not an unenstructive book.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 3rd.

TEA.—There has been a fair inquiry throughout the week, and the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. SUGAR.—There has been a very good demand, and 700 hhds. B. F. have been disposed of at steady prices. B. F. have also been more inquired for, and the growers have taken 5,300 bags (about) at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, for low to middling white; fine white are scarce, and would command an advance on former prices. Of Mauritius the sales are 1,500 bags. Foreign.—The refinery continues to take Molasses freely; the sales, including 112 cases by public sale, amount to 350 cases and 150 barrels and bags, at 17s 3d to 18d for brown, and 22s 3d to 23s 6d per cwt. for white. Housed Refined.—Little doing.

ERRATUM in last week's Register. Last line of Mr. Beane's letter: for this read their representations.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA

OCTOBER 12TH 1841.

#### LATEST DATES.

England	5th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	19th June	Java	13th Aug.
Calcutta	10th Aug.	Manila	4th Sept.
Bombay	10th Aug.	Austral-Asia	19th May

#### ARRIVED

Oct.	ARRIVED	From
4.	PARKFIELD, Whitehead, Bombay.	
5.	FOAM, Craig, London.	
5.	THOMAS SPARKS, Sparks, Liverpool.	
5.	HENRY PRATT, (U. S.) Rogers, Philadelphia.	
7.	ANNE, Spain, Calcutta & Singapore.	
7.	LURIE, (Fr.) Royal, Penang and Singapore.	
8.	EARL GREY, Molson, Batavia and Singapore.	
10.	MARGARITA, (Port.) Gomes, Java.	
11.	WAVE, Moore, Sandwich islands.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Foam, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Parkes, Per Henry Pratt, J. D. Scott, esq., and family, John B. Pratt, esq., Per Earl Grey, Col. Montgomery, Madras artillery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harton.

#### SAILED

For London.—City of Derry, Fortshshire, Neptune. For Liverpool.—Biskely. For Sing. and Cal.—Sea Queen. For Bombay.—Corsair, 15th inst. For Madras.—Inez. For Australia.—Clarinda. For Manila.—Gustao.

The h. c. armed steamer *Atlantia*, arrived at Sing. on the 3d and sailed again for Bombay on the 5th September. The *Water Whirl* arrived at Singapore on the 3d and sailed for Calcutta on the 8th September. The *Vansittart* had not left Singapore by the last accounts of September 15.

#### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Fortshshire, Neptune. For Liverpool.—Biskely. For Sing. and Cal.—Sea Queen. For Bombay.—Corsair, 15th inst. For Madras.—Inez. For Australia.—Clarinda. For Manila.—Gustao.

#### VESELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parimatta, LaBelle Alliance, Sappho, Louise, Baillie, Earl of Hardwicke, trsp., Tartar, trsp., Carnatic, trsp., Royal Exchange. From do. via Singapore.—Potentate. From Liverpool.—Gemin, Young Queen, Orixa, W. S. Hamilton, Regular, Arethusa. From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Barson. From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprise and Prosperine, Euphrates, Indus, Moulmein. From Bombay.—Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormuzjee, Luena, Guichenon, Adaseer, S. H. Compton, Sophia, Circassian. From Madras.—Gl. Kyd, Vansittart, Defiance. From Singapore.—John Cox, Carleton, Cleveland. From Java &c.—Indians, Loza, Genoveva all (Port.) From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

#### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Caledonia	710	Barrow	F. B.
*Charlotte	681	Liebschwa	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Earl Balcarras	1484	Baker	
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Litherland	375	Freeman	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	347	Caunce	F. C.
Ann	789	Griffith	F. L.
Anne		Spain	
Beauleon		Calderick	
Earl Grey		Molison	
Good Success	545	Fraser	
Neptune	644	Ferris	
Parkfield	49	Whitehead	
Tweed	447	Lawson	
Wave		Moore	
Arm	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Elbow	440	Hotger	
Maudslow	947	Dars	F. C.
Mauritius		Howlett	
Charles Grant	1311	Pittman	Macvicar & Co.
Elephanta	310	Ross	
George 4th		Brusless	
Nimrod	469	Manning	
Penang	347	Camming	
*Faints (Munroe)	873	Fathers	Lindsay & Co.
*Phoenix Bo-	506	Hill	
Seamount	491	Row	
*Ella Stewart	442	Miller	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
*Palladium	391	Miner	



Albet Holman	750	Lugrin	Dx M Rusterhous
Frankie Cowan	950	Fraser	" [Co.
Helen [Joe]	621	Hickes	"
Melicki Behar	540	Hutchison	"
Anne Jane	302	Rugby	Fox, Rawson & Co
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	"
*Blakely			Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Snipe	"
Mermaid		Grosvenor	A. A. de Meila
Joze		Eston	"
City of Derry [to	413	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	B. H. & Co. v.c.
Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
Form	410	Greig	Dallas & Co. [p.c.
John Tomkinson	260	Hutchinson	A. & D. Fordomjon
Fortanshire		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Coromandel	600	Ryan	H. Rustonjee & L.

*Calumet	Lucas	Russell & Co.
Cynthia	Johnson	"
*Delhi	Crocket	"
*Lema	Endicott	"
Niantic	Dhoty	"
Valparaiso	Lockwood	A. A. Ritchie.
Henry Pratt	Rogers	"
Venice	Perit	"

Middleberg	1938	Roodenberg	Reynvaan & Co.
		HAMBURG	
*Gustao		Jessen	Wetmore & Co.
		FRENCH	
Lumine		Cayal	J. A. Mercer.

P. E. F. C. F. L. M. S. S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Madras, Sale.

\* At Whampon.

The *Parkfield* brought the remainder of the overland mail of July 5; we received several English papers by her;—and in a former column an account of the state of Liverpool tea market, July 3d, will be found.

On the 8th inst. we received the *Singapore Free Press* of August 26, September 2 and 29th.

From the account of the first season's expedition to the south pole by h. m.'s ship *Erabus* and *T-nor*, our readers will learn that *Co's* successors are still those who have approached the nearest to that unattainable point.

#### KESHEN.

This eminent personage, is it now beyond a doubt, has been doomed to be beheaded: whether the sentence will be carried into execution we will not presume to say; but the fact of condemnation to death of one of the imperial clan, both by blood & marriage, we believe, evinces the determination of the cabinet of Peking to hold out *a toute outrance* against foreign domination.

*Macao*.—There has been a good deal of sickness lately in the settlement, and many inhabitants and Chinese have fallen victims to a kind of influenza which is travelling about.

Ships from China which have passed Anjer.

The *Scaleby Castle*, 4, *Castle Huntly* 6, *Sandersons*, 8, and *George Armstrong*, 9th of August.

The *Earl of Clare*, captain Scott, reached Timor, all well, on the 11th of August, and was to sail for England on the 15th.

The French frigate *Erigone*, captain Cécille, sailed from Singapore for Manila on the 3d ulto.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

*Peking Gazette*.—6 Moon 2 day (July 19). The imperial will has been received. I order *Keshen* to be delivered over to the great council of the imperial kindred, who are to meet with the members of the board of punishments, and having determined from evidence his crime to record it in a duly prepared report. *Respect this.*

The imperial will has been received.—I order that the already degraded (from being a) great minister of state, *Keshen*, ac-

cording to the sentence of the great council of the imperial kindred, be detained in prison until autumn (9th moon). Oct. 15 to Sept. 12), when he is to be beheaded according to his sentence. —*Respect this.*—By J. S. ED. C. R.

#### THE TRANSPORT NERBUDDA.

On the 6th inst., about 7 p. m. the schooner *Black Swan*, captain Man, being about 85 miles E. N. E. of Hongkong, discovered a ship's boat standing down before the wind, as it would have been dark before the boat could reach the *Black Swan*, captain Man hoisted the schooner to, and showed lights; and in about an hour the boat got alongside. It proved to be the transport *Nerbudda's* long boat, with 33 souls on board, chiefly soldiers. Captain Man immediately received them on board the *Black Swan*, and at the commanding officer's entreaties bore up for Hongkong, the commanding officer assuring captain Man that the government would recompense him handsomely. The poor fellows were in a wretched state, having been eight days in the boat in a continual gale of wind, but frequently bailing. The boat left the *Nerbudda* at anchor in a sinking state, she having driven over a large reef off the north end of Formosa, with 150 souls on board. The *Nerbudda* was within a short distance of Chusan when her mainmast was carried away. H. M. S. *Nimrod*, captain Barlow, with captain Smolett, of the *Nerbudda*, on board, started immediately, to bring away the remainder of the crew and passengers, about 117 in number, all natives of Calcutta; but as the ship is described to have been in a sinking state when the long boat left, no hope can remain that she did not founder at her anchors; but it is not improbable that some of the crew may have reached the shore; and captain Barlow may be able to make arrangements for the release of those who have survived their disastrous shipwreck.

Are we at war with the Chinese or not? is asked by many, and we know not that it has been satisfactorily answered. It is true in one part of the empire the British attack and subdue Chinese cities, but at the other, where a truce exists, the conditions of the truce are continually infringed by the Chinese, yet nothing is done to compel them to keep the terms of their engagement. Sir Henry Pottinger in his first notification informed British subjects, that although he would for the present respect the existing truce, the slightest infraction of its terms would lead to an immediate resumption of active hostilities in this province, and that he therefore thought it highly inexpedient that British merchants should risk their persons or property in Canton. The terms of the treaty are infringed; no notice is taken of it by the British authorities; British merchants, of course, cannot without great risk transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile remains open to neutrals, to the great disadvantage of the former.—*Canton Press*, Oct. 9, 1841.

Such is the language and such is the reasoning of the *Canton Press*.

That England is at war with China, without referring to the votes of money to prosecute that war, the *Canton Press* might have learnt from h. m.'s plenipotentiary's notification, which he appears lately to have read, but not to have marked, learned, and inwardly digested.

First remarking that the words *truce* and *treaty* are not synonymous,—we will endeavour to correct the wrong impression which the crude cavilling of the *C. P.* is likely to make on distant readers.

As to the *truce*:—all the knowledge that the public possess on this subject, is contained in the following words of the third article of the *terms* granted to the provincial authorities of Canton on the 27th of May last:—"the whole he paid, all the British forces to return without the *Bocca Tigris*, and *Wangtung*, and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations."

Again—"He has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong, will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton."

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.  
h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

The proclamation of capt. Nias, dated 8th ulto., refers to later communications tendered to sir H. Pottinger in August: otherwise, the strict terms of the truce have scarcely been broken by the Chinese; but we are not their apologists: we well know they would re-arm all the forts, if they could do so with impunity; but after the works on *Wangtung* have been destroyed by captain Nias, the *Canton Press* says "nothing is done."

The *C. P.* also misquotes sir H. Pottinger: sir Henry did not say that in consequence of probable hostilities in the province of Canton he "therefore thought it highly inexpedient that British merchants should risk their persons or property in Canton,"—but after alluding to "the well-understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves," as likely to lead to a resumption of active hostilities, he adds that the same event may be superinduced "because they may be compelled at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts!"—sir Henry then says, "it only remains for him to warn h. m.'s subjects, and all other foreigners against putting themselves in the power of a & to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril."

After publishing a list of British shipping, in which the *C. P.* even rates 12 as being at Whampon, and belonging to different British agents, and knowing, we presume, that four or five English gentlemen, attached to English firms, are now in Canton, the *C. P.* says,—“British merchants, of course, cannot without great risk, transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile remains open to neutrals, to the great disadvantage of the former.”

Now Canton was, on the 9th instant, as open to British as to neutral merchants; it is so now, and we think it will continue so to be; any British merchant will be as safe in Canton as any neutral: that they do not choose to go and conduct their business there is their own affair; if, indeed, the hong merchants were to flitly refuse to transact any business with the British merchants, then the blockade of the port would become a new question based on entirely new grounds: the truce and its terms would not then be regarded. It is not improbable that this refusal may soon be declared; and then h. m.'s officers will pursue that course which their duty dictates.

#### THE SCHOONER MARIA.

The crew of the schooner have all been saved: the whole number 11, and one Parsee passenger have been thus accounted for. Two picked up by the schooner *Black Swan*, the *Parsee* passenger, *Merianjee Noorjee*, and one lascar; 5 other were sent in a Chinese boat to Whampon by the villagers; the other 7 were detained for a few days, and afterwards forwarded to Whampon by the villagers in a Chinese boat, but were picked up on their passage by a lorch at 2 d bar, and landed at Macao, on Sunday 3rd inst.

Only one lascar was badly wounded, who is fast recovering; the wounds of the others were slight.

Captain Nias deserves great credit for his prompt and temperate attention to this matter.

#### EXTRACT.

Canton, 8th Oct., 1841.

There is reason to think the mandarins are meditating mischief captain:—, in passing N-piet's fort yesterday, saw a mandarin there with numerous attendants, apparently taking a survey of the place, and giving directions; and the persons who are up to day from Whampon, report that they passed at least 200 boats, mandarin and gun boats, collected there. The hong merchants say they know nothing of what the mandarins are about. The hong merchants

CHINA, TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1841.

have been a little uneasy from a report which is somewhat current, that there is to be an edict forbidding the people to use British goods and teas to be brought to the sea coast for sale.

Since we made the extract from the Asiatic journal of the "*Parsees in England*," we have seen the Bombay papers, which contain many longer extracts: to those papers we beg to refer an local reader. But what say they of a most extraordinary exhibition of skillful exercise and training of the human body: hear O shade of Vestris! hear it, embodied spirit of Fanny Elssler! the Taglioni, who dances not on her toes but on her toe-nails, is compared, when actively displaying the graces of her beautiful form, — *crurum\*grocillas*, — by these travelled Guebres to the palmp de *goose* in its left-legged-repose!

CHUSAN.

The number of the *Canton Repository* for September is full of melancholy interest: the first article—"Reminiscences of *Clauon*," draws in gloomy colours,—however jocund the well-known writer may occasionally attempt to be,—a sad picture of the proceedings,—which appear to have been, from beginning to end, but one tissue of blind and unaccountable mismanagement, from the first taking possession of the city of *Tinghee* by its surrender back to the key officers deputed by *Eleopoo* to receive the keys

In the second article, a most remarkable fact is noticed, which many of our readers as well as ourselves have not heard before; which we shall take the liberty to quote, as follows:

"Lord Jocelyn, in his interesting little book, alluding to captain Anstruther, says—"This officer was a particular favorite with the whole force, and in his frequent walks into the country around Tinghar, when performing his military duties, had apparently made himself a great friend with the country people, for whose amusement he used to sketch likenesses much to their astonishment. The night but one previous to his capture, the artillery camp was roused by screams proceeding from his tent, and when some of his brother officers (raced the sound to his quarters, he was found asleep, but upon being awoken, said that he had been dreaming that the Chinese were carrying him off, tied arms and legs to a pole, and gagged, within sight of the camp. This is curious as from what we were able afterwards to discover, through the means of a paid agent, it was nearly the case, and he was borne within half a mile of the very tents." p. 122.

So, then, it is not a fable that

Coming events cast their shadows before.

Captain Anstruther's dream, when he first determined to "get through the dark and dangerous looking place, on both sides so overhung with trees as to make it quite dark, and return to the camp, and when reaching the end of the grove found that he and the old lascar were followed by a crowd,"—probably did not arise to his remembrance; for in none of his letters have we seen any allusion to it:—but the fact is most singular: is it not a clear instance of second sight in adream?

## THE MANTCHOWS.

As we seem to be approaching to a more intimate acquaintance with the tribe, variously called Mandshures, Manchows, Manchus, Mwanchu, etc.—**滿州**

in Chinese, it may not irrelevant to state that the term *tartar* or *tatar* is not strictly applicable to that tribe.

It appears from the introduction to Eysden's memoirs of Baber, and the authorities there related, that the *tatar* was a conquered and inferior branch of the great Moghul or Mongol tribe; and the latter considered the word *tatar* a term of reproach;—"they derive it in their language from *tatamoi*, to draw together, to collect; which, to them, means little better than a *scholar*."

Carpini, after describing his passage eastward through the country along the Sarr or Jaxartes, and the lands of the Turks, whom he calls Kars (black) Kythia, adds, "on leaving the country of the Naysmans" (which was the last of the Turks) "we then entered the country of the Mongals, whom we call Tartars." This name of Tartar, however, by which we are accustomed to designate Genghis Khan and his successors as well as their empire, these princes themselves rejected with disdain. Rubriscus, who visited the court of Sartakh, Genghis Khan's grandson, about the year 1264, was cautioned, therefore, to call his friend (that is Mongol), and not Tartar - "for this

were a different tribe; meaning, I (Hakluyt) presume, the Su-Mongols, conquered by Chengiz; and hence the victorious family did not choose to receive the name of their subject vassals. Rubricus informs us that Chengiz Khan, after the union of the kindred tribes of Moghuls and Tartars under his government, generally made the Tartars take the advance, and that, from this circumstance, they being the tribe who first entered the territory of their enemies, and whose name was first known, the appellation of Tartar was by Foreigners applied to the whole race, to the exclusion of the superior name of Moghul. It was by the united strength of these two tribes of Moghuls that Chengiz Khan destroyed the powerful Kingd-um of Kara (black) Khita, and subdued the Turki tribes.

It has also been well conjectured that the resemblance between Tartar and the internal Tartarus, joined with the dread and horror in which Tartar invaders were held, while they scattered dismay over Europe, probably preserved the name in the west.—(vide introduction to memoirs of Baber).

We are requested to publish the under-mentioned letters in reply to the call of a correspondent in our last.

*To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.*

Sir.—There is a letter in your paper of 5th October, signed George T. Braine, which induces me to say that that gentleman seems to have found what is vulgarly called a *mare's nest*. His friend, captain Graham, has been haxed most egregiously. The whole story therein referred to, so far as I am concerned, or have any knowledge, is utterly without foundation.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. COLLINGS

Canton, Sept. 16th, 1841.

**JAMES MATHESON, Esq. —** Michx.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the request of Mr. Coolidge, I called this morning at Mingqua's to make particular enquiries as to the statement which appeared in the last Register.

Mingqua solemnly assured me, that he had never purchased, or attempted to purchase, arms or ammunition through Mr. Coolidge; that he had never written a letter to Mr. C., at Macao; nor had he sent Mr. C. any communication, written or verbal, through Captain Graham;—further, Captain Graham had never written a letter, by his request, to any foreigner in Macao. The whole statement of the Register, he declares to be utterly false and without foundation.

It is due to Mr. Coolidge to mention the facts which disprove the reports circulated by the editor of the Register.

I remain, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully

W. H. M...

THE REVEREND FR. J. A. GONCALVES

TRANSLATED FROM *O Phoro! Maguene*.

A farewell to the revd. Fr. Joaquim Affonso Gonçalves made at the last moment of his interment, by one of his grateful disciples and friends.

The firm remembrance and belief, that nothing we are  
about the Divine will, can change within the mind  
of man, that a crowd of very many persons have  
been severely separated from the world of the most  
worthy of the most virtuous and beautiful of  
creatures that fortune ever drew to this city, in the way  
to be long, a Pe' Joaquim Antonio Gonsalves' Swiss  
remembrance that made my soul, each anguish that  
I gave my heart, no more, no longer with me with  
pleasure, but when we see a farewell to this way  
find and is a better. -Hence of all and is a wonderful  
manifold, never will I be held there again! -To the  
own all that I possess; with all I should never have  
ever all the past of my world, without this being,  
that was nothing, would continue to continue, and  
now without the often will I remember the -Yes, the  
remembrance will never be created from my soul;  
they have, will not be my mind, asking as I live,  
is no joy, will I never be content of gratitude, where  
the remembrance of the world is a measure of the  
body there the same place, then that taken! Had  
in peace, broken out from the mind, the weeks the  
days, and the action, and the mind, that there are dead  
in this world, but that in the next there will live for ever.  
This is what comforts me, and permits me to go far as  
far as this, for ever, farewell.

Moscow, 4th October, 1941

## TECHNOLOGY

It is the death of a virtuous man is a misfortune to all mankind, only because his existence ornamented the earth, and gave more dignity to human nature, how much more generally ought it not to be felt and lamented when his good influence and beneficence is extended to all?

34. Joseph and I arrived in the same city, at 5 p.m. of the 24 instant the dissolution of the most worthy and benevolent *Pr. clydeian* Sr. Joaquim Afonso Gonçalves. A fever, that in a few days, and contrary to the expectations of the physicians—threw on malignant symptoms, ended his days so peacefully—reigned, especially to the missions in China, and literature in general.—As soon as the occurrence was known in the city, his friends immediately ran, with hearts overcharged, to surround his bed, and, close to it, to witness how sixty-two years of virtue and merit were crowned with the death of the just.—The door of the college was crowded with a great number of youthful pupils inquiring with tears, for their master; at the same time that thousands of Chinese, Portuguese, and Europeans, repeated—*How great his soul! How great is his loss!*—First, on the following day, a very great concourse of citizens of every class, as well as of foreigners, without previous invitation, voluntarily and spontaneously united to honor the funeral procession of his remains—and of all those educated in the said college in the long period of 30 years, who were living or residing in the country, whether ecclesiastics or seculars, small must have been the number, if there was any, that did not appear; but above all was the sight, in the midst of this numerous assemblage, of a multitude of children and youths who frequented the reading grammar, etc. classes, and the ardent learners of the English language, which was taught in the said college by Sr. Gonçalves, following in mourning, the bier, and deploring the loss of their worthy master.—The Chinese, who are thus, as they sit in groups crowded the streets, were so touched at this funeral, and novel kind of procession, never before witnessed by them.—His remains were interred, on the 11<sup>th</sup> of the public cemetery in São Paul, which his friends and some filials obtained by purchase, *in perpetuum*, as a testimony of their gratitude and friendship to the deceased and in honor of letters and of the Portuguese nation.

The rev. Sr. Joaquim Alfonso Gonçalves was a native of Tejal in the county of Lerma in the province of Tlaxcala, Mexico.—As a clergyman, he was pious, prudent, humble, and of irreproachable conduct, he honored his congregation of the mission, to which he belonged, by his virtues: an excellent musician and composer, theologian, good mathematician, and versed in European languages, and most learned in the intricate and most difficult rules of the Chinese, to the study of which he applied *ex professo*, with inextinguishable pains, for the benefit of the missions of his institution; Sr. Gonçalves has honored the Portuguese nation by his literature and erudition: he composed and published the following works: (*vide* on other column.)

The English nation duly appreciating his merits, constituted him a member of the royal Asiatic society, and honored him with the usual diploma.

We should not justly note as ungrateful were we to omit to add in the public and acknowledged merits of this ecclesiastic, the fact that he was never known to refuse any one who applied to him on spiritual matters, especially if there was both of the catholic communion who found in it lived in danger, as well as those who desired to be converted to the said communion; thus rendering himself, particularly useful to this city, to the public, which he has served, more than once, in circumstances of difficulty; and to the youths of Mano, in whose education, we can affirm, he has constantly dignified himself during his long residence in this country. We well know that our limitations, as our prayers can make no impression on the insensible ashes; but they are so many tributes the more that truth obliges us to pay to the real merits, and gratitude concerning, to the precious memory of Sr. Joaquim Affonso Gonçalves.

In addition to the foregoing feeling tribute to the memory of P. Gonçalves, we beg to add our own: for we knew him long, and respected and esteemed him much.

Joachim Alphonso Goughes was born in Tejal, in the province of Traz-dos-Montes, in this year 1780 of respectable but not rich parents engaged in agriculture. When very young he devoted himself to the foreign missions, and embarked for China in the year 1812, in the very ship *Magnanimo*, that is now lying in the inner harbour.

He first went to the Brazis, where he resided  
sometime, and did not arrive in Chiow until 1844.

As at the time, hopes were entertained that the emperor of China would accord his permission to the Portuguese missionaries to return to Peking as professors of mathematics P. Gonçalves diligently applied him to the attainment of that branch of knowledge: and his success was commensurate with his assiduity and genius; but the expected imperial permission having been refused, he devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language, for which he had a decided taste.

At the commencement of his studies he applied himself solely to the study of the Kuan Kuen—or the public officer's or official dialect,—which he spoke very fluently and with an excellent accent; but afterward he devoted three years to the study of the Canton and Fookien dialects, so that he might be useful to those Chinese among whom he lived as well as to the English.



With a love of labour, and unwearied application, he devoted himself exclusively to the attainment of a thorough mastery of the Chinese language; and in a knowledge of this difficult tongue he is said to have surpassed many of the Chinese literati themselves. By unremitting diligence he was enabled to publish the following works:

*Grammatica latina ad usum Sinenium*, 1828: 1 small vol. in 16o.

*Arte China*, 1829. 1 vol. 8o.

*Diccionario Portuguez-China*, 1841—one large vol. 8o.

*Diccionario China-Portuguez*, 1833—one large vol. 8o.

*Vocabularium Latino-Sinicum*, 1836—one small vol. 16o.

*Lexicon manuale Latino-Sinicum*, 1839—one small vol. 8o.

*Lexicon magnum Latino-Sinicum*, 1841—one thick vol. 4o.

P. Gonçalves has left in m.s. a Chinese-Latin dictionary, which he composed for the purpose of correcting the errors of his first works, published in a language almost unknown to the literary world; the plan of this dictionary, however, may not meet with universal approbation; as the characters are not arranged under the keys or radicals, but according to the tones and number of strokes.

The translation of the New Testament has only been corrected, not made, by P. Gonçalves.

The first works P. Gonçalves published were composed at Lintin, on board of an English vessel, whither he had been obliged to retire in 1820, in order to escape from the grasp of the despotic authorities of the time, who were persecuting all those individuals who had taken any share in the proclamation of the constitution.

P. Gonçalves had been for many years charged with the education of the Chinese youths who were studying in the college of San Jose, and who were intended for the ecclesiastical profession and to enter their own country as missionaries: he entertained for them a strong and almost exclusive affection: that these pupils returned his parental affection by filial duty, that they loved and respected him, their grief for his irreparable loss testifies.

He had an excellent ear for music: he played well on the piano, and composed many pieces which evinced great taste.

Later he taught English—which he spoke fluently and wrote correctly—in a great number of young men of Macao.

He knew well the French, Spanish, and Italian languages; his conversers were amiable, and his temperment gay, particularly when among his familiar friends: then he indulged in all the joyous hilarity of youth.

He was a member of the Asiatic Society; and it is said that the academy of Lisbon were about to unite him to their number: about to join him to themselves! but it is not both a pity and a shame that this illustrious man's merits have been so little and so lately appreciated by his

own country? that country which he has honoured, perhaps, more than any other living author?

After the publication of his last completed work, —*Lexicon Magnum Latino-Sinicum*,—he retired for about a month to the green island, where he very likely imbibed the germ of the fever which killed him in a few days. He died calmly without any convulsions, on Sunday the 3rd of October at 6 in the afternoon, and was buried on the following day in the cemetery of St. Paul's church.

Hundreds of persons, of all classes and nations without any invitation but led solely by their esteem, love, and grief for the departed, followed his remains to their last resting place on earth.

We have heard that some persons, indebted to him for every kind of services and good offices, intend to raise a monument to his memory; and great, indeed, would be the shame were not the durable and engraved marble to tell to posterity of the man who once was an honour to his country, his religion, and to human nature; and to point out where lie the remains of a sinologue like P. Gonçalves.

In person P. Gonçalves was rather tall and stout; his looks, expressive; his head bald; the facial angle very open; the posterior portion of the head well elongated; the forehead a little compressed at the parietal bones; the colour of the skin rather swarthy, like many of the European Portuguese.

P. Gonçalves was entirely free from all prejudices and bigotry. He was an accomplished man, and would have more excelled in elegance had he not, like Magliabechi, neglected the graces too much.

Death tore him from his friends before he had the satisfaction of seeing in the hands of the public the work of his most affectionate pupil and friend, J. M. Callery—whose phonetic system—which will be published in a few days—he had highly approved, and considered it as a consequence of the principles which governed the formation of his own Chinese Alphabet.

Such and so respected, esteemed, and loved, was P. Gonçalves—he now rests from his labours, both of love and of usefulness:

*Requiescat in pace.*

We regret to record the death of Captain Swinburne, of the 15th or royal Irish regiment. This officer died not suddenly about the middle of September; he was laid on the island of Kelang.

Lieut. Lord Jocelyn, 15th hussars, has sold out of the service.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS. Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1841.

SIR,—In your paper of the 2nd, I perceive a paragraph relating to the health of the new settlement at Hongkong. I am happy to say that you have been misinformed altogether; as there is no malaria existing whatever, and the health of the troops has been gradually improving, not

any having been ordered on board the transports. The crews of vessels are very healthy, and in the Chinese population, amounting to nearly 12000, there have been but 10 deaths within the last four months.

I am, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
HENRY HOLGATE.

Several learned Chinese have just become converts to the Gospel. One is a poet of distinguished talent; another is an extremely well-informed bookseller, in Guangai, who has travelled over the whole empire on his business, and is acquainted with every literary work. The latter is, indeed, the most cultivated Chinese with whom I have yet come in contact. Every good Christian will be overjoyed to hear that these folks with long tufts and little eyes expound the epistle to the Romans. Three neophytes are now writing a commentary on the new testament, without any foreign aid. I am still busy with the Japanese; the converts are become such zealous Christians that they are ready to risk their lives to make known the Gospel to their countrymen.—(Argus, July 3.)

In the *Singapore Free Press* of September 9th, "the claims for losses arising from the pillage of the factories" is quoted from the *Canton Post (Press?)* of July 31.

It is hardly worth while again to recur to the low discussion which lately arose out of the very low behaviour of the editor of the *Canton Press*; but we must observe, for consistency's sake, that the editor of the *Singapore Free Press* has, in his quotation, corrected the "error of the pen alone" of the editor of the *Canton Press*: for any one who chooses to take the trouble to refer to the *Canton Press* of July 31, will find in that publication that the whole number of English claimants are twenty-one; and the total amount of sums claimed \$258,793.34; but in the list, as quoted by the *Singapore Free Press* from the *Canton Press* July 31, the reader will find that, the number of English claimants amount to twenty-two, and the total amount of sums claimed to \$268,372.34!

We suppose the same vessel conveyed to Singapore the *Canton Press* of the July 31 and August 7; and the editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, seeing that the editor of the *C. P.* admitted that "he had inadvertently omitted one British claim," rectified the inadvertence to save himself further trouble; but we think the editor of the *S. F. P.* should have informed the public that he had, and how and why he had, corrected the list of British claimants as first published in the *Canton Press* of July 31: for in not so informing he has made his paper the channel of a misrepresentation to, & will, consequently, mislead the distant public; particularly that very large portion which neither see, nor read the *Canton Press*, but through which his own more valuable journal circulates.

THUNDER.	RAIN.	WIND.	WINDS.	WINDS.
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# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 months 9 do do in advance.  
Do. 3 months 5 do do do do  
Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 months 7 do do in advance.  
Do. 3 months 4 do do do do  
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 8

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Register, to } Subscribers..... 25 cents.  
Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.  
Price Current, to } Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.  
do. less than do. 10 do.  
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessels for freight &c..... \$ 3  
Advertisement, each insertion..... 150  
do. repetitions, half charge.  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 9.

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1841.**

**NO. 42.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
THE well known fast sailing Barque  
**PARKFIELD, A. I. 496 Tons**, old  
measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CAL CUTTA.**  
THE well known Clipper, **RED RO-**  
**VER**, Captain WRIGHT, to sail the  
end of October. For freight &c, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
THE VANSITTART, Captain LEMON,  
will have an early dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER**  
**TO ENGLAND.**  
THE Fine Fast Sailing Ship **NIMROD**,  
Captain MANNING, now in Macao Roads  
and ready to receive cargo. Apply to  
**MACVICAR & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
THE Clipper "**COWASJEE FAMILY**,"  
Captain DURHAM, will meet with quick  
dispatch. For freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
THE Clipper "**ROBBY**," Captain  
ADE, will sail early in November. For  
freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE "**ELIZA STEWART**" Captain  
MILLAR now lying at WHAM-  
POA, will have quick dispatch; the greater  
part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to  
**GRIFFLE, HUGHES & Co.**  
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque **LADY HAYES**,  
receives goods on demurrage, in  
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per ch-st per month,  
and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship **GENERAL WOOD**, receives  
goods on demurrage, at Hongkong,  
at \$ 3 per ch-st per month, and no fee  
charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR BOMBAY.**  
THE CALEDONIA, Captain BERN,  
will take freight. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao,  
or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr.** Canton.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,**  
**OR ANY OTHER PORT.**

THE A. I. Ship **THOMAS KING**,  
346 tons, J. A. ROUCE, com-  
mander. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
THE Bark "**SEA QUEEN**," Captain  
C. R. SMITH, will have immediate  
dispatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 13th September, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**, 500  
tons, Captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE Ship **COMMANDEL**, Captain  
**RYAN**, will have quick dispatch; for  
passage apply to Captain RYAN on board  
at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTO-AJEE.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO**  
**EUROPE.**  
THE A. I. fast sailing new bark **JOHN**  
**TOMKINSON**, Captain HITCHCOCK.  
**A & D FOORDUNJEE.**  
Apply to

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, COOPER, GOSART & Co's.  
Fine Old London Portwine, Madeira, in wood  
and Bottle, just received ex "**FOAM**." Apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—An excellent cabinet **PIANO** by  
**Broadwood**. Apply at the Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—Europe, Cuir, and Manila Rope of all  
Siz-s, Blocks of Sizes, Hooks and Thimbles,  
Anchors of Sizes from one to twelve hundred weight,  
Chain Cables, Rigging Chains, Boat Chains, Rovers,  
Wines, Arrack, Gin, Champagne, Pickles, Sauces &c,  
Navy and Pilot Bread Vinegar, Butter, Flower, Beef,  
Pork, German and English Canvas, Twine, Hamburg  
Line, Brandy, Soups, and other preserved meats &c.  
Apply on board the bark **CALCUTTA** in the Tyto to  
the captain, or to  
**TOWNSEND, Jr.**  
Macao, Oct. 15th 1841.  
**N. B.**—Sails made to order.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have formed a copartner-  
ship for the transaction of a general commission  
business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D. SWARD & Co.**  
**JOHN D. SWORD.**  
**JOHN B. TROTT.**  
May 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
*A Press with all its furniture.*  
Two cases of *bourgeois* *romans*, and one *italics*; two  
do. of *long primer* *romans*, and one *italics*; one case *pica*,  
*romans*, and one *italics*; one case of *round black letters*;  
flowers &c. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**NOTICE.**—P. J. MARCAL begs to intimate to the  
Public that between the 22nd and 25th Instant  
(of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public  
Auction to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture  
and Effects belonging to Captain Charles Elliot, a. n.,  
at his late Residence "**Campo de San Francisco**."  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at  
60 days sight, **BILLS** on BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
London at 6 month sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Intended to appear in  
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the  
Office before noon on Monday.

**ALL** advertisements in the Canton Register will be  
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the  
number of the required insertions are noted on the face  
of the advertisement.

**NOTICE.**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise  
received in double-masted Godowns, 46 Queen's  
Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. **C. V. GILLESPIE.**

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet  
long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling  
Champagne, Moscatel, English Canvas, and English  
and French Cordage, &c. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 16th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 33-50-50 and 70  
feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling  
Champagne, Moscatel, English Canvas, and English  
and French Cordage, &c. Apply to  
Macao, 7th September, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA Rope of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 in-  
ches also SEIZING STUFF 1 and 1 inch. Apply to  
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of  
Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
building.  
Also  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,  
and 60 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
or to Captain **MORGAN**.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on  
demurrage on moderate terms, on board the  
British brig "**LEXON**" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FRYER.**

**NOTICE.**  
ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED:  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.**, now in Europe, **JAMES**  
**MATHESON, Esq.**, and **ALEXANDER MATHESON**,  
Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors  
in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.**,  
late deceased, all persons having claims against the  
estate of the said deceased are requested to make the  
same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are  
requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES,  
FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident  
executors.  
**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
Macao, 19th August, 1841.

**WANTED.** a Situation by a Middle Aged man, ex-  
sailor or servant to go to England.—Enquire at  
the Canton Register office.

**FOR SALE.**  
*Just arrived ex: "Mermad."*  
1,500 Doz: very superior Bass and Allport's Pale Ale  
bottled in Cider, 200 cases extra fine flavored pain  
French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin,  
a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lucar Rice, Europe  
Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil,  
Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 dozen  
Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaided Winter Cloth-  
ing, Berlin Gloves a few rough Glass Plates &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "**Mermad**," or at the god-  
owns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. de MELLO.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**THIS EVENING, THE 19th INSTANT.**  
**JOHN SMITH** begs to acquaint the public, that he will  
sell on his premises to the highest bidder, an Invoice of  
Books. Particulars are published in Catalogues.  
Macao, 14th October, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**ON FRIDAY THE 22nd INSTANT.**  
**JOHN SMITH** will put up, and sell to the highest  
bidder, (to close on account,) 500 barrels of fresh imported  
Prime Beef, and 450 barrels of Pork; a large quantity  
of Brandy, in wood and Bottle; Whisky, in wood, and  
Vinegar; American Crackers, assorted Syrops; Brandy  
Fruits; Rose Nails; Singapore Planks, &c. &c. Par-  
ticulars will be published in Auction Hand bills.  
Macao, 15th October, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**ON THURSDAY THE 25th INSTANT.**  
**JOHN SMITH** has the pleasure to intimate to the  
Public that he will sell on his Premises, by Public  
Auction, a beautiful collection of Parisian and English  
goods, consisting of:—Ladies' Cotton Stockings, Work  
Boxes, Shawls, Lace Pelicans and Lace Veils, Boy's  
Caps, Elastic Braces, Organs, Perfumery, in bottles  
and boxes, Carpet, Van Veen and St Julien; Champagne,  
Olive Oil, Brandy Fruits, Preserved Almonds, Pickles,  
Sardines, Vermicelli and Macaroni, a case of Maps, &c. &c.  
Particulars will appear in Auction Hand Bills, and the  
whole will be exposed for inspection on the 27th instant,  
in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel.  
Macao, 15th October, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE** for sale by  
**JNO. SMITH.**



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 22<sup>nd</sup> instant, JOHN SMITH has again the extreme pleasure of intimating to the public, (particularly to those in want of *fit vessels for the East and West Coasts*), that he will bring to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, on his premises, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following remarkably strong and fast sailing vessels:—The Brigantine "WAVE," of about 165 (O. M.) and 103 (N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, built in Bermuda; and The Brig "SPY," of about 157 or 116 tons, or thereabouts, built in Mon'm. Particulars will be published hereafter in Auction Handbills.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The lots, when knocked down, will from that moment be at the risk and expense of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within ten days after the sale.

Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London-made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.  
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Brim Locks.  
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.  
Singapore Rough Beans and Planks.

Small invalids of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
Fruit and Dutch Butter.

Wine and Raisins.  
Spermaceti Candles.

Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.

A few Coils of Coll. Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

**FOR SALE**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Gamboa to B. DE LEMOS.

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made-up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
" Bengal Chutney  
" Essence of Chillies  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Tain's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish  
" Milk curd  
" Lime juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Chilli vinegar, in pints  
" Plain vinegar, in quarts  
" Best Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters  
" Veal Broth do do  
" Mutton do do do  
" Dried herbs  
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each

Do Pork Beans, in kegs

Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters

packed tin hoglard

&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**ON SALE**—SHERRY in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by RUSKIN & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT  
Macao, 29th September 1841.

**FOR SALE**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels  
ROUGH SPICE SP-ns, of 3<sup>rd</sup> feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

## PENANG.

TRADE WITH AMERICA DIRECT.—It is many years since, we believe, that vessels have laden with straits produce hence direct for America, as they have for some time preferred taking in their pepper cargoes on the W. C. of Sumatra, where the article is obtained apparently at rates cheaper than the prevailing prices here; but when risks of loss detention of the ships on an intricate & unhealthy coast, sickness of the officers and crews, the difficulty and hazard of communicating at all times with the shore, the proverbial treachery of the natives and other circumstances are considered, they will doubtless be found to be serious drawbacks in comparison with the advantages and facilities which this port affords, where at the distance of only about two hundred yards from the shore vessels may receive cargo at all hours of the day. The American ship P-tomac has just left our harbor direct for Boston with the undecommissioned produce cargo, which we trust will accord with the expectations of her owners and induce not only them but their friends to resort thither for similar purposes in future. Black pepper 4,100 piculs. Rattas 405, Cutch 123, Tin 92, and Coffee 25 piculs.—Pising Gazette, Aug. 28.

MR CHARLES NAPIER.

TUNE—"The Old English Gentleman."

I sing you a good old song,  
Made by an ancient poet.  
Of a fine old English gentleman,  
Who had a great estate,  
&c. &c. &c.

I sing you a new song,  
Of a gallant deed of late,  
Of a true blue British commodore,  
Like his own ship, first-rate,  
Who bore the flag of England

In all its ancient state,  
And rewarded England's enemies  
With a knock upon the pate—  
Like a true blue British commodore,  
All of the olden time.  
This gallant British sailor,  
When his work was to be done,  
Cared not for calm or tempest.  
For front or foe or foe;  
Up went his saucy pennant,  
And thundered out his gun,  
And he blew away, through night and day,  
Until the fight was won—  
Like a true blue British commodore,  
All of the olden time.

When Jonathan would play his tricks,  
"Oh, oh," says our commodore,  
"Up anchor, lad! we must row down  
By Massachusetts's shore."  
Our shot and shell so thickly fell,  
The Yankee soon gave o'er;  
So he hopped his ears with British cheers,  
Till he growled and snapped no more—  
Like a true blue British commodore,  
All of the olden time.  
When Jean Crapaud would make a show,  
And stoop the east to France  
"Twould grieve me," said our commodore,  
"To give those rogues a chance."  
"Bout ship, hallo! blow-jack-tar, row,  
And bold marines, advance."  
On Nolon's shore the commodore  
Soon taught the foe to dance—  
Like a true blue British commodore,  
All of the olden time.

For Ace, then, our gallant chief  
Commanded us to stow:  
"We'll fire a fus de joie," said he,  
"That all the world shall hear;  
What care we for their batteries?  
We cannot lie too near."  
Within three hours the fort was ours,  
So, huzzas for Charles Napier—  
Like a true blue British commodore,  
All of the olden time.  
Old England has her merry men,  
Who live at home at ease,  
Old England has her merry men  
For battle and the breeze.  
What cares she for the world in arms,  
With such bold boys as these?  
And still her name the world shall tame,  
"Britannia, rule the seas!"  
Some health to her true blue commodore,  
Like one of the olden time!

Britannia April 24

X.

—The Bombay United Service Gazette, July 23.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA.

OCTOBER 19th 1841.

## LATEST DATES.

England	5th July	Singapore	17th Sept.
U. States	19th June	Java	31st Aug.
Calcutta	19th Aug.	Manila	4th Sept.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Austral-Asia	19th May

## OCT. ARRIVED From

12. INDIANA, (Port.)	Carvalho, Java.
12. LEX, (Port.)	Jesus, Java.
12. CLEVELAND, Marley,	Calcutta and Sing.
12. DEFIANCE, Egypt,	Madras and Singapore.
13. GENERAL KYD, Jones,	do. do.
14. DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Scott,	do.
14. SAMUEL WINTER, Jones,	Calcutta.
15. VANITTART, Lemon,	Madras and Sing.
15. LA BELLE ALLIANCA, (Sept.)	Price, London.
16. BEAUFORT, —	—
16. LACONIA, (U. S.)	Barlow, Sing. and Bombay.
16. PATRIOTA, (Sp.)	Riaz, Manila.

PASSENGERS—Per General Kyd, captain Wellingham, h. m. 26th. Per Vanittart, J. A. Mercer, esq. Mrs. Lemon and family.

## OCT. SAILED For

11. INEZ, Eaton,	Sing. and Madras.
14. VAPPARAIM, (U. S.)	Lockwood, New York.
14. GUNWAY, (Hamb.)	Jesse, Manila.
14. DED, (Dut.)	Griffin, Manila.
15. CLARINDA, Goolly,	Austral-Asia.
16. NEPTUNE, Ferrie,	London.
16. CORSAIR, Martyn,	Singapore and Bombay.
17. HELEN, Hickey,	Singapore and Bombay.
—, CALBERT, (U. S.)	Lucas, N. York.
—, MELKKE, BERNAS,	Hutchins, Calcutta.
19. H. M. S. SALPETER, E. Becker, esq.	captain, sail to day for Hongkong; H. M. Brig Royalist is in the Macao roads.

PASSENGERS—Per Neptune, Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell, and family. Mrs. Johnston, Miss and Master Pearson, Mr. Harrington, Per Clarinda, Charles Stewart, esq.

Quitted last week. Passenger. Per Foam, Stephen Ponder, esq.

## UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Fortshshire.  
For Liverpool.—Bakely, Penang, her bag closes on

the 20th inst. 3 p. m.  
For Sing. and Cal.—Sea Queen, Cowasjee Family, Rob Roy, Red Rover.  
For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Good Success.  
For Manila.—Tremelga (Port.)  
VESSELS EXPECTED.  
From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Lenisa Baillie, Earl of Hardwicke, trapt, Tartar, trapt, Carnatic, trapt, Royal Exchange.  
From do. via Singapore.—Potente.  
From Liverpool.—Gemin, Young Queen, Oriza, W. S. Hamilton, Regular, Arethusa.  
From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Birbon.  
From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprise and Prosperine, Euphrates, Indus, Moulmein, Wanderer.  
From Bombay.—Ludy Grant, Romanjee Hormuzee, Guisnach, Ardaseer, sir H. Compton, Sophia, Island Queen.  
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton.  
From Java &c.—Genoveva (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.	
BRITISH.				
*Caledonia	710	Burn [ger]	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.	
*Charlotte	601	Liebschwa-		
*Earl Balcarras	1488	Baker		
*Gondolier	343	Oliver		
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.	
*Litherland	375	Freeman		
*Stork		Scott		
*Thomas King	345	Ronnce		
Ann	780	Griffith	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.	
Anno		Spain		
Bencoolen		Caldbeck		
Earl Grey		Mollison		
Good Success	545	Fraser	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.	
Parkfield	496	Whiteside		
Tweed	447	Lawson		
Wave		Moore		
Cleveland		Morley	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.	
General Kyd		Jones		
Arun	345	Kelloc		
Ellen	440	Rodger		
Masden	247	Dare	Dent & Co.	
Mauritius		Howlett		
Samuel Winter		Jeyes		
Charles Grant	1311	Pittman		
Elephanta	810	Ross	Macvicar & Co.	
George 4th		Browless		
Nimrod	469	Manning		
Penang	347	Cunning		
*Fatima [manjee]	373	Fethers	Lindsay & Co.	
*Pestonjee Bo-	595	Hall		
Seowstris	485	Row		
Defiance [berland]		Watt		
D. of Northum-			Gribble, Hughes & Co.	
*Eliza Stewart	442	Miller		
*Posthumus	390	Milner		
Atlet Rohoman	750	Lagrin		
Fransje Cowasje	950	Fraser	D. M. Rustonjee & Co.	
*Anne Jane	302	Rugby		
Thomas Sparks	457	Sparks		
*Blakely				
John Bibby		Saipo	Gibb, L. & Co.	
Mermaid		Grosvenor		
City of Derry [te]	413	Roberts		
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash		
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.	
Foam	410	Greig		
*John Tomkinson	260	Hutchinson		
Fortshshire		McCarthy		
*Hyzeia	377	Woodberry	P. Leighton & Co.	
Coromandel	660	Ryan		
Vanittart		Lemon		
AMERICAN.				
Cynthia		Johnson	Russell & Co.	
*Delhi		Crocker		
*Lema		Endicott		
Nantico		Hepburn		
Venice		Perit	J. D. Sward & Co.	
Henry Pratt		Rogers		
Luconia		Barlow		
DUTCH.				
Middleberg	[938]	Roodenberg	Reynvan & Co.	
FRENCH.				
Lumine	[ ]	Cayal	J. A. Mercer.	
SPANISH.				
G. Washington	[ ]	Riesing	Russell & Co.	
UP FOR FREIGHT TO BOMBAY. Charter, Freight for London.				
* At Whampoa.				

On the 15th and 16th inst., we received the *Madras Examiner* of 5. 9th, and the *Penang Gazette* of 21st, 28th of August; and late yesterday Calcutta papers of July 31, the *Bombay U. S. Gazette* from 6th to the 17th of August; the *Delhi Gazette* of July 21, the *Malta Times* of June 15th and the *London Colonial Gazette* of the 9th and 30th of June, reached us; but we have not had time to look through the last-received papers.

#### DEFIANCE'S LETTER BAG.

We consider the public proceedings of the Hongkong government, with reference to this Defiance's letter bag, as a case of unparalleled hardship to the British merchants resident in Macao. That a ship's letter bag should be landed in Macao, and the chief clerk in h. m.'s superintendent's office not have authority to open it, but must send it, whenever an opportunity may offer, over to Hongkong, a distance of 40 miles, to the N.E. of Macao, appears to us to be supremely ridiculous, unaccountably absurd.

On the subject of the immediate delivery of merchant's letters, we would very respectfully draw the attention of the deputy-governor of Hongkong, to the following passages in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's notification of the 12th of August.

"Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and to promote the prosperity and well being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all h. m.'s subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings) at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the Empire of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions submitted to him."

We certainly are of opinion, that if sir Henry were in Macao, he would order such arrangement to be forthwith adopted as should remove the complaints of the merchants, of what almost looks like wanton delay in the delivery of their letters.

We have not heard any intelligence of importance from Canton since our last publication. Some of the new teas have arrived, been purchased, and shipped.

It has been reported some days that official despatches have been received in Canton of the fall of Ningpo to the British arms.

The edicts which inform us of the disgrace of officers for neglect of duty, and of the banishment of *Lin* and *Tung* to *Fle*, are, not altogether undeserving of serious attention; the report of the effects of the typhoon of the 21st of July is not very far from the truth; and we long ago observed that the Chinese would attribute such a visitation to a particular interposition of providence in their favour.

Amoy.—Our news from Amoy is so recent as the 7th inst.; every thing and every body were quiet except the lardrons; supplies of all kinds were abundant and moderate in price; the troops and crews were in excellent health; only one Chinese officer had returned, who had taken up his station close to Amoy, but he said he would not have any thing to do either with his own countrymen or the English. Several of the principal merchants had waited on captain Smith, of h. m.'s ship *Druid*, to invite him to live among them on shore, to protect them from the lardrons, and to establish a police force; and the Europeans, that as now they have not any standards, let captain Smith come and rule over us.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., the pinnace

of the *Druid* had rather a dashing affair. About 7 a. m. four large lardrone boats were seen firing at a junk under sail, two or three miles distant; the pinnace, commanded by Mr. Need, mate, was immediately sent in shore; h. m.'s brig *Algerine* also got under weight; after the pinnace had chased for a considerable distance and was gaining on the lardrons, the latter ran into a small creek in one of the six islands which are between Chappal island and the anchorage; the pinnace followed, but on entering the creek grounded on a rock, and while in the act of getting off, the lardrons came out in three boats with large guns on board; the pinnace immediately opened and kept up a well-directed fire, which obliged the lardrons to retreat; they then ran two or three boats on the beach, and one stuck on a rock; after they had had many killed, they took to the water; some were drowned, and those who did escape fell into the hands of the fishermen who were waiting on the beach with bamboos, and they licked them! those who they did not kill lost their tails:—a great many were left dead on the beach, and the two boats were destroyed. Mr. Need then proceeded to the boat on the rock, for the purpose of getting the large guns; he was in the act of stepping into her when she at once blew up in three places, and every one in the pinnace was hurt except Mr. Need, four most dangerously and six very severely. Mr. Need and one man got the boat under sail, and managed to get off to the *Algerine*, which vessel could not get near them on account of the rocks.

On the 5th inst. some more lardrone boats were seen, and the *Druid's* boats were sent after them; they captured one boat, which had been run on shore; one Chinese was killed; but the people, when the lardrons landed, got hold of three of them, and took them to the *Druid*. The next day they were put into a Chinese boat, and towed to the town of Amoy, where they were publicly flogged and their tails docked; when they were turned adrift, their own countrymen stoned them into the water, and it is supposed they were all killed.

Lieut. Mason, late of the *Algerine*, arrived in Macao on the 12th inst.; he has invalided, and Lieut. Bynan, first of the *Druid*, gets the command of the *Algerine*.

The lardrons are not deserving of the least pity, for they commit unheard of and unutterable cruelties on their own countrymen, when they succeed in capturing their trading or fishing vessels.

As the editor of the Canton Press has repeated his question—probably feeling like the Irishman, that he's never at peace but when h. m.'s at war—"are we or are we not at war with the Chinese?"—we will venture to answer it ourselves, in the following words: *England is at war with China*; but in the manner which we shall explain our answer, whether our explanation will be to every body's satisfaction, is more than doubtful.

The provincial city of Canton, and its immediate dependencies, if not the whole province, should be considered as the captives of our bow and spear; this is not now the time to remark on the terms granted on the 27th of May; those terms have been guaranteed by h. m.'s plenipotentiary; and with reference to the ratification—or whatever it may be termed—by the emperor of the terms of the 27 of May, and the repairing of old forts and building new ones, &c., we beg to refer the editor of the *Canton Press* to his own extra of July 7th; and further, on the same subject and on the re-opening of the British trade, we beg to refer him to our translation of *Yikshan's* proclamation, dated July 16, and published in the C. R. of August 3rd.

Without laying too much stress on these documents, we do not understand why the C. P., having them before his eyes, should aver that the "port of Canton remains open to neutrals to the great disadvantage of the British merchants."

What does the C. P. mean, and what would he

have? does he mean to imply that the port of Canton is shut against British merchants? or would he have the port closed against neutrals for the advantage of British merchants? for he talks so vaguely that either question may be asked.

For ourselves, we have never contended that British merchants are not 'under great disadvantages'; on this subject we beg to refer our readers to the supplement to the Register of September 7: in which paper we said—"we repeat our opinion that the English merchants may reside with perfect safety from any violence to life and property in Canton, although comfortless and unprofitable enough such a residence may be."

Neither do we see our inconsistency in pointing to the list of ships at Whampoa, and to the residence of four five English gentlemen in Canton, as a proof that British merchants can and do conduct their trade in Canton at the present time; and as to the 'British merchants, no longer deeming themselves safe in Canton, left it,'—when captain Nias's squadron entered the river, what does that fact prove but that those British merchants, like others, have exclaimed *saute qui peut*: it was their departure that alarmed the Chinese and induced them to recommence their emigrations; for when they saw the British merchants leave, they concluded they must have been in possession of the intentions of h. m.'s officers; and that these intentions were hostile to the city of Canton; and as to the safety of neutrals, in the very improbable event at present of an attack by the Chinese government—but what and whom are they to attack, the river being clear of h. m.'s ships,—the merchantmen and merchants!—to this question we confidently reply,—never!—what safety would they, neutrals, find?—Were neutrals safe in Canton on the 21st of May? was not the U. S.'s merchantship *Morrison's* boat attacked by the military, with her flag flying and a writing in the Chinese language, setting forth what they were, exposed to public view? were not two U. S.'s merchants obliged to bribe their way out, to escape at the eleventh hour? and did not another surrender himself to the hongmerchants for protection? away then, with such nonsense, that British merchants cannot, if they please, conduct their business in Canton; and as to the disadvantages of such trade conducted under such circumstances, we presume to think that the advantages will always accompany capital and credit. Would the editor of the C. P. have the port strictly blockaded? why don't he speak out, and advise the measure, supported, as he is so well able to support it by such conclusive arguments and his fragable reasoning as are peculiarly his own.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed on the manner in which sir Gordon Bremer's blockade was enforced last year, we presume that the officers now in charge of the honour and interests of their country are the best judges when and where a blockade of a Chinese port or ports is to be established.

Would a blockade be beneficial to the greatest, the most prominent British mercantile and shipping interests now represented in China?—we think not; and if the editor of the C. P. cannot satisfactorily answer this question, he is guilty of a dereliction of duty, as the editor of an English paper, in advocating measures tending to deteriorate those interests.

The editor of the C. P. has a most singular way of reasoning; we will venture to say that no one will accuse us of inconsistency in what we said last week about his list of ships but himself: he sets out with a position that "British merchants cannot without great risk, transact their business in Canton";—and although 12 ships belonging to different agents are now at Whampoa, and 4 or 5 Englishmen in Canton—these facts, he says, do not invalidate his position; now we think they not only weaken, but entirely disprove his position. We do not suppose the British merchants retire from Canton through fear; it is more probable that they hold off by reason of the stagnant state of the Canton market; but as English constituents at home and elsewhere, continue to consign ships and cargoes to China, malgré the advice of Lord Palmerston, it is clearly the duty of the resident agents to do the best they can—though bad may be that best—for their constituents; and the editor forgets that neutrals were warned by h.



m.'s plenipotentiary, as well as the British merchants, not to put themselves in the power of the Chinese.

In the event of hostilities, to be begun by the British—which we do not think at all likely to happen in this province—time will show—the merchant-ships would have timely warning to leave the river.

The wanderings of the rest of the leader in the C. P. of Saturday last are too vague and vestigeless to be traceable; yet he allows the English merchants have not been personally annoyed: not even threatened; that they "have been able peaceably to carry on their trade;" on what circumstances, then, are all his reveries founded.

#### To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir—To "Mare's nests" generally, may be applied the Spanish proverb "*peor es menecillo*."

I should not, therefore, have again troubled you about Mr. Coolidge, had he confined himself to a plain denial of having been engaged, directly or indirectly, in supplying the Chinese with arms, which, however, he has not thought fit to do; his assertion and accompanying certificates, concerning Mingqua, whose name I never mentioned!

I did not pretend to have made any "discovery"; but in reference to Mr. Matheson's vicious defence of Mr. Coolidge, I thought it proper to repeat exactly what Captain Graham had stated. It seems that Mr. Coolidge and Mingqua deny the truth of the "story"; indeed Captain Graham is left in a sad minority, for in addition to the direct evidence of the two parties themselves in their own favor, we have the collateral testimony of Mr. Matheson, who has asked one, and Mr. Moss who has been at the trouble of questioning the other; and like Dogberry's witnesses; "foregod, they are both in a tale."

If all this evidence be inconclusive to sceptical minds, it should at any rate be remembered that one of the parties has rec'd. by him solid reasons for estimating at a high standard the value of his own statements in his own favor.

Meanwhile, however, as Captain Graham had no apparent reason for investigating so very singular a scandal, and as the Hongmerchants are not usually such wags as to indulge in the amusement of "hoaxing," the affair seems likely, in the absence of Graham, to remain a mystery, or as Mr. Coolidge more classically describes it "a mare's nest."

I do not profess myself to know more of either of the three individuals named, Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Mingqua, or Mr. Graham, than every one else on the spot; and have no wish to offer any opinion of my own as to the credit which, from experience, the public may think fit to place on their several statements.

Yours obediently,

GEORGE T. BRAINE.

Macao, 17th Oct. 1841.

Mr. Braine's second letter requires no remark from us.

#### TRANSLATIONS.—Peking Gazette.

Yen Pih-toung, governor-general of Fuhkeen and Cheangshan, kneeling reports and begs for the imperial will.

I have permitted the Chekeang general, Yu Pooyun, to enquire into and to explain respecting the officers of Seangshan heen district in the foo of Ningpo, at the time the barbarian ships were cruising there; and also with reference to the state of affairs of the important entrances of Shihfoo and Chuenshan, whether the military guard ought to be increased. I have examined and found that the commandant of Tachow, in the past year collected 200 district troops, and sent them forward to protect Shihfoo; afterward they were recalled. It is now right to order 200 troops and sent them to protect those places.

Now the newly appointed footseng, of Tachow, Kingtsun, says the said troops do not exceed the usual complement of a kee'a's command; and to distribute them among and protect all the military stations, & to provide for the protection of Shihfoo and Chuenshan, is difficult: these facts have been submitted to me in a petition from the tetch, Pooyun. Now the district troops amount to upwards of 7 hundred; this is comparatively a large number; and although they are detached to guard the several military stations, how is it that all contingencies cannot be provided for?—it all arises from the said officer (Kingtsun) desiring to guard the boundaries, & listening to the hasty talk of other men; he has mis-employed the troops destined for the most important services, and has dared to disobey the regulations of the army—which certainly evinces great laxity and deception, and the consequences are not trifling.

Further, Loo Pingke, the acting tsoze officer at Tachow, was detected to all the military stations, and he was found to be the

water near the shore. But the said officer's disposition is dissipated and he is addicted to idleness, and at no time did he ever make a tour of personal inspection, but whenever he made official reports he selected and he sent colonel Ching Peale to examine, and he was likewise dilatory. Now the said footseng has petitioned that these officers be suspended, as they have glossed over their reports and managed them, in the hope that they would escape their deserts.

These circumstances having come before me, the governor, I consider that at this time we are engaged in attacking and exterminating the rebellious foreigners; and that our complete dependence is on our valiant and picked soldiers venturing their lives—then, indeed, I could report their meritorious deeds. The said officers, indulging in idleness, public affairs must surely have been impeded by their conduct. It is, therefore, right that I should request the imperial will, that Kingtsun, and Loo Pingke, be deprived of their rank, that the articles of war may be held in dread.—A respectful report.

The imperial will has been received:—it is recorded. 5 moon, 16 day (July 4).

#### LIN.

##### THE EX-YUMCHAE AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Our dynasty—or government—established the army that it might be diligently exercised in tactics and our military strength ready, prepared, and forewarned against all unexpected emergencies. The governors-general of provinces are especially invested with the office of general control, and most assuredly should acknowledge the truth at all times in heading and controlling the troops, and in devoting increased attention to constantly exercising them; and thus teach and cause the courageous to know their duty to their country; and then, should the outer seas suddenly become disturbed, how will they not be able to repulse and to break down the strength of their enemies, and forthwith report victories?

In the 12th year of Taoukwang (1832) Le was the governor of the two Kwang provinces, and Loo, the tetch (general) & on account of their management of the affairs of the army, the troops at that time became weak & inefficient, & not the slightest care was taken in guarding (against danger): they have already been sent to defend the frontier (i. e.—they have been banished).

Formerly, Tsztingching was appointed to the office of governor-general of the two Kwang province; and he held the trust for many years; but he was careless and indolent, and carried away by the stream of circumstances, and did not exert himself in guarding against danger; and he caused a useless expenditure of money in the way he exercised the troops: none of it was honestly disbursed; thus the troops of the provincial city became effeminate and timorous, and utterly incompetent for their duty, and all were sunk into a race of cowardly blackguards.

After the affair of the tiger's gate, the barbarian banditti were allowed to trade:—thinking on I consider it deserving of extreme indignation.

Lin, was sent to aid the governor, and I had especially appointed him imperial commissioner, and then invested him with the government of the two Kien provinces to control, protect guard, and manage the affairs of the province of Canton, and I afterward confirmed him in the office of governor, and to assume the control of the whole provincial army; and as he was already well acquainted with the deeply-dyed bad habits of the soldiery, it was particularly his duty to instruct and direct them in all instances, and with increased diligence to have constantly exercised them.

As to the affairs of the (English) barbarians, he also should have combined benevolence, and dignified majesty and severity; and to obtain his end, he should have soothed and managed them; but in managing affairs, he has proved himself to be without ability in perfectly managing will; and he has utterly failed in the special duty entrusted to him.

Tsztingching has been already deprived of his official rank; I order that Lin Tschou be degraded & hold an office in the 4th rank; and as a heavier punishment, that both be sent to Elz, ther to exert themselves to atone for their crimes by meritorious deeds.

Forward immediately all the reports from Canton (to Elz), and all the instances of laxity and negligence in the management of the military

affairs—as a warning to others. Respect this. 5 moon, 16 day (July 4).

The following imperial edict has been received. Yikshan and his colleagues have reported concerning the provincial city of Canton province, and the manifestation of the favour of the gods, and that votive tablets be offered—(as a thanksgiving).

It is authenticated in the report that at that time the English barbarians were causing disturbance, and had approached near the city walls, and had opened their fire on Yueset hill; when the goddess Kwanyin manifested her divine power in the sight of all the people, by extinguishing the rockets; a storm of thunder and rain immediately followed, darting down and exterminating very many native traitors and barbarian banditti; the barbarians were in the greatest fear.

At present the disturbances on the ocean being ended the city has resumed its quiet, the country being guarded and the people protected—by the influence of the goddess, Kwanyin.

I, the emperor, looking up, seek for the favour of the gods, and am moved by the most respectful gratitude. I order that votive tablets, inscribed by my own hand, be sent to and respectfully received by Yikshan and his colleagues, and be reverently sent to the temple, & be there suspended with the profoundest reverence, in answering gratitude for the protection of the goddess. Respect this.—6 moon, 10 day, (July 27th.)

#### THE TYPHOONS.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yikshan and his colleagues have reported that the ocean has been agitated by typhoons, and the public offices and landing places of the English barbarians entirely destroyed, and one ship wrecked.

By the report it is authenticated that on the 4th day of 6th moon (July 21) between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. a typhoon commenced which forced the waves to run mountains high, and at the same time torrents of rain descended. The large and small barbarian vessels anchored in Teenshakeo (the Typa) were sunk by the waves, and the great and small flower-boats belonging to native traitors, were either entirely destroyed, or driven out to sea; of those that have escaped, large and small, the number exceeds forty. The masts of all the ships were carried away, and of the barbarian banditti and native traitors the number drowned exceeds calculation; all the tents and mat-sheds were blown away by the wind, none were saved. The new built landing places were swept clean away, and nothing left but an empty space, and the sea was covered with floating corpses. Such is the report.

I, the emperor, having turned over & looked at the rest, feel most grateful for heaven's favour; but while thus rejoicing in happiness, I should also entertain a wholesome dread of heaven's awful majesty—(rejoice with trembling). The cup of the iniquities of the said barbarians is full; their disorderly and illegal conduct has destroyed the people; long and much have they travelled in unrighteous paths; but at last they must bow their heads to heaven's extermination. All this has been accorded by secret silent influences: the intelligent gods aid and protect in silence. The murderous influences are swept clean away, and the boundaries of ocean are established in quiet. It is

proper that we should with sincerity burn incense, to offer up our righteous thoughts. I order Yikshan and his colleagues to go in person to all the temples and reverently announce my thanksgivings; and on the 29th day of the moon to fast and sleep within the city; and on the 30th day to perform all the ceremonies in the different temples. I further order the Tszchangking, to reverently attend to all the preparations. Respect this. 7th moon—5th day (August 21).—By J. S. ED C. R.

**MARRIED.**—ON Monday the 18th inst. at the Residence of A. A. Ritchie, Esq., by the Rev. C. W. Higgins, John Hobbins Esq. of Abbey House, Cumberland, England, to Miss Sarah McNeill daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia U. S. A.

Edited, Printed and Published by J. S. ED C. R. at the Canton Register Office.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1841.**

**NO. 43.**


**FOR LONDON.**  
 **THE ELEPHANTA**, Captain Ross, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick dispatch.  
 For freight &c. Apply to **MA. VICAR & Co.**  
 Macao, 26th October, 1841.


**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.**  
 **THE "MERMAID,"** 577 Tons, A. W. GUNVENOS, commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Captain Grant-nor.  
**A. A. DE MELLO**  
 Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
 FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
**THE** well known fast sailing Barque **PARKFIELD**, A 1 496 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.**  
 **THE** well known Clipper **RED ROVER**, Captain Watson, to sail the end of October. For freight &c. apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
 **THE VANSITTART**, Captain James, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to  
**HFERJERHOY RUSTONJEE.**  
 Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.**  
 **THE** Fine Fast Sailing Ship **NIMROD**, Captain MANNING, now in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. Apply to  
**MAVICAR & Co.**


**FOR SINGAPORE & CALUTTA.**  
 **THE** Clipper **"COWARJEE FAMILY,"** Captain DURHAM, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to  
**D & M. RUSTONJEE & Co.**  
 Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALUTTA.**  
 **THE** Clipper **"ROB ROY,"** Captain ANN, will sail early in November. For freight apply to  
**D & M. RUSTONJEE & Co.**  
 Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
 **THE "ELIZA STEWART,"** Captain MILLAR, now lying at WHAM-POA, will have quick dispatch, the greater part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to  
**GRIFFIN, HUGHES & Co.**  
 Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.


**THE** British Barque **LADY HAYES**, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

**THE** ship **GENERALWOOD**, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


**FOR BOMBAY.**  
 **THE CALEDONIA**, Captain BURN, will take freight. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao, or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr.** Canton.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**

**THE** A. 1. Ship **THOMAS KING**, 316 tons, J. A. ROUSSE, commander. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
 **THE** Bark **"SFA QUEEN,"** Captain C. R. SMITH, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
 Macao, 13th September, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
 **THE** ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**, 500 tons, Captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
 Macao, 6th S. p. 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
 **THE** Ship **COROMANDEL**, Captain RYAN, will have quick dispatch; for passage apply to Captain RYAN on board at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTONJEE.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
 **THE** A 1 fast sailing new bark **JOHN TOMKINSON**, Captain HORTON.  
**A & D. FOORDUNJEE.**  
 Apply to

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**A** General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office will be held at 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon the 2d of November at the Office of **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** The General Agents.  
 Macao, 25th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A DICTIONARY ON A PNEUMATIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. GALLERY.  
 This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese character, as well as a dictionary. Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price 10 dollars a copy.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st, next, an *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1842—on a Single Sheet, price per Sheet 1 Sp. Drs. Apply to the Canton Register Office.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS**, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of stores viz. Lard, tins in 4 ranks. Vmbo Tins 4 do. Made in 4 do. Champagne in 3 dozen cases. Europe Vinegar. Jams and Jellies. Pickles. Bottled Fruits. Sugar. Preserved Meats, Soup. Curry Powder. Spiced Salt Beef in 4 Barrels. Do. do. in 4 do. Tongues in 4 do. Hatters. Ribbets. Almonds. Raisins. Malted. Water Crackers. Cabin Rice in tins. Champagne Color. Boxes of Herring. Kinds of Tonic and Soup &c. Do. of Salmon Do. of Mackerel. Smoked Beef &c.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS**, have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the noted house of KROON and HOO KANG of Bond Street. Spirit of Lavender. B. lemon of Roses. Rose Pomatum. Essence of Lemon. Do. of R. zola. Do. of Mar. chile. Do. of Concentrated Lav. odor. Russia Oil. Rose's Grease. Packs of Cards. Silk Hats. Cutlery. Season's Razors. Perfumery. Silver plated cases of various kinds. Carpenter's rules &c.  
 Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—An excellent cabinet. Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—Cup, Coir, and Mills Rose of all Size. Blocks of Sars, Hooks and Thimble. Anchors of Sars from one to twelve hundred weight. Chain Cables. Rigging Chains. Boat Chains. R. r. Wires. Attack Gun. Champagne. Pickles. Sars &c. Navy and Pilot Bread. Vinegar. Butter. Flower. Beef. Pork. German and English Canvas. Twine. Hamburg Lin. Brands. Soap, and other preserved meats &c.  
 Apply on board the bark **CALUTTA** is the Type to the captain, or to **TOWNSEND, Jr.**  
 Macao, Oct. 15th 1841.  
 N. B.—Sails made to order.

**NOTICE.**—Two subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**  
**JOHN D. SWORD.**  
**JOHN S. TROT.**  
 May 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
*A Press with all its furniture.*  
 Two cases of bourgeois, roman, and one italica; two do. of long primer roman and one italica; one case pick roman, and one italica; one case of red and black letter; flowers &c. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**NOTICE.**—P. J. MARGAL begs to intimate to the Public that he has taken the 25th and 26th instant (of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Captain Charles Elliot, &c. at his late Residence "Campe de San Francisco."  
 N. B. The sale is postponed until further notice.  
 Macao, 11th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—R. I. COMPANY BILLS ON HONGKONG at 60 days sight. BILLS ON HARMON BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 months sight. Apply to  
 4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

**ALL** advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

**NOTICE.**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double mitted Godowns 46 Quon's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
 Hough na, 6th Sept., 1841. **C. V. GILLESPIE.**

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Feller, 1 ad in She-tu, Chains and Am-hors of large Size. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
 Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 33-50-50 and 70 feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne, Metachion, English Canvas, and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to  
 Macao, 7th September, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, COBURN, CORBANT & Co's. Fine Old London Portwine &c. in Wood and Bottle, just received. "FOX" Apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
 Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches also Strong Rope 1 and 1 inch. Apply to  
 Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.  
 Also  
 Spars 71 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.  
 and 50 to 60 " " 11 to 20 "  
 Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
 or to Captain MORGAN  
 General Wood.—Hongkong.  
 Macao, 28th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "LEON" at Hongkong.  
 Apply on board in captain.  
 July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FAYE.**

**NOTICE.**  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.** now in Europe. **JAMES MATHESON, Esq.** and **ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq.** now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.** lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.  
**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
 Macao, 19th August, 1841.

**WANTED.**—A Situation by a Middle Aged man on either or service to go to England.—Enquire to the Canton Register office.



## FOR SALE.

Just arrived: "Mermid."

1,500 Doz: very superior Blue and Albion's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta. 200 cwt extra fine Severn-side pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 cwt. Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lager Beer, Foreign Potatoes of white grain and black colour. Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvases, 45 dozens Champagne Brandy, Cognac Brandy, Philadelphia Water Cider, etc. Apply on board the ship "Mermid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 27TH INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public that he will sell on his Premises, by Public Auction, a beautiful collection of Parisian and English Goods, consisting of:—Ladies' Cotton Stockings, Work Boxes, Shawls, Lace Peterkins and Lace Veils, Bay's Cape, Elastic Braces, Organs; Perfumery, in bottles and boxes; China, Tea, and St. Julien; Champagne, Olive Oil, Brandy, etc.; Preserved Apples, Pickles, Sardines, Vermicelli and Macaroni, a case of H.A. & Co. etc.

Particulars will appear in Auction Hand Bills, and the whole will be exposed for inspection on the 27th instant, in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel. Macao, 15th October, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

JOHN SMITH respectfully begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, FURNITURE and EFFECTS of JOHN MIDDLETON Esq. about to leave China; and at the same will be put up and sold, without reserve, a considerable quantity of OILMAN'S STORES and FRESH PROVISIONS, viz:—Almonds and other late arrivals. Macao, 25th October, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, in the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OILMAN'S STORES, viz:—Indigo EX "FOAM." Macao, 25th October, 1841.

## PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by JNO. SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon. Table Linen, Napkins, and Washing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails. Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore: Rough Brims and Planks. Small bottles of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spicery and Condiments. Superior white American Caddy Brand. A few Casks of Coal Oil and Grape Shot. For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Gambon to B. DE LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Hhd. and quarter casks—shipped by ROKIN & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT Macao, 29th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrel. Rangoon Spices, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex "Ass McKim." Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT. Macao, 1st May, 1841.

## CHUBAN.

Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Chuen in 1841-42. By W. L. Clark (Concluded from the No. 41, page 258.)

During the north winter season, and especially at its commencement, several cases of severe catarrhal ophthalmia presented themselves; in some of these the disorder had existed for a few days, extensive destruction of the cornea had taken place, and in a few cases, one or both eyes were lost; but when the disease was recent, although very severe it was in most cases speedily relieved. The plan of treatment adopted was that which has been generally followed; namely using the strong solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to an ounce of water). This was dropped into the eye, blisters were applied to the temples, an active purgative administered. The strong solution was applied daily for three or four days and then changed for one of 5 grains, and occasionally fresh blisters were applied after the first had cured. The success of this practice was in the whole very gratifying; and in no case that can be remembered, did loss of the eye, or deep ulceration of the cornea occur, when the case had come early under treatment. And it would appear, as the result of the cases met with at Chuen, that the use of the nitrate of silver was much more beneficial in removing the disease, than drops that would have been used for the same purpose. Granular lids are not so great an evil, and the result of long continued irritation of the conjunctiva is not so serious. This state of granulation of the palpebral conjunctiva induces in course of time various other evils, already there spoken of, but still more frequently, in so far as the capacity of the cornea itself is concerned. It does not appear that persons affected with

granular lids often become completely blind, but constant pain and lachrymation are produced, and the sight materially injured by the degree of opacity of the cornea which almost constantly accompanies this affection. The application of sulphate of copper, solution of nitrate of silver, and other remedies, were useful in relieving the irritation of the organ, and removing more or less of the opacity of the cornea.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that of all the females who came to the hospital (and there were not few) and of others seen in various parts of the island, not one among them had feet of the natural size. Some were not so much compressed as others, but the practice of confining the feet, during its growth, is universal at Chuen, while at Canton and Macao many women have their feet completely free, and of natural size. Though several females came to the hospital affected with this disease, and with ulcers of the leg, only in one or two instances was there any any ulcer of the foot apparently caused by the compression of the foot, and the forced distortion of its bones. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty how far this practice is injurious to health; but it would appear, from the observation of numerous instances among different classes of society, both in children and adults that it does not cause so much misery as might be expected from the severe treatment which the feet are subjected to in infancy. Very frequently when walking in the open country, strong healthy women, though having their feet very much compressed, were seen walking about with readiness and not apparently suffering from any pain in the feet whatever; others also have walked several miles to the hospital, and have had to return home the same day, so that locomotion is by no means prevented.

It is ever interesting to observe the effect of a people, and this is one not undeserving of some attention as more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese is obtained. And torturing as this treatment of the feet would appear to be, and unwholesome as its consequences, it is perhaps on the whole not so much injurious to health and comfort, than are the practices dictated by fashion on the female sex in western nations.

The list of diseases is not entirely without interest in its relation to vital statistics. It shows that intermittent fever prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of Chuen and the neighboring districts, also that some of the diseases of the eye are very frequently met with; but it is at the same time evident, that the hospital was not open to the admission of patients for a sufficient length of time, to afford any certain data, on which fully to rely; neither is the amount of the population in these districts, so accurately ascertained as to show the relative amount in that and other localities in China. However, as other openings occur, and fresh relations of the society are established, some interesting facts regarding the exact state of health among this people may be ascertained, especially if long residence at any place be afforded than was the case at Finsch. And, though the trial of the society's operations at Chuen, was short and imperfect, there can be little doubt that the step which was taken, in a midst one of the worst of the worst, was well advised, and shows the advantage of at once occupying every new station that may be practicable; since by endeavoring to administer to the relief, and to remove the diseases to which they are exposed, much can be done among the people for their individual benefit, a better insight obtained into their manners and customs, and a beneficial influence obtained over their minds.

We do not publish the register of cases appended to the above report, from September 23d, 1840, to February 20th, 1841, as it cannot be of much interest to the general reader: the total number of patients, between the above dates, was 3502.

## Notes on the U. S. of North America, during a phenological visit in 1838-39-40. By George Combe. 3 vols.

Amusingly illustrative of American defiance for the people are some remarks headed—

## HOW TO MANAGE THE PEOPLE.

The American people may be led by promises, good nature, and tact, but they will not be driven. In 1812, previously to the declaration of war against England, the many of Philadelphia signed the address of a British brig lying at the wharf to prevent her from sailing, there being at that time no legal authority for her leaving the port. A highly respectable and well known citizen, met them dragging the rubber through the streets in triumph; he joined them, and held the rope and cheered with the rest. They proposed to go and break the windows of the British consul. He went with them; and when they came opposite to the house, he addressed them, as if he had never been so proposed, to break the window, and said, "Now, my brave lads, let us give him three cheers, to show that we are not afraid of the British, and bid adieu." He cheered instantly, and they all joined. At the close of the last cheer, he said, "Oh! to the State-house!" and said the act in to the word so rapidly that no one had time to suggest or do any thing else. Arrived at the State-house, he said, "Let us give three cheers for America, on such an auspicious day in the State-house." "Am ready for it," "Hurray! hurrah!" The key of the cell was obtained, and the door unlocked. Three cheers were given for "America." "Hurrah!" was then uttered, and a loud cry by him working away, and all followed his example. As the whole proceeding had been illegal, Mr. Combe went quietly to the ship, and desired the captain to send him to the State-house for his jail in the night. He did so, put him in, and when the door was shut, he was the prisoner on his voyage to England.

Another anecdote of the same gentleman is equally characteristic of the "way to manage the people." Between Walnut and Spruce Streets is a piece of ground named the Porter's Field, an burial place for strangers. Interment in it had long been prohibited; but it contained some graves, and monuments enclosed by railings. There was a strong desire in the minds of many, notwithstanding this, to clear these graves, and to use the ground as an open-air square, as it lay in the heart of the city; but every proposal to obliterate them was resisted by the public sentiment, although no living person could be found who was interested in any of them. Mr. Combe suggested to a marble-cutter to carry off the monuments quietly and by slow degrees, at dead of night. In the course of two years, they all disappeared mysteriously, nobody knew how. The bells followed. Nobody interfered; no one noticed the change, until it was complete. He employed men quietly, at night, to level the surface near the graves. Thus was completed, in less than three years without any authority whatever, a change which the enlightened and good-spirited vain politician permission to accomplish. The ground being reduced to a waste, the civic corporation, without any hesitation, voted money to enclose it with a handsome rail, to plant it, and to furnish it with gravel-walks. It is now Washington Square; one of the greatest ornaments, and a great benefit to the city.

We had marked many passages for extract, but find we have already indulged too much. The effect of the work is to inspire faith in the permanence and beneficial tenacity of the democratic institutions of the Union; a faith which seems to have grown up insensibly in the author's mind, discharging the nightmare apprehensions inspired by the close book-chamber atmosphere of Edinburgh. And not to pass on small particulars, we repeat that Mr. Combe's Notes will be found by all on all question the best general work that has yet been published on the United States.—London Colonial Gazette, June 16.

## SINGAPORE.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—In our number of 29th July last, we published an official statement of the revenue and expenditure of Singapore for the year 1840-41; and we are now enabled to lay before our readers an abstract statement of the same nature, including the whole three stations in the Straits, and in which the revenue and charges appertaining to each station are stated separately. The abstract winds up with a very startling item in the shape of a deficit amounting to within a trifle of 8 lakhs of rupees; but this, it will be observed, is effected by debiting the settlements with the entire charges both for the troops and convicts, without that the revenue would be adequate to meet all the charges or the civil administration within a very few thousand rupees, as will be seen from the following analysis of the statement; namely:—

REVENUE.			
Penang.	Rs.	177,393	
Singapore.	"	338,136	
Malacca.	"	60,817	
Total Co's Rs.		576,406	
CHARGES.			
Civil Establish.			
Penang.	Co's Rs.	232,347	37,816
Singapore.	"	215,794	171,352
Malacca.	"	149,815	135,195
Total Co's Rs.		597,956	679,363
			93,161

It thus appears that the combined charges for the troops and convicts amount to Co's Rs. 772,524, or about 20,000 Co's Rs. short of the alleged deficit, amounting, according to the statement, to Co's Rs. 793,977; and that the revenue only falls about the same sum short of the total annual disbursement for the civil establishment, forming the item under the head of local charges in the figured statement above; and which includes not the charges attendant upon the judicial establishment at the three places, the expenses of the steamers, &c. &c.

The convict force amounting in all to 1399 in the 30th April 1841, was distributed in the following manner, namely:—

Penang.	583
Singapore.	1153
Malacca.	162

Total 1998 Convicts.

The amount of revenue set down in the abstract does not of course include the assessment fund and Taxes collected at each of the three stations; nor do the charges comprise the disbursements for the maintenance of the police force for the keeping of troops &c. of which in accordance with Art. 12 of 1839, separate statements are published annually.—Singapore Free Press, Dec. 16.

## LONDON.

## Modern dress, as it affects the morals and the means of the community.

Few persons pause to consider how much dress affects the morals of the community. One half of the robbers committed by servants are instigated by the desire of being dressed superior to their station, this desire being not only promoted by vanity, but by a wish to imitate in certain points, what, as a respectable citizen, they could not obtain admission. What renders the temptation so deadly is that the dress is so easily obtained. Does the poor family lead here to the same result? We see the poor of the liberty of the city, the children of the streets, to arrive at a local reputation for respectability, and to obtain local respectability, through the dress, and some portion of them are to be found in prison, and such portions as bear upon the whole, whose habits are subversive of morality. In Edward's reign, the rich set

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for London.  
\* At Whampoa.



The only paper we have received during the week is the *Madras Examiner* of the 16th and 19th of August with the Overland mail of July 5.

Our last dates from Whampoa, 23d inst., state that all is quiet, and tea is being regularly shipped.

Captain Caine, h. n.'s 26th or Camerons, chief magistrate, has been very active in seizing and imprisoning the gamblers in the bazaar, some of whom, it is said, are not Chinese. It is reported that his worship is determined to quash all the low gambling dens; which, we fear, may be found a tiresome, difficult task.

Our readers will be amused at the suggestions of a London paper on the dress of gentlemen; one or two of the suggestions are feasible enough: the wearing of a dressed backskin as lower garments and patent leather boots.

A story goes that a city exquisite ordered several pair of boots of the celebrated Hoby; when they were sent home, he forthwith encased his legs in that pair which most took his fancy; but a long walk to the city on a rainy day soon destroyed the hopes of the "well-booted Greek." He went the next in a great rage to Hoby, and complained of having been imposed upon. "Where and how did you wear these boots?" asked the most celebrated man in St. James' street. "I walked in them to the city yesterday." "Walked in them," screamed Hoby, with a look of stony horror; "why, sir, those boots are your carriage boots."

We have heard that the *Nemesis*, when seeking for fuel, had several encounters with some outposts and encampments in Fokien; she is at present, we are told, stationed off Buffalo's nose.

The Philagethon has severely chastised the people of the district near Ketow point, who treacherously murdered Mr. Wainwright, chief-mate, and one lascar of the brig *Lyra*; but it appears there must have been great want of caution in the party venturing on shore unarmed in an enemy's country.

It is reported that the emperor of China is dead. Should the report be justified by the event, *Taukwang* will have been gathered to his fathers after a disturbed, unhappy, and unprosperous reign of nearly 22 years and in the 59th of his age.

There are, we think, two sons by the late empress, youths now about 14 years old. There can be no dispute as to the succession, for the reigning emperor always nominated his successor, in or out of his own family we believe, and the name is deposited in a casket, which is afterwards sealed up and kept in a crypt.

It is probable there will be a regency: but if *Taukwang* be really dead, may not the Manchow dynasty be considered as ended?

The personal character of the present emperor is much better than that of his father, but the lofty title which he chose for his reign, *Taukwang*, "the glory of heaven," has hardly been supported. The most disgraceful act of his administration was the murder, in 1872, of the Mahomedan Tartar prince, Jahanghir, who had surrendered himself in reliance on the faith of promises. It is supposed, indeed, that the reduction of these tribes towards Cashgar effected by the aid of the Mongol Tartars that intervened, was marked by more than the usual share of Chinese treachery and craft. This war was a source of serious anxiety and expense to the emperor, whose reign has been infected by a continual succession of public calamities, and by more revolts and insurrections than have been known since the time of the first emperor of the Manchow dynasty. Subsequent to the termination of the troubles with the independent mountaineers north-west of Canton, which has been mentioned in another chapter, a very singular paper was written by a Chinese, stating the reasons of the emperor to be a mere imposition on the emperor by his officers, and a public disgrace. He said that the imperial commissioners had expended 500,000 taels of silver for a sham surrender, and the appearance of victory, and wondered at their audacity in receiving rewards of promotion, and other marks of favour. The money was represented to have been thrown away, for the mountaineers had dismissed the authority of those who accepted it, and remained as independent as ever.

There must be a good deal of truth in this, or a Chinese would hardly have exposed himself to the risk of being the author; and it is a singular picture of the existing state of empire. Many have been led by the events of the recent years to surmise that the end of the Tartar dominion in China is at hand; but the establishment and continuance is certainly a fact not much to be extraordinary (when the disproportion of the conquerors to the conquered is considered) than the British dominion in India; and the Mongol rule were driven out by the Chinese after a much shorter possession than the Manchows have enjoyed. They have had the presence and wisdom to leave the Chinese in possession of their own lands and institutions in most instances, and to mould those of the Tartars to these; but distinctions sufficiently broad are still maintained to prevent the amalgamation of the two races with their common.

exception of the Chinese in the government is its extreme distrust of native associations among the people, by one of which, the Triad Society, has for its known object the expulsion of the Manchu house.

An insurrection broke out in the island of Formosa towards the close of 1862, accompanied by the death of a large portion of the troops, and of the greater number of mandarins on the spot, and the origin of it was attributed to the opposition of the emperor's government. A Tartar general, after the lapse of a few months, was despatched to all parts from Peking, with power to take troops from the different provinces at his will, and in a short time it was heard that the insurrection was over, and the troops re-concentrated. This sudden restoration of tranquillity was hardly less surprising, after violence had proceeded to such lengths, than the speedy submission of the mountaineers; but it was never clearly ascertained whether it was effected by force, or by the divisions of the inhabitants; or whether money had been used, as in the case of the mountaineers, to supply the place of arms.

The last emperor, K'ia king, showed a very determined aversion and hostility to the Roman Catholic religion, and numerous persecutions took place in his reign. The present monarch, by all appearances, inherits the same disposition from his father. He had not succeeded many weeks to the throne, when one of his high officials advised him to detect in the practice of what is called the "religion of the western ocean." A still more unequivocal proof exists in the expulsion from Peking of the very last of those European missionaries, who for their astronomical knowledge had been a staff of aid in succession, for about 200 years, to that tribunal or board, whose business it is to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies, and to construct the imperial calendar. It is probable that the present Chinese astronomers have acquired sufficient practical knowledge for the rough calculation of eclipses, and other routine matters of the same kind; but in the course of time another generation may perhaps require a fresh inoculation of science from Europe, and it will then be to protestant missionaries to imitate the learning and enterprise of their Catholic predecessors, but to avoid their want of moderation, and their disputes with each other about trifles. (Davis)

It appears that we have satisfied the doubts of the Canton Press as to whether England is at war with China.

The editor of that paper indulges in his last publication in some opinions founded on our translation of the imperial edict relating to the typhoon of July 21; and his assertions and argument are, as is not unfrequently the case with him, self-contradictory.

In the first place, he libels his imperial majesty when he says—"his imperial majesty, singularly enough, in thanking the goddess of mercy for having destroyed his enemies, also rejoices at the destruction of a great number of his own subjects;"—the latter part of this sentence is a perfectly gratuitous falsehood, utterly unsupported by any part of our translation, in no part of which is the emperor represented "as rejoicing at the destruction of a great number of his own subjects." In the two instances in which the emperor speaks of the destruction of Chinese boats and of the loss of Chinese lives—the boats are distinguished as being the property of native traitors, and the Chinese drowned, as native traitors: the edict refers solely to the destructive effects of the typhoon in Hongkong bay, on the island, and in the waters of Macao, no allusion is made to the loyal and unfortunate victims to its fury in other parts of this or the other maritime provinces; therefore how unaccountable is the singular perversion of the editor of the C. P.

But there is some more fun yet: some more contradictory nonsense.

"Although," the editor proceeds, the lower orders of Chinese have, we believe, very little notion of any system of religion, yet they are in the strictest sense polytheists and excessively superstitious." Now is not polytheism a system of religion, and a most elaborate system? but further:—there are three acknowledged religious sects or systems in China; the *Joo*, or *Confucius*; the *shih*, or *buddhists*, and the *Tao*, or *rationalists*.

These three sects have their different gods, goddesses, and spirits, which are worshipped at stated times.

Of the first—the divinites acknowledged by the government in its official capacity, are—*Ten te*—the heavens and the earth, which they worship on the first and fifteenth of each moon.

*Shay Tse*—the gods of the land and of the grain.

Spirits of the hills, rivers, &c. *Laog*—the dragons.

During the second and eighth moons they sacrifice to Confucius.

*Tenhow*—the queen of heaven, &c. & Of the second, —or buddhists, the numbers of divinites are numbered by thousands, of which *K'wang yin*, the goddess who is heedful of prayers, is one of the principal.

Of the third it is unnecessary to enumerate the divinites further than to observe that it is in the temple of *Pih te*, the northern emperor, one of the divinites of this sect, that the officers of government &c. burn incense, fire crackers &c. at 12 p. m. on the last day of the year.

Of the *Jookaen*—or Confucian sect, the emperor is the chief priest.

But apart from all this: had *Confucius* and *Laog* never been born: had the worship of *Fo* never been introduced into China, still the whole empire would possess a religious system in the veneration and worship of the spirits of departed ancestors; neglect of these duties, of the performance of the prescribed rites in the hall of ancestors, and at the family tombs, on the 5th of April, is punishable by the laws.

As official rank and employment are mostly the reward of success in the literary examinations:—

"All real rank of consequence being determined by talent, the test of this is afforded at the public examinations. These are open to the poorest persons; and only some classes, as menial servants, comedians, and the lowest agents of the police, are excluded."

"The priests of the Chinese state religion, subordinate to the emperor himself as *pontifex maximus* are the kings, nobles, statesmen, and the crowd of civil and military officers. The *joo-kean*, or philosophic sect, monopolize both the civil and sacred functions. At the grand state-worship of nature, neither priests nor women are admitted; and it is only when the special sacrifice to the patroness of silk takes place, that the empress herself, & the several grades of female rank at Peking, may take a part." (Davis)

Now, as a son's merit is not only reflected on the father, but may and often does procure for the latter posthumous honours and promotions; and as the veneration of departed spirits is anti-Confucian and immemorial, with what propriety can it be said that "the lower orders of Chinese have very little notion of any system of religion, and yet are excessively superstitious."—Y even religion may exist merely as system of superstitious terrors:—but this contradictory nonsense of the editor of the C. P. is capped by his concluding observations: after saying, they have little notion of any system of religion, he continues, "Their religious rites (can religious rites exist without a system?) enter into almost all their every day affairs. It would be considerably ominous (irrational?) to omit lighting scented joss-sticks in the morning, and placing them in a conspicuous part of the dwelling."

"Rise early in the morning, and kindle a twig of incense, to pay respect to deity."

(Morrison's Grammar.)

Again—"No journey or voyage is ever undertaken without first offering sacrifice to the deity," (a sense of the deity and yet no system of religion!) But enough and more than enough of this.

When the editor of the C. P. pretends to inform the world of the motives of the emperor of China and of the fears of the common Chinese—what is the extent of his acquaintance with the exclusives?—he treads upon delicate ground: and instead of giving vent to his own conceptions, he would far more correctly inform his readers by at once quoting from some well informed and well known author—Davis, for example.

See Canton Repository, vol. 2. p. 40.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SARGENT, at the Canton Press.

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unless the number of the required insertions are  
noted on the face of the advertisement.

VOL. 14.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1841.

NO. 44.

 **FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE CHARLES GRANT,** Captain  
FITZGERALD, now ready to receive  
cargo in the Roads, and will meet with  
quick dispatch. For freight apply to  
MACVICAR & Co.  
Macao, 1st Nov. 1841.


**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES  
OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY  
TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN  
CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.**


 **THE French Ship LUMINY,** Capt. J.  
B. CAYOT, Burthen 416 Tons.  
Apply to  
**JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.**

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE BRIG POPPY,** Capt. COLE, will  
sail positively on the 10th November  
next, for the above ports. For freight  
Apply to **PEREIRA & Co.**  
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE ELEPHANTA,** Captain ROSE, has  
a considerable portion of her Cargo on  
board, and will meet with quick dispatch.  
For freight &c. Apply to **MACVICAR & Co.**  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.


 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE "MERMAID,"** 577 Tons, A. W.  
GROVESON, commander. For freight  
apply to the undersigned, or passage to  
Captain Groveson.  
A. A. DE MELLO.  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.


 **FOR LONDON.**  
**FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.**  
**THE** well known fast sailing Barque  
**PARKFIELD,** A. 1. 496 Tons, old  
having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** well known Clipper **RED RO-**  
**VER,** Captain WRIGHT, to sail the  
end of October. For freight &c. apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


 **FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE VANSITTART,** Captain LEXON,  
will have an early dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**HELENEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.


 **FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** Clipper **"COWASJEE FAMILY,"**  
Captain DURHAM, will meet with quick  
dispatch. For freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

 **FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** Clipper **"ROB ROY,"** Captain  
ANN, will sail early in November. For  
freight apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**  
Macao, 11th October, 1841.


 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE "ELIZA STEWART,"** Captain  
MILLAR, now lying at WHAM-  
POA, will have quick dispatch; the greater  
part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to  
**GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.**  
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.


 **THE** British Barque **LADY HAYES,**  
receives goods on demurrage, in  
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month,  
and no fee charged on delivery.


 **THE** ship **GENERAL WOOD,** receives  
goods on demurrage, at Hongkong,  
at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee  
charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
**THE A. I. SHIP THOMAS KING,**  
346 tons, J. A. ROUSSE, com-  
mander. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE BAR "SEA QUEEN,"** Captain  
C. R. SWYNN, will have immediate  
dispatch. For freight or passage apply to  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Macao, 13th September, 1841.

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,** 500  
tons, Captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** Ship **COROMANDEL,** Captain  
RYAN, will have quick dispatch; for  
passage apply to Captain RYAN on board  
at Hongkong or to  
**H. RUSTOMJEE.**

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO  
EUROPE.**  
**THE A. I. fast sailing new bark JOHN  
TOMKINSON,** Captain HUTCHINGS.  
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postage to Bombay, and likewise weekly papers at an  
additional charge of two-pence on the publishing price,  
Malta, 13th July, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—On Wednesday next the 3rd instant at  
7 P. M. P. J. MARGAT begs to inform the Public  
that he will sell (at the old Shop Campo de San Fran-  
cisco.) The COLLECTION of Books that were left unsold  
at the Auction of the 30th ulto.  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Chil ling worths superfine, Pale, Amon-  
tillado, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases  
a Sp. Drs. 12 per dozen, also 80 cases 32 gallons Port  
a Sp. Drs. 20 each, 40 cases Sherry 18 gallons a Sp.  
Drs. 18 each, 16 cases of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes  
a Sp. Drs. 75 for the Pipe, 10 cases of Brandy 30  
gallons each a Sp. Drs. 1 per gallon, 10 cases fine  
Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Besides 20 baskets of  
Champagne a Sp. Drs. 12. Parties at a distance can  
have any quantity sent on application to  
**JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.**  
Macao, 27th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Chateau la Rose in 2 or 1 dozen cases;  
Mauds Cigars &c. superior, Cognac; Scherz-  
Water and Hock; Russian Canvas and Duck; Hamburg  
Pork and Beef. Apply to  
**JOAM BARETTO.**  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canton  
Insurance Office will be held at 11 o'clock on  
Tuesday forenoon the 24th of November, at the Office of  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
The General Agents.  
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM  
OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and  
French. By J. M. CAILLEY.  
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and  
can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese  
characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal  
octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published on  
or before January 1st proximo an Anglo Chinese  
Calendar for 1842—on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers  
to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp.  
Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS,** have on hand and for  
sale a choice selection of stores viz. Lisbon wine  
in 4 casks. Vinho Tinto 4 do. Madeira in 4 do. Cham-  
pagne in 3 dozen cases. Europe Vinegar. Jams and  
Jellies. Pickles. Bottled Fruits. Sausages. Preserved  
Meats, Soup. Curry Powder. Spiced Salt Beef in 4  
Barrels. Do. do. in 4 do. Tongues in 4 do. Butter.  
Filberts. Almonds. Raisins. Mustard. Water Crackers.  
Cabin Biscuit in tins. Champagne Cider. Boxes of  
Herrings. Kids of Tongues and Sausages. Do. of Salmon  
Do. of Mackerel. Smoked Beef.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS,** have also on hand a  
quantity of Perfumery just landed from the noted  
houses of KROON and BROCKHUIS of Bond Street. Spirit  
of Lavender. Balsam of Rose. Rose Pomatum. Essence  
of Jasmine. Do. of Rosada. Do. of Maraschino. Do. of  
Concentrated Lavender. Rosada Oil. Bear's Grease.  
Packs of Cards. Silk Hats. Cutlery. Scissors. Razors.  
Penknives. Silver pencil cases of various kinds. Car-  
penter's rules &c.  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—An excellent cabinet PIANO by  
Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope of all  
Sizes. Blocks of Sines, Hooks and Thimbles.  
Anchors of Sines from one to twelve hundred weight.  
Chain Cables. Rigging Chains. Boat Chains. Beer.  
Wines, Arrack, Gin, Champagne, Pickles, Sauces &c.  
Navy and Pilot Bread. Vinegar. Butter. Flour. Beef.  
Pork, German and English Canned, Twine, Hamburgh  
Line, Brandy, Soups, and other preserved meats &c.  
Apply on board the bark CALCUTTA, in the Tyto to  
the captain, or to **F. TOWNSEND, Jr.**  
Macao, Oct. 15th 1841.  
N. B.—Sails made to order.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have formed a copartner-  
ship for the transaction of a general commission  
business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**  
**JOHN D. SWORD.**  
**JOHN B. TROTT.**  
May 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
A Press with all its furniture.  
Two cases of bourgeois, roman, and one italics; two  
do. of long primer, roman, and one italics; one case pica,  
roman, and one italics; one case of round black letters;  
flowers &c. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at  
60 days sight, BILLS ON BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
London at 6 month sight. Apply to  
**WETMORE & Co.**  
4th October, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise  
received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen's  
Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet  
long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets,  
Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 33-59-59 and 70  
feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling  
Champagne, Maraschino, English Canvas, and English  
and Manila Cordage. Apply to  
**A. A. de MELLO.**  
Macao, 7th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, CORDEON, CORBANT & Co's.  
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood  
and Bottle, just received at "FOAM." Apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 in-  
ches also BIRCH ROPE 1 and 1 1/2 inch. Apply to  
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **JAMES FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of  
Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
building.  
Also  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.  
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 30 "  
Daily expected from Macao. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 25th August, 1841.



**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on demurrage on *London* terms, on board the British brig "*Leone*" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. A. H. FAYER.

## NOTICE.

**ESTATE OF JAMES JAMES, ESQUIRE DECEASED:**  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.** now in Europe, **JAMES MATHEWSON, Esq.**, and **ALEXANDER MATHEWSON, Esq.** now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES JAMES, Esq.** lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. JAMES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHEWSON.

Macao, 18th August, 1841.

**WANTED.** A Situation for a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire in the Canton Register office.

## FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "*Mermaid*."

1500 Doz: very superior Bass and Allot's Pale Ale bottled in Cisterns, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 cases Gio, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Liqueur Rios, Europe Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 48 dozens Governor's Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaid for Winter Clothing, B-line Gloves, a few rough mast Pieces &c. &c.  
Apply on board the Ship "*Mermaid*," or at the godowns of  
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE NELLO.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of **STATIONERY and OIL MAN'S STORES**, just landed EX "*FOAM*."  
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by**  
JNO: SMITH.

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London-made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantalons, Table Linens, Napkins, and Bathing Towels, Fine Irish Linen and Flannel, Rose Nails, Brim Locks, Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer, Singapore Rough Brans and Pinks, Small tinners of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter, Walnuts and Raisins, Spermaceti Candles, Superfine white American Cuddy Bread, A few Cobs of Coli Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY in wood, apply to at Gambo to B. DE LEMOS.

**ON SALE.**—SHERRY in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by RUSKIN & Co. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 20th September 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American Beer and Pork in Barrels Roman Square 30-40, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's Choice assorted pickles: 1 dozen cases  
" Bengal Chutney  
" Essence of Chitties  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Deep Asses, for meats, made dishes and fish  
" Milk cream  
" Lime juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Chili vinegar, in pints  
" Plain vinegar, in quarts  
" Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers  
" Veal Breast do do  
" Mutton do do do  
" Dried herbs  
" Delicacies pickled on tongues in bags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
" Do Pork Mutton, in bags  
" Do Spiced roasted Beef, in tin containers packed like Angelard  
" &c. &c. &c.

Apply to  
HOUSER & LANE, Macao  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

## LONDON.

LONDON MAIL, August 4.

## EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 2d August, with advices to the following dates:—  
Singapore May 10. Madras June 10.  
Calcutta June 9. Ceylon June 4.  
Bombay June 19.

The steamer Great Liverpool arrived at Southampton on the 6th July.

The steamer Great Liverpool with the London Mail of the 31st of July left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 3rd of August.

It is very generally believed that Sir James Graham will be appointed governor-general of India on a change of ministry.

Colonel Caulfield has announced himself a candidate for the east India direction.

H. M's ship Cornwallis, 72, took her final departure from Plymouth for China on the 3d July. There are no less than 59 officers in the gun-room mess, including supernumeraries.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten has been chosen by the Court of directors governor of Bombay. Sir R. Jenkins was also a candidate. Sir William's appointment will, no doubt, be confirmed by the board of Control.

According to Mr. Stikeman's comparative statement of the number of British ships with tonnage, &c., which have entered inwards and cleared outwards for and to places within the limits of the East India company's charter from the quarter ending 30th June, 1841, it appears that the total number of ships entered inwards was 402, with 458 388 tonnage, and 3249 men, showing, as compared with the same period in 1840, an increase of 83 ships, 35,139 tonnage, and 1602 men. The clearances outwards comprised a total of 450 ships, 194,791 tonnage, and 9983 men, which, as compared with the same period of 1840, gives an increase of 75 ships, 40,147 tonnage, and 1418 men. The ships which have left for China, double in number those which left for the same situation last year, and there is a great increase in the number bound for Singapore and Penang, which goes far to show that there is expected to be an increased spirit in the trade with those countries at no very distant period.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

18th.—Capt. Moyle is on leave. Lieutenant Bentley commands the depot. Recruiting for this regiment is carried on in Ireland.

26th.—Lieut. Stiffled on board the Edinburgh, on the 17th of July. Lieut. Bentley of the 18th regt. commands the depot, no officer being present. Recruits joining rapidly.

49th.—Captain Pasley commands the depot.

55th.—Lieut. Magrath has arrived.

**PRECIS, July 6.**—The quarterly account of the revenue has been published. As compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, it exhibits a decrease of 3,661 L. But, taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of 148,689 L. In the customs there is a decrease of 289,348 L. in the stamps a decrease of 48,840 L.; while in the excise there is an increase of 88,360 L. in the taxes 382,888 L. and in the post-office 19,000 L. The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of 524,640 L.; but, taking the ordinary revenue, only a decrease of 287,407 L. The decrease on the year's revenue is in the customs 856,991 L. in the post-office 545,000 L.; while the increase in the excise is 431,020 L. in the stamps 31,664 L. and in the taxes 649,471 L. The decrease in the post-office for the year is easily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended 5th July, 1840.

July 7.—The Earl of Cardigan was ballotted for as a member of the senior united service club on the 6th July. There were 28 black and 166 white balls: in all, 194 ballotted. The noble earl was therefore rejected, and the consequence of the rejection is, that he cannot be again proposed as a member for ten years. It so happens that the other fourteen candidates, and, among them the major of the eleventh hussars, were all admitted.

July 10th.—Mr. G. H. M. Dyer has been removed from the commission of the peace for Middlesex, for purposing to Mr. Medhurst, under sentence of imprisonment for manslaughter, to obtain his release, through the interest of Lord Normanby, for 3,000 l.

An address of condolence from the president and council of the royal academy has been transmitted to the brother and sister of the late Sir David Wilkie.—In connexion with the failure of Messrs. Whitmore, Wells, and Co., bankers, there have been two other stoppages, one of the bank of Messrs. Dainty, Kyle, and Co., of Manchester, and the other of Messrs. Dainty and Ryle's bank, of Macclesfield. Both these banks drew upon the London house, and had done so for many years.—The highly respectable firm of Messrs. Ludbrooke and Co., bankers, have determined to wind up their affairs, not from any embarrassment, but merely from a desire of retiring from business.

July 15.—There was married yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover square, viscount Villiers, m. p., eldest son of the earl and countess of Jersey to Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the right honorable Sir Robert Peel, m. p., and Lady Peel. The Lord Bishop of Oxford officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle. Their royal highnesses prince George and princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck and Lady Augusta Somerset, were present at the solemnisation. At the conclusion of the ceremony, at the family residence of the right honorable baronet in Whitehall-gardens, a sumptuous entertainment was given to a highly distinguished assemblage, comprising their royal highnesses prince George and princess Augusta of Cambridge. The lady's dowry was 150,000 l.

July 19.—The subscription for the widows and orphans of those who perished when the *Fairy* surveying vessel was lost has been closed, and the proceeds amount to 2,262l. 12s. 4d. 1,710l. 13s. 1d. have been placed in various savings' banks, under proper trustees, for weekly payment to certain of the widows, and payment of a sum to each of their children generally, at a future period, when of a proper age to receive it. 450l. 1s. 11d. were paid to several of the most necessitous, throughout the winter, in weekly payments.

July 21.—The bank of Messrs. Wise, Farwell, Baker, and Bentall, of Newton Abbot, has suspended payment, which will have a fearful effect all through south Devon.

July 22d.—Intelligence has been received of the failure of the eminent banking-house of Geymuller & Co. of Vienna.

At Minto house, on the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, m. p. secretary of state for the colonial department, was married by special licence to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the earl and countess of Minto. The Rev. Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony in the presence of a select circle of relatives, comprising the earl and countess of Minto, lord and lady Dunfermline, lord Edward Russell, lord Melgund, lady Elizabeth Elliot, hon. admiral George Elliot, captain Elliot, &c. The earl of Minto gave the bride away, and Miss Richardson were the bridesmaids on the happy occasion. The noble lord and lady started about six o'clock for Bowhill, the seat of the duke of Buccleuch, near Selkirk, where they purpose residing until the second week in the ensuing month. A grand ball was given by the earl and countess of Minto to the family tenantry, to which nearly 300 had been invited. A sumptuous *fete* was also to be given on the lawn, for which great preparations were made. There were two bands engaged, and the piper was considered one of the first in Scotland.

July 7.—The first examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, at the university of London, has taken place. Out of the eighty candidates who presented themselves, twenty-six of the first division and twenty-four of the second succeeded in passing. University college furnished twenty-seven of these successful candidates; the rest were from ten other institutions.

The following is a copy of an Albany paper of May 29, 1841:—"Notice: the subscribers would inform the citizens of Albany and Mississippi that he has dogs for the purpose of trailing and catching runaway negroes. His terms are five dollars a day for hunting—10 for catching the negro, twenty dollars. Any person wishing

his services may find him at Mr. John H. Sherard's, near Livingston, Sumter county, Alabama.—JAS. W. BELL.

July 29.—The Totnes and Newton banks have suspended payment.

July 31.—Letters have been received from Capt. Butterfield, of her majesty's ship Fantome, bearing date May 1, 1841, lat. 1.56 S., long. 8.40 W., giving details of the capture of the Josephine, the fastest brigantine out of Havannah, with 300 slaves on board, after a severe chase of 24 hours, going over 257 miles of ground, and carrying a press of sail that placed every spar in jeopardy. The chase appears to have tested the sailing qualities of the Fantome, and to have placed her as one of the fleetest of her class in the service. The prize had been chased by her majesty's ships Wolverine, Bonetta, Cygnet, and Lyræ, all of which she escaped by her superiority of sailing.

August 2.—The 24th, 34th, and 65th regiments have arrived from India. Sir Hussy Vivian is to be created Lord Truro.

The great iron steamer at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety of untrod principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—her enormous magnitude—her material (plate iron)—her engines, nearly 1,200-horse power—her cylinders, 120 inches in diameter!—no piston rods!—no beams!—the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casting playing through a stuffing-box in the top of the piston, to give play to the said connecting rod—an unlimited application of the expansive principle—and, to crown all, no paddle-wheels!—no paddle-boxes projecting from her sides!—no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her quarters, and enabling her to "walk the waters like a thing of life."

#### PARLIAMENT.

The elections are now over, and the result has disappointed reformers and given an augmentation to the conservative strength in parliament, which the conservative leaders could not have anticipated. That a large number of English counties would pass from liberal hands, was of course to be expected; but it was never imagined that lords Morpeth and Milnes would be rejected in West Yorkshire, Lord Howick in North Northumberland, Mr. J. E. Stanley in North Cheshire, Mr. Trevelyan in East Cornwall, Mr. Noel in Rutlandshire; and scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Hailey was to be defeated in South Lincolnshire, or Mr. Alison in Hertfordshire. In Ireland, too, reformers have been deceived: for instead of recasting their ranks, as they expected, they have sustained a loss of ten seats which were considered quite secure—in the county Dublin, where the conservative strength has undoubtedly increased—one in the county Wicklow, where Mr. Gratian attributes defeat to the conduct of Lord Fitzwilliam's agents—two in Carlow county, where the sheriff is accused of unfair conduct, with some appearance of probability—two in Dublin city, where O'Connell and Hutton had a considerable majority, which, however, was disfranchised by the assessor, in consequence of the word "promises" appearing in the certificate of registry, a decision which usurps, to say the least of it, the jurisdiction of the house of commons—two in Waterford city, and one in Athlone, under precisely similar circumstances, so that the result of the general election, entering the double lecture for Bedford on both sides, stands thus:—

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs.....	176	166
English Counties.....	22	137
Scotland.....	31	22
Ireland.....	62	43
Total.....	291	368

From this it will be seen that the conservative majority in the new house will be at least 77.

In the face of such a majority as this it would be quite impossible for the present ministry to retain office. Their resignation has been determined upon, but it will take place under circumstances which show their determination to pursue a line of bold and determined policy, as may be collected from—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S MANIFESTO TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen.—I request you to accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your representatives in the common house of parliament.

I should have made this acknowledgment at an earlier period, had I not been desirous of explaining to you the course which the general state of the returns will make it my duty to pursue.

In order to do this more clearly I must refer to some past events.

In the early part of last year, when a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the government was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing additional taxes to meet the increased expenditure of the country.

In the present year, so soon as the estimates had been completed, and the probable amount of the revenue could be calculated, her majesty's ministers took it into their serious consideration the disparity which still existed between the income of the country and the cost of its establishments.

We found that the new taxes were not sufficient to supply the deficiency.

We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce its naval and military forces.

But, upon a careful view of our commercial imports, we came to the conclusion, that by removing prohibitions, and placing restrictions, it was possible to replenish the treasury, and at the same time to secure to the working classes a greater command of the necessities of life at steady and moderate prices.

The first measure brought forward on this subject was intended to give increased freedom of trade to our colonies. But in defending this measure, in a debate before Easter, I stated that the cabinet were resolved to apply the same principle to our whole commercial policy, and had prepared propositions to carry their views into effect.

In the face of this declaration it has been asserted that our commercial and financial plans were brought forward only because we had been defeated upon a clause in the Irish qualification bill.

It was difficult to refute our arguments; it was easy to misrepresent our motives; and those who were incapable of discovering reasons, have not been unequal to the labour of inventing facts.

Others have said that, with a precarious majority in the house of commons, we ought not to have announced measures of such vast importance.

But had we resiled, with a deficient revenue, and without pointing out the means of improving it, the same persons would, with far more justice, have accused us of being afraid to meet the difficulties we had caused, and of imposing upon our successors an unpopular or impracticable task.

It appeared to us, on the contrary, that it was our duty to lay before the house of commons plans which we deemed beneficial; when defeated there, we advised her majesty to appeal to the people at large.

As soon as the new parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have proposed.

The result of our appeal may now be easily foreseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour. In the Scotch cities and boroughs, a very decisive majority the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a majority in favour of the policy of the present ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way; and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming.

To those who recollect Lord Stanley's description of our English county representation, or who have observed the effect of the Chancery clause of the reform act, this result will not be at all surprising. It should be added, however, that the manufacturing districts have not, as might have been expected, tended to restore the balance. As no ministers of the crown can stand without the confidence of the house of commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy. In this altered position it would be inconsistent with my notions of public duty to harass the government of the day by vexatious opposition; still less to deny to the crown the means of maintaining the reputation of the country abroad and internal quiet at home.

But when the great principles of religious, civil, and commercial liberty come into question, those principles must be firmly and fearlessly supported. Whatever party may be in power, they are so inseparably connected with the progress of society, that—although the country may doubt, may pause, may ponder—it will examine, discuss, and finally adopt them.

I am encouraged by this conviction by former victories. Out of power, we obliged our opponents to abolish those tests by which political office was made exclusive and a religious sacrament profaned.

Out of power, we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholics from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the constitution and the safety of the church.

In power, we obliged those who had refused to allow representatives of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to sit in the house of commons, to submit to a much larger and more sweeping measure of reform.

In power, we have destroyed the monopoly of privileges in our municipal corporations.

In power, we have carried into practical effect the principles of equality of civil privileges between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and have thereby secured to the crown the affectionate loyalty of the people of Ireland.

None of these measures received the hearty assent of the main body of our opponents: to several they opposed a violent and persevering resistance. But truth triumphed over them, and will again. Returned to office they may adopt our measures, and submit to the influence of reason; or, if they refuse to do so, they will be obliged to relinquish power, and the monopoly of trade will show the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusiveness.

But for the attainment of this object it is necessary to be vigilant and united: to oppose well to meet; to watch minute details as well as to maintain great principles; to abstain, to exert, for a great and salutary end, the most untiring activity, which has been exhibited in the more questionable cases.

As we do not distrust the justice of the measures we have proposed, but not temporary failure check our perseverance.

I am well aware, indeed, that in the city of London and in some other places, great exertions have been made, and large sacrifices incurred, in behalf of this cause. Nor can I omit to express my great satisfaction in the late success of the support I have received in the late as-

sembled, and in many respects, unexampled consent.

Shave the honour to be, gentlemen,  
Your obedient and faithful servant,

John Russell.

It was naturally expected that Sir Robert would develop his views at the Tamworth festival on the 30th July, but in this his own friends and the public were disappointed, for in his speech he restricted himself to more generalities than usual, and unsatisfactorily, that even the Times, which had been recently denouncing the right hon. baronet against the attacks of the Standard, had not at first a word to urge in his favour. In the words of Lord Morpeth, whose determination to retire for the present from public life is matter of universal regret, "The great oracle of Tamworth has indeed again spoken, but no intimation of the future has issued from the shrine." Sir Robert says, "As a man, the political principles which I announced to you when I sought for the honour of your suffrage, I intend to uphold. I think it can hardly be necessary, after the active part I have taken in public affairs—after having been called upon not only to vote, but to deliver an opinion upon almost every public question which has been submitted to parliament for many years past—it can hardly be necessary for me to state to you what are my political principles, and what are my views of the great questions which are likely to occupy public attention. When I was called to office by the favour of my sovereign, I did convey to the electors of Tamworth my general views with respect to the principles on which public affairs ought to be conducted. At a more recent period in the last year, when a resolution was proposed implying a want of confidence in the present administration, I did also state what were my views with respect not only to the general principles on which the administration of affairs should be conducted, but with respect to almost every public measure to which attention was then directed. And on a review of the declarations which I made in 1835, and on a review of the opinions which I expressed with regard to particular measures in 1840, I have nothing now to retract. I entertain the opinions which I then professed, and it is my intention, whether in a private or in an official capacity, to act upon those declarations. I shall not presume, whatever may be the speculations as to the majority which the conservative party may exhibit on the meeting of parliament—I shall not presume in what manner her majesty may think fit to exercise her prerogative. I entertain my opinion that no government in this country ought to continue in the administration of public affairs, unless it possess the confidence of parliament. That while I respect that constitutional principle, I hold in equal respect the prerogative of the crown, and it is not for any individual to presume in what manner that prerogative may be exercised. I am constantly asked what it is I mean to propose, supposing I am called to the administration of affairs. Gentlemen, I will answer that question when I am placed in that position. My advice for the present is—dismiss those who are now in office. They have not the confidence—they had not the confidence of parliament, and they have not the confidence of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Though parliament does not meet till the 19th, we have had various lists put forward of names likely to fill the great offices of state, of which we give a few, with the offices to which they are assigned. First lord of the treasury, Sir R. Peel, Lord Aberdeen—chancellor of the exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn—lord chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir E. Sugden, Sir W. Follett—president of the council, Duke of Wellington—home department, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn—colonies, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham—foreign, Lord Aberdeen & Stanley—admiralty, Duke of Buckingham, Sir J. Graham—privy seal, Lord Warrill—postmaster general, Lord Jersey, Duke of Lancaster, Lord Roden—woods and forests, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Glenall—board of control, Lord Ellenborough—secretary at war, Sir H. Hardinge—board of trade, Lord Malmesbury—vice de, Mr. Gladstone—secretary of ordnance, Mr. E. Tennant, hon. C. Forrester—and secretary, foreign, Mr. Macleay—Attorney general, Sir F. Pollock, Sir W. Follett—Solicitor general, Mr. Theobald—lord chamberlain, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Jersey—lord steward, Lord Liverpool—master of horse, Lord Jersey, Lord Chesterfield—lord lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Warrill—lord high constable, Attorney general, Mr. Blackburn—Solicitor general, Mr. Jackson—lord chamberlain, Sir E. Sugden—chief secretary, Lord G. Somerset, Sir H. Hardinge—and secretary, Mr. C. Russ.

On the one hand it is alleged that neither the duke of Wellington nor Sir R. Peel desire to oppose the reelection of Mr. S. Levee, while on the other, it is a confidently asserted that either Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. Wynn, or Mr. Goulburn, will be the new speaker.

Amassador at Paris, Lord Lyndhurst, duke of Beaufort—Do. Vienna, Sir S. Canning—governor general of India, Sir J. Graham.

SCOTLAND.—Mr. Macaulay having been applied to by the town council of Edinburgh for a subscription towards the support of the races of that city, says: "I am willing to contribute the little that I can spare to your most useful public charities. But even that I do not consider as matter of contract, nor should I think it proper that the town council should call on me to contribute even to a hospital or a school. But the call which his now made is one so objectionable that I must plainly say I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it."

There have been some very extensive failures at Paisley, where 13 houses are said to have stopped payment, for an amount collectively of about 300,000 L.



**IRELAND.**—The earl of Portescue, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was united to Lady Somerville, at the viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park Dublin, on the 26th July, by the lord Bishop of Cashell.

The right hon. Richard baron Castlemaine has been chosen to be the peer to sit in the house of lords of the united kingdom, in the room of Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, deceased.

Lord Dufferin expired suddenly, on board the Reindeer steamer, on her passage from Liverpool to Belfast. It appears that he complained of indisposition on leaving Liverpool, and directed the steward of the steamer to bring him a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on going to bed. During the night he breathed heavily in his sleep, and at nine, a. m., he was found dead in his sleeping berth! His sister, the hon. Mrs. Ward, was on board. This is the third death of persons holding the title of baron Dufferin and Clanboye within less than five years, and there are now alive three baronesses of that name; two of them are generally residents of the north of Ireland; the third (now dowager and widow of the last deceased) is at present in Italy. The late lord Dufferin was born on the 6th May, 1784, and on the 4th July, 1825, he married Selina, one of the three beautiful and accomplished daughters of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and consequently grand-daughter of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister to the hon. Mrs. Norton and to Lady Seymour, the "queen of beauty." There is issue one son, Frederick, aged about 15 years, heir to the title and large estates of Dufferin and Clanboye. This young nobleman is now at Eton.

**FRANCE.**—The South of France has been seriously troubled in consequence of the fiscal measures of the France minister. Toulouse was harried, and the prefect feared to employ the national guards in taking them down. He employed the troops of the line, and subsequently the national guards, who however fraternised with the populace, and the prefect was obliged to fly. Active measures have been taken and tranquillity is comparatively restored; but both at Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Montauban, much dissatisfaction prevails.

The three days were celebrated at Toulouse even without exciting a tumult. The extraordinary commissary had suspended the national guard of the town from its duties; and the national guard of Martres, which had openly evinced sympathy with the revolt of Toulouse, had been dissolved.

**SPAIN.**—In the sitting of the senate on the 9th July the president of the council brought in a bill to the effect that the government be authorised to cede to Great Britain the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon, in consideration of a sum of 60,000£ sterling offered by Great Britain conformable to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by her catholic majesty and her Britannic majesty, to be submitted to the cortes after being ratified. The president then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee.

**TURKEY.**—On the 13th July there was signed, in London, by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, the convention about the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus which has long been agreed on and initiated but the signature of which had been delayed till it should be known that Mehmet Ali had accepted the firman of the sultan. The signature of this convention puts an end to that schism between France and the four powers which had arisen out of the different views which France and those four powers had taken as to the practical measures best adapted to carry into effect the general principles which France and the four powers equally maintained in theory; and thus an additional security has been obtained for the continuance of that state of peace which every European power is so deeply interested in preserving. The ratifications of the convention will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts. The object of the convention is to render general to all the five powers the engagement which subsists between Great Britain and Turkey by the

eleventh article of the treaty of 1809, and by which the sultan declares his intention of closing the two straits against ships of war of all nations as long as Turkey is at peace.

**AMERICA.**—The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated on the 5th July, the 4th falling on a Sunday.

Major-general Scott had been nominated by the president as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, vice major-general Alexander Macomb, deceased. The senate had confirmed the president's nomination.

The remains of general Harrison have been removed, under the superintendence of committees of both houses of the legislature, from the congress burying-ground, and sent, under a military escort, to the late president's residence, at North Bend.

The president, Mr. Tyler, is said to be very much worn down by the cares of state.

The widow of general Harrison is to have a sum equal to the salary of president for one year.

**CANADA.**—Mr. Baldwin, solicitor-general for Upper Canada, had resigned because he did not conceive that the government of which he was a member was framed in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed in the returns which had been received.

Mr. Cavillier was elected speaker of the house of assembly. The address adopted by the house was an echo of the speech with which Lord Sydenham opened the session, with the exception of an amendment to the effect "that should experience prove to the house that the union act is defective, it should be amended."

The house of assembly had been unable to proceed with business, owing to the impossibility of finding a sufficient number of members to complete the election committees. In this dilemma, it had been agreed to order a call of the house, and all members known to be in Kingston, and who did not appear, were to be arrested by the sergeant-at-arms.

**MILITARY PROMOTIONS.** War-Office, July 13. 18th capt. Sir H. Darell, bart., from 47th Foot, to be capt., v. Mitford, whose pro. on 9th April, 1841, has been can.; En. W. P. Cockburn, to be lieut. by p. v. Sir H. Darell, pro. in 47th Foot; M. J. Hayman, gent., to be En. by p. v. Cockburn.

July 23. 26th—Lieut. P. Duff, from 77th foot, to be lieut., v. O'Brien, who ex.

Ships from China arrived in England, July 8, Chieftain, Portland, 10, Tomatin, Portsmouth. Ships from Manila arrived in England, July 12, Caleb Angus, Cork, 23, Hope, Downs, 26, Hebr. Downs, Meteor, Cork.

Ships sailed for China, July 4, Royal Exchange, Rees, Downs, 14, Louisa Baillie, Scanlan, Downs, 14, John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Liverpool.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—Silk. At the public sale the quantity offered was about 1530 bales Bengal, 550 bales China, and 270 bales Canton; a very large proportion was sold at fully previous prices. Bengal current quality of good and even realising an advance of 3 to 5 per cent, and in some instances 10 to 12½ per cent. In consequence of the large stock of lower quality several parcels were taken in. Since public sales very little business has been done, but prices generally remain firm.

In Turkey and Persian silk fair business has been done at about previous prices.

State of the Warehouse, 2nd August.

Sold Stock. Unsold Stock. Delivered in July.

Co.'s Bengal	10	1
Private China 1023	578	267
Bengal 2364	3542	269

**Sugar.**—Owing to the great fall in the price of this article, the consumption is very considerably increased, and there is good ground to anticipate that it will continue for the remainder of the year; more especially if the weather should prove favourable for the ripening of the fruit. This impulse has given considerable confidence to the trade, and large sales have been effected at advanced prices, viz. 2s to 2½ on west India and Mauritius, and 4s to 5s on fine yellow and white Bengal. The stock, however, is still large; but it must be observed, that of 14,000

tons Bengal, one third is Khair, and other inferior sorts, which can only be used for refining purposes.

**Tea.**—The market still continues brisk. Company's Congous 2s. 7½d. per lb. money.

Hemp and Jute.—Have advanced about 30s. per ton, but very few transactions have taken place in consequence of the small supply in first hands.

**Spices.**—Cinnamon has gone lower at the public sales on the 26th ult., from 3d to 6d per lb.

Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves steady at quotations; and Pepper in moderate demand at a decline of ½; and Cassia Lignea has given way 8s. to 10s. per cwt, but in better demand at the decline.

Cassia.—160 chests a 1d to-day, middling quality, 88s. to 89s. 6d.

Sapan Wood.—137 tons, about ½ sold; small good fresh 11½. 10s. to 12½; mid. large 10½ to 10½ 5s; stained, 1st pil.—10½. 2nd 5½. 10s to 9½.

Terra Japonica.—609 blankets, Gambus only offered and sold at 14s. 6d to 15s. There has also been a little business in the market at 15s. and at present few selling.

Terra Japonica.—667 blankets, cutch chiefly taken in at 14s to 16s.

#### THE TEA MARKET.

London, 3d August.

The public sales of tea since our report on the 21 July have been confined to three, viz:

That of the 13th contg.	12,000 packages of which 3,300 sold	
20th	15,000	6,500
27th	17,000	9,300
	44,000	21,000

There was a good demand in the early part of the month after the arrival of the overland mail, principally by the dealers, at gradually improving rates.

On the 13th—12,000 packages were offered by public sale, of which two thirds found buyers at a further advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on Congou, and 1d. per lb. on Twankay. Great spirit for purchase on the part of the trade having been manifested at the commencement, though much less evident towards the close.

These improved rates caused several parcels to be brought into the market for sale the next day, the desire of many being to take immediate advantage of the rise, and this impatience on the part of sellers, coupled with the knowledge of sales being already declared for the following week, produced a reaction to fully the extent of the recent advance.

On the 20th—15,000 packages were put up to sale, and nearly half sold, at rates on a par with those of the previous market—thus establishing the decline which had taken place since the sales of the 13th—viz. to the extent of 1d. to 1½d. on Congou, and ½d. to 1d. on Twankay.

Subsequently the market presented a dull appearance, but prices were maintained until the sales.

On the 27th—when 17,000 packages were brought to auction.—Of this quantity there were not less than 5,500 packages Junk tea from Singapore—nearly the whole of which were sold at prices about 2½. per lb. under the last public sale.—Of Congou there were only 4,000 chests, and the portion sold went off readily at an advance of nearly 1d. per lb.—On the 30th the second edition of the Times appeared conveying intelligence, that the overland mail had arrived at Marseilles, but that there was not any information from China.—Company's Congous opened early in the morning at 2s. 3½d. money, the price of the previous day rose to 2s. 4d. at which considerable transactions took place and closed on change at 2s. 4½d. money. In free trade tea the business was limited, and about ½d. to 1d. per lb. advance was obtained.—On the 31st, free trade rose ½ per lb.—(there being a brisk demand on the part of the trade) and company's to 2s. 5d. cash. Yesterday the letters by the overland mail were delivered, the dates from China were only two days later than those last received, but tended strongly to confirm the former reports regarding the emperor's hostile views towards the British—an immediate advance took place, considerable transactions occurred

# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1841.

In free trade tea and company's—prices rose gradually 1½d. for free trade and 2½d. for company's—viz. to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6½d. for blackish leaf congou, and to 2s. 7½d. money for company's congou—the latter however, closing on change at 2s. 7d. per lb. cash. To-day the demand has not been so brisk, but prices are fully supported, and company's congous have recovered the slight depression of yesterday afternoon, and now rule at 2s. 7½d. per lb. cash.

Comparing the annexed quotations with those of the 2d July we find there is an advance upon congou of 5d. per lb. and upon Twankay of 6d. per lb.

In co's. congous there have been (as is usually the case) repeated fluctuations—on the 2d ultimo they ruled at 2s. 2d. cash—gradually rose to 2s. 4½d. by the 13th—became depressed and receded by the 16th to 2s. 3d.—but rose shortly to 2s. 4½d., and declined again to 2s. 3½d., which was the ruling price prior to the arrival of the "express,"—and then progressively advanced in the manner we have stated above to 2s. 5d. per lb. above the rates of the 2d ultimo. The deliveries during the past month have been only 174 chests; the stock on the 31st ultimo was 17,555 chests. The next sales are declared for the 10th August,—and at present there are only 7000 packages advertised, but a larger quantity may be expected.

We estimate the stock in the United Kingdom at 32 million lbs. (From W. J. Thompson's report.)—Bombay Times, September 8

**NOTICE.**—The interest of the late Mr. James Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

**HOOKE & LANE,**  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

**WILLIAM LANE,**  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to acquaint the public that he will sell on Wednesday, the 3rd November, to the highest bidder in the godowns of J. C. CARNEIRO 50 Bales of Damaged COTTON and 1000 also a large quantity of American BEEF and PORK.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to inform the public, that he will sell (of which due notice will be given) on account of whom it may concern; at about 1200 packages of BLACK TEA, particulars will appear hereafter.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA

NOVEMBER 2ND 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	5th Aug.	Singapore	8th Oct.
U. States	12th July	Java	18th Sept.
Calcutta	6th Sept.	Manila	19th Oct.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	2d Sept.

### OCT. ARRIVED From

29. BELHAVEN, Croyford, Manila.	
— FRANKFIELD, Mitchell, do.	
— ISLAND QUEEN, Bells, Bombay and Singapore.	
— LADY GRANT, McGregor, do do.	
— ALLALEVIE, Clark, Amoy.	
— DYNE, (Dul.) —, Manila.	
— CARLETON, Colquhoun, Singapore.	
31. RAJAR, Fitzgerald, Hobart Town and Manila.	
— PUGRA, (Ham.) Hoeg, Manila.	
— ANN, (Porumb) Riester, Lima and Manila.	

PASSENGER.—Per Island Queen, G. T. Lay, eq

### OCT. SAILED For

20. ENRAYO, (Sp.) San Juan, Manilla.	
26. DUE ARRON, (Sp.) Mota, Manila.	
29. DARRO, (Sp.) —, Manila.	

Nov. 1. SEA QUEEN, Smith, Singapore and Calcutta.  
— TREMELGA, (Port.) Marques, Manila.  
PASSENGERS.—Per Sea Queen, J. Elliot, eq.  
Madras C. S. Lady and family.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Portsmouth, Elephant.  
For Liverpool.—Biskely.  
For Sing. and Cal.—Cowasjee Family, Red Rover, Mermaid, Poppy 10th inst.  
For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Calcutta 3d inst.  
For do. and Manila.—Charlotte 3d inst.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie, Earl of Hardwicke, trapt, Tartar, trapt, Carnatic, trapt, Royal Exchange.  
From Clyde via Singapore.—Potentate. (Sld.)  
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Young Queen, Orix, W. S. Hamilton, Regular, Arethusa, John O' Gaunt.  
From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Birdson.  
From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprise and Prosperine, Euphrates, Indus, Moulmein, Wanderer, Ann, Euphrates, Canopus, Times, Mary Ann.  
From Bombay.—Borneasjee Hormuzjee, Guisacan, Ardsher, sir H. Compton, Sophia.  
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton.  
From Java &c.—Genovova (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Uaiam, (Port.)

*List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees. 1840-41.*

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl B. Carras	1488	Baker	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Litherland	3's	Freeman	
*Stork		Scott	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
*Thomas King	346	Rounce	
*General Kyd	1818	Jones	
Ann	789	Griffith	
Anne		Spain	Dent & Co.
Bencoolen		Caldecott	
Caledonia	710	Burn [ger	
Charlotte	601	Liebchwa-	
Earl Grey	571	Mollison	Macvicar & Co. &c.
Parkfield	496	Whitewide	
Tweed	447	Lawson	
D. & Northumber-	541	Scott	
Cleveland [land	896	Marley	Lindsay & Co.
Rajah	352	Ferguson	
Frankfield	750	Mitchell	
Arnn	543	Kellogg	
Ellen	440	Todger	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
Madeu	247	Dare	
Mauritius		Howlett	
*Samuel Winter		Jeyes	
Island Queen		Balls	D. & M. Rastomjee & Co.
Charles Grant	1311	Pitcairn	
Elephanta	210	Ross	
George 4th		Brownlee	
*Nimrod	460	Manning	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Penang	347	Cumming	
*Fatima [manjee	373	Fethers	
*Prestonjee Bo-	565	Hall	
Senootra	498	Row	Gibb, L. & Co.
Defiance		Evett	
*Eliza Stewart	442	Miller	
*Posthumous	390	Miner	
Atlet Robson	750	Lugin	AA de Mello & Co. &c.
Franeje Cowasjee	950	Fraser	
Allalevie		Jark	
*Anne Jane	302	Tagby	
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Russell & Co.
*Blackly		Salpe	
John Bobby		Grosvener	
Metmaid	515	Nash	
Princess Christ-	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	416	Greig	
Fons	260	Hutchinson	
John Tomkinson		McCarthy	
Fortreshire	375	Woodberry	H. Rastomjee & Co.
*Hygeia	609	Ryan	
Cornswade	1312	Lemon	
Vasvittar		Crawford	
Bullhaven			
Carleton			

Cynthia	Johnson	Russell & Co.
*Delta	Crocker	
*Lema	Endicott	
Niantic	Alphum	

Venice Henry Pratt  
"Luconia Perit Rogers Barlow J. D. Sward & Co. W. A. Lawrence.

Middleberg	938	Roodenberg	Reynvaan & Co.
Duda			Macvicar & Co.
FRENCH.			
Lumino		Cayal	J. A. Mercer. &c.
HAMBURG.			
Paradise		Zybranz	Wetmore & Co.
Flora		Hooge	
PERUVIAN.			
Ana		Riester	Russell & Co.

V. S. S. C. P. C. S. L. S. M. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay. At Whampoa.

By the *Island Queen* we received part of our Bombay September and English August papers in the forenoon of Friday last; on Sunday a few more dropped in, and on Monday forenoon we received our last instalment of private letters and papers by the same vessel, forwarded from h. m's. post office at Hongkong.

There is nothing whatever of public interest in the overland mail of August the 4th except the returns of members to parliament, which exhibit a majority of 77 in favour of the conservatives.

It is said sir R. Peel has communicated to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, his intentions to support that gentleman, as speaker of the new house of commons. Now the speaker of the house of commons represents the majority, consequently he represents the government. It would be high presumption in any man to criticise the conduct of such an experienced political tactician as sir R. Peel; but we cannot but think if he allows a whig speaker to represent the conservative majority in the house of commons he will make a great, if not a fatal "mistake."—The "no mistake" of the duke of Wellington on the east Retford question should, in our humble opinion, be the policy of the present, we may now say, premier of England.

Mr. O'Connell lost his election for Dublin, & Mr. Hume for Leeds; the private affairs of this gentleman are said to be in a very deranged state. He is invited to stand for Bath in the place of Mr. Roebuck, who retires in consequence of ill-health.

Lord John Russell has issued a manifesto to the electors of the city of London; home politics is not our province; but we think this said manifesto discovers several weak points.

*Calcutta Star Price Current, Sept. 6. 1841.*  
Bahar 755 a 60 Stock 3500  
Ghazepore 735 a 40 500—4000  
The drug is expected to rise after the Doorga-pooja holidays.

The sale of books by Mr. P. J. Marcal, will be held on Thursday the 4th inst., at 11 a. m. instead of Wednesday the 3rd, at 7 p. m., as advertised in our first page.

The *Rob Roy* is taken up by the government authorities to convey winter clothing to the northward.

**TINGHAR, CHUAN, CHINHAH, AND NINGPO.**  
The French national corvette, *La Danaide*, arrived in Macao roads yesterday, from Chusan the 1st ulto.

Several private letters have been received by her, and from some kind communications from our friends, we are enabled to lay the following items of interesting in-



telligence concerning the movements of the eastern expeditionary force.

*Tinghae*, the capital of the island of *Chusan*, was retaken on the 1st of October; the Chinese are reported to have fought hard, and to have lost 1500 men; the loss on our side was one ensign and 5 men. Sir Hugh Gough let the attack in person. The whole island of *Chusan* was afterward taken under British rule.

The *Chechen* of *Tinghae* escaped with the government treasure chests, *Chinkai*, the port of *Ningpo*, fell to h. m.'s arms on the 10th of October; here, as at *Tinghae*, the Chinese fought well, and lost a number of men; it is said their troops in this town and fortifications numbered 14000 men; great numbers of officers were killed, many committed suicide, and the survivors fled. After the capture of *Chinkai*, the Chinese lost all heart, and the large city of *Ningpo*, the capital of a foo district, containing 300,000 inhabitants, surrendered at discretion on October 13th, requesting to be received under British protection. The people

wrote over their doors 順民 *Shunmin*.—"obedient" or "submissive people," that they might not be suspected of still being connected with the officers of government. No authorized person had come forward to treat, up to the 25th of October.

About a lac of dollars, in specie and goods, was in found in *Ningpo*; the granaries were stored with two year's supplies of rice for the province.

On the 20th and 21st of October the steamers *Phlegathon* and *Nemesis* went 40 miles up *Ningpo* river, without encountering any opposition or hindrance, as far as *Yuyao*, mentioned under the name of *Loochung* in the 2nd vol. of Staunton's account of lord Macartney's embassy: describing the route from *Hangchowfoo*, the capital of the province of *Chikeang*, to *Chusan*, Staunton, quoting from captain Mackintosh, of the *Hindostan*, states,—"nothing could be more pleasing or romantic than the scenery that offered as they passed from *Loochung* to *Ningpo*, on a river of the breadth of the Thames between London and Woolwich, meandering through the most fertile vallies bounded by hills of various forms and heights and by some stupendous mountains." The parties in the steamers found the scenery on the *Ningpo* river worthy indeed of all this praise.—*Yuyao* is the first town after passing the frontier of *Ningpofoo*, the native country of what is called in Canton *Shenking* wine; the pleasant taste and exhilarating effects of which delightful beverage used in the good old times to elevate the foreign guests of the hong merchants at their chopstick dinners. Abundance of this wine, or rather spirit—for it is distilled—is made at *Yuyao* as well as soy; cotton is also a plentiful natural product, and the country abounds in cattle and sheep.

Captain Ansuther is in his old prison—now his head-quarters, where he is surrounded by his mounted howitzers H. M.'s ship *Blonde*, captain Boucher, is left in command in *Ningpo* river. It is, we understand, intended to keep possession of this foo district. The shops were not opened at the date of the last departure—about October 25th—the people being afraid of being plundered, or of spies. But it was ascertained that in some of the shops work was going on within doors, and supplies were abundant at *Ningpo* and *Chusan*: the interpreters, who are much wanted—were thus distributed: the revd. Charles Gutzlaff was stationed at *Ningpo*, Mr. Thom at *Chinkai*, Mr. Medhurst at *Chusan*, and the chief interpreter, Mr. Robert Morrison, accompanies the h. m.'s plenipotentiary in his movements.

It is said a party from *La Danaide* landed to buy provisions at *Kito* point, the scene of captain Seward's murder, which they found, but no one to buy them from; they

like appearance of *La Danaide* impressed them with a wholesome fear & remembrance of the Pestonjee Bomanjee and Phlegathon.

Admiral sir W. Parker is hourly expected to arrive from the northward, as well as h. m.'s ships *Larne*, *Colombine*, and *Cruiser*.

It is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary winters at Amoy.

After the capture of *Chinkai*, the English had the painful assurance that the comprador, who was kidnapped from *Chusan* last year, had been put to death; his head having been found on joss-house hill, *Chinkai*.

**HONGKONG.**—The new buildings on Hongkong, both permanent and temporary, public and private, are so scattered, as to render the task of describing them and their situations succinctly and comprehensively rather difficult; but we shall make the attempt, in order to convey to distant readers some notion of the rapid progress of the new settlement.

To begin with the population; exclusive of the members of the civil government and the detachments of the Cameronsians, Bengal Volunteers and 37th M. N. I. with their camp followers, there are on the island about 15,000 Chinese, who earn their livelihood in government and private employ, and in supplying the bazaar &c.

The troops are thus distributed: On the western end of the island the Bengal volunteers live in temporary barracks; and close to them a commissariat store, of large dimensions and built of granite, will soon be finished. A little farther on is the Chinese bazaar, which is being rapidly and greatly improved; on the range of heights immediately above the bazaar are the following buildings; the jail, built of granite,—completed; the court-house, a large building, nearly finished; a very pretty, private cottage, very tastefully ornamented in the Chinese style, with a good plot of garden ground, through which a hill-stream of water has been turned. Several private individuals are building substantial houses on the same ridge. Further on are the deputy governor's and land agent's private houses, and on the same range barracks for 50 European soldiers, with officer's quarters, &c., and a post-office, are in progress. A fine stream of fresh water separates this from the substantial & magnificent range of buildings belonging to messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., which are now completed, and are we believe, full of stores, as well as immense godowns, strongly matted, lately full of cotton, &c., but now lent to the commissariat.

Two admirable wells have been sunk on their premises, the water of which is much preferred by the Europeans to that of the running streams; and the natives attribute the great salubrity of the troops latterly to the use of this well-water in lieu of that of the mountain brooks formerly drunk: this is a most important discovery.

A carriage and pair, coachman, &c., have just arrived from Manila to show off on the new road at Hongkong. Sant quas curricula pulverem Olympicum, &c.

On the hill to the eastward of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. buildings, is the barrack at present occupied by the sappers and miners, who are engaged in forming a strong granite foundation for a large barrack.

In the bay, near the *Wongnie-chung* valley, are large double-matted godowns belonging to different parties under the charge of Mr. Gillespie, who has built a small brick house; other persons are building houses in the same neighbourhood. The road now extends several miles, and is sufficiently wide in many places for carriages, particularly those parts of it which traverse the most densely populated districts; in these places it is almost equal to an English Macadamized road, and reflects great credit on the local authorities who planned and executed a work so useful and important.

A party of 37th Madras N. I. has gone over to the south side of the island, to barracks, built for them by the villagers; and it is said about 100 of the Cameronsians are

Chinese, is most notable and wonderful, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Hongkong police.

So the "report of an attack having been made by some Chinese upon some soldiers of the garrison at Hongkong,"—as heard by the editor of the C. P. on the 23rd ulto. is proved to have been a mere fabrication; although the editor, "as he had not been able to learn particulars," put so much faith in the "report of an attack" as "to suppose it to have been some chance medley!" i. e. manslaughter!

The only sickness now on the island is confined to those who have been previously affected, and no epidemic has, as yet, made its appearance. The shipping are nearly free from every sort of sickness, except occasional attacks of ague, which are particularly prevalent in China at this season of the year. The supplies of provisions are abundant; beef, pork, poultry, fish of all sorts, vegetables in profusion, &c., and all are at reasonable prices; labour is cheap, plenty of men are readily obtained, and there is no lack of building materials.

We learn from credible authority that the governor of this province has engaged five rockers in Lividals to act as incendiaries in sitting fire to premises and property on Hongkong. We trust the deputy-governor, and other functionaries at the new British settlement will be on their guard against such diabolical attempts.

**AMOY.**—On the 21st ulto. the transport *Allalevie*, captain Clark, arrived in Hongkong bay from Amoy, with the loss of her miz-mast and severe injuries to some of her spars and rigging. She had been despatched by captain Smith, of h. m.'s ship *Druid*, to proceed to assist the *Nerbudda*, transport, whose perilous situation was noticed in the C. R. of Oct. 12th. It is said h. m.'s ship *Nimrod*, captain Pearce, saw the *Nerbudda*, and then went to Amoy for some vessel to go to the wreck. The *Nimrod* was immediately ordered back to the *Nerbudda*, and the *Allalevie* followed as soon as she was ready, but encountering a gale of wind immediately she cleared the land, in which she received the damages stated above, she was obliged to bear up for Hongkong bay.

There is some confusion in this story: for we think it impossible that captain Pearce could have sighted the *Nerbudda* without communicating with her. From the report that the *Nimrod* sighted the *Nerbudda*, and the fact that the *Allalevie* was despatched to her assistance, the almost necessary conclusion is, that the *Nerbudda* must have struck on the *Pescadores*, bearing about SE from Amoy, instead of the north end of Formosa. Every occurrence connected with the *Nerbudda* appears to have been accompanied by misfortune. At present we have no intelligence of the fate of her unfortunate crew; and her loss must from matter for a court of enquiry. It is said that when the only boat left the vessel with the captain and all the Europeans on board, the gunner, a Manila man, hailed her, and declared that as he was now the commanding officer, if the boat did not put back and receive him, he would fire into and sink her. The boat did put back and receive this determined man on board.

All was quiet at Amoy; and the aspect of affairs wore every appearance of present and future tranquillity.

Several of our local readers will remember the late lord Dufferin and Clonaboy who captain the hon. Prier Blackwood, commanding h. m.'s ship *Imogen* in China in 1831, and who in company with h. m.'s ship *Andromache*, captain Chads, forced the passage of the *Bogue* on the 7th of September in that year; but fewer will be able to carry back their recollection of that gallant officer to years longer gone by, when he commanded h. m.'s brig *Curlew*, in the Chinese waters. This vessel was with

**A**LL advertisements in the *Eastern Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NO. 45.

Macao, 28th October, 1941.

**FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY AND A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE in Chinese, Latin and French.** By J. M. CAHILL.  
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Custom Re:ister office.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st proximo an *Anglo Chinese Calendar* for 1842—on a *Single Sheet*, prior to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 *Ss. Dt.* to non-subscribers 2 *Ss. Dts.* per sheet. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*.

**B**ONTEIN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of stores via Lisbon wine in 2 casks. Vinho Tinto 2 do. Madeira in 2 do. Champagne in 2 down cases. Europe Vinegar. Jams and Jellies. Pickles. Bottled Fruits. Sauces. Preserved Meats. Soup. Curry Powder. Spiced Salt Beef in 2 Barrels. Do. do. do. in 2 do. Tongues in 2 do. Butter. Filberts. Almonds. Raisins. Mustard. Water Cress. Cabia-Bituit in tins. Champagne Cider. Boxes of Herrings. Kids of Tongues and Scones. Do. of Salmon Do. of Mackerel. Smoked Hoot.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS**, have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the notes of **RIGGS and BROCKMAN** of Bond Street. *Spirit of Lavender, Balsam of Russia, Rose Pomatum, Essence of Jasmine, Do. of Rozanda, Do. of Marsh-male, Do. of Concentrated Lavender, Russia Oil, Bear's Grease, Pa. de Carda, Silk Hats, Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, Silver pencil cases of various kinds. Carpenter's rules &c.*

— Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**F<sup>OR</sup> SALE.**—An excellent cabinet PIANO by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D SWORD & Co.**  
**JOHN D SWORD,**  
**JOHN B. TROTT.**  
 May 1. 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at 60 days sight, BILLS ON BARING BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**NOTICE**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted God-was, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
 Hongkong, 6th Sept. 1941. C. V. GILLESPIE.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-63-64-66 feet long, also Russian Cord's, Feller, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large size. Apply to  
**J. V. JONGE.**  
Macan, 10th September, 1911.

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, CORDON. COMSTOCK & CO'S.  
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood  
and Bottle, just received 72 "Fuan." Apply to  
**INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Margate, 15th October, 1861.

**FOR SALE.**—MAMMA R-pe of glass, from 1½ to 5 inches also STRAIN STEEL ½ and 1 inch. Apply to Macos, 4th Sept., 1941. **INNED, FLETCHER & Co.**

**NORRALL**—Chi ling warther Superior, Pa., Amos,  
Hillsdale, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3-day no cure  
a Sp. Drs. 10 per dozen, also 80 casks 32 gallons Port  
a Sp. Drs. 20 cents, 60 casks Sherry 10 gallons a Sp.  
Drs. 15 each 14 casks of Sherry in half a quarter Pils  
a Sp. Drs. 75 for 6-1 Sp. Drs. 10 casks of Brandy 20  
gallons each a Sp. Drs. 1 per gallon 10 casks fine  
Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, 10 casks 20 bushels of  
Champagne a Sp. Drs. 12. Parties at a distance can  
have a quantity sent on application to  
**JOHN A. NEBBER, Merct.**  
Ma. on 17th October, 1844.

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of  
Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
building. Also

Specs. 20 to 30 feet by 30 to 37 inches.  
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "  
Daily exported from Manila. Appl. to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
as to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hankow.  
Macao, 29th August, 1944.



**A** DVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lancon" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. A. H. FAYER.

## NOTICE

**W**ILLIAM JAMNINE, Esq., now in England, James Matheson, Esq., and Adamantia Matheson, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Innes, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

**ALEXANDER MATHESON**  
August, 1841

**WANTED** a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire in the Canton Register office.

**OTTAWA PUBLIC AUCTION**

JOHN SMITH will sell, on the same day with the  
Ollman's Store and Stationery advertised, a quantity  
of American BEEF and PORK.  
Macao, 6th November, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to inform the public, that he will sell (of which description will be given) on account of whom it may concern, about 1200 packages of BLACK TEA, particulars will appear hereafter.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**"PUBLIC AUCTION."**

ON an early day next month, for which due notice will be given) JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OIL MAN'S STORES, just landed EX "FOAM".  
Macao, 23th October, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE**, for sale by  
**JNO. SMITH.**

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London-  
Made Dresses and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a  
variety of Patterns, and Pajamas,  
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels,  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel,  
Rose Nails, Brim Locks,  
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne and Beer,  
Singapore Rough Brims and Planks,  
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
English and Dutch Butter,  
Valencia and Ravenna  
Supermarket Candles  
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread,  
A few Cols of Coal Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to M. Gamboa  
to B. DE LEMOS.

**ON SALE**—SHERRY in Hhds and quarter casks—  
shipped by **RUSKIN & Co.** Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 29th September 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American BEEF and PORK in Barrels  
ROUGH SPRUCE SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just

WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**

to the Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz :

10 **AYER & Co's. Choice assorted pickles - 1 dozen cases**  
 11 **Belgian Ciel Lutene**  
 12 **Essence of Chilies**  
 13 **Curry paste**  
 14 **Curry powder**  
 15 **Tart sauce for meats, made dishes and fish**  
 16 **Milk punch**  
 17 **Lime juice**  
 18 **Lemon syrup, for Lemonade**  
 19 **Child vinegar, 10 pints**  
 20 **Plain vinegar, 10 quarts**  
 21 **Hot Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters**  
 22 **Veal Broth do do**  
 23 **Matton do do do**  
 24 **Beef do do do**  
 25 **Delicious pickled ox tongues in 1/2 doz of**  
 26 **3 dozen and 1 dozen each**  
 27 **Do Pick Herring, in 1/2 doz**  
 28 **Do Spiced Pickled 1/2 doz in tin canisters**  
 29 **Pickled fish, 1/2 doz**

Apply to **HOUKERA LANE, Macao**  
Macao, 1st May, 1941.

**FOR SALE**—*Lexicon Sino-Portuguese*—  
A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Fr. J. A.

Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$9 per vol.;  
for 20 and more vols. \$8 per vol.

HER MAJESTY'S 19<sup>TH</sup> (ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

We propose extracting from the new army list,—exhibiting the rank, standing, and various services of every regimental officer in the army serving on full pay; distinguishing those who have served in the peninsula, who were at Waterloo, who have received medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded and in what actions; with the period of service both on full and half-pay; giving also the date of every officer's commission, and distinguishing those obtained by purchase.—By H. G. Hart, lieutenant 4th regiment,—the services of the four regiments now serving in China, beginning numeric 11 with the 15th

**W. Waterloo medal.**—Officers actually present in either of the actions of the 16th, 17th, or 18th June, 1815. Such officers are allowed two years additional service.

The letters a and r distinguish officers employed on the staff, or on the recruiting service. The letter p, before the date, indicates that the commission was purchased.

We trust these extracts of the services of the

regimental officers of the 18th, 26th, 49th and 55th, will be read with interest by all our subscribers.

The services of the commander in chief of the military forces in China, lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. S. are as follows:

Ensl. 7 Aug. 94; *Sent.* 11 Oct. 94; *capt.* 25 June 93; *major* 8 Aug. 95; *lieut.-col.* 20 July 99; *col.* 12 Aug. 19; *major-gen.* 22 July 30; *col.* 67th regiment of foot (Royal Irish Fusiliers) 15 Mar. 41. *Lieut.-gen.*—41.

Sir Hugh Douglas served in the capture of the  
Case of Good Hope, and the Dutch fleet in  
Sally's bay, 1795. Served afterwards in the  
West Indies, including the attack on San Domingo,  
the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of  
Surinam. Proceeded to the peninsula in 1809,  
and commanded the 52nd regiment at the battles  
of Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for  
which he has received a cross. Sir Hope and a  
horse shot under him on the 27th July and on  
the 28th at Talavera he was severely wounded  
in the side by a splinter of a shell; he also  
received a slight wound in the head at Tarifa.

# CHINA EXPEDITION

18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service, 1837.

On the three corners of the second Colour, the *Lion of Nassau*, "*Virtutis, Namurcensis*  
*Premium*" *The Sphinx*, with the word, "*EGYPT*."

54	Full Pay		Col.
44	0		<p><b>P. Matthew, Lord Aspiner, G. C. B.</b> Es. 19 Oct. 87; <i>Lieut.</i> 26 Oct. 91; <i>Capt.</i> 4 Aug. 94; <i>Major</i>, 9 Oct. 00; <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> 25 March, 02; <i>Col.</i> 25 July, 10; <i>Major-Gen.</i> 4 June, 13; <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> 27 May, 23; <i>Col.</i> 15th Regt. 28 July, 32; <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>, George Bassett, Es. 4 Feb. 07; <i>Lieut.</i> p. 9 May, 07; <i>Capt.</i> 16 Aug. 05; <i>Major</i> p. 30 April 07; <i>Brevet-Lieut.-Col.</i> 4 June, 13; <i>Regt.-Lieut.-Col.</i> &amp; <i>Col.</i> in the Army, 22 July, 30.</p>
18	4		<p><b>Henry William Adams, Es. 31 July, 23; <i>Lieut.</i> p. 31 Dec. 25; <i>Capt.</i> p. 10 June, 26; <i>Major</i>, p. 15 Jan., 30; <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> p. 13 Mar., 40.</b></p>
26	1	1	<p><b>Majors.</b>—Robert Hammill, Es. 3 Dec., 03; <i>Lieut.</i> 22 Jan., 06; <i>Capt.</i> 29 July, 11; <i>Brev. Maj.</i> 22 July, 30; <i>Regt.-Major</i>, 22 Oct., 39.</p>
20	0		<p><b>Nicholas Ralph Tomlinson, Es. p. 32 Mar., 21; <i>Lieut.</i> p. 21 July, 25; <i>Capt.</i> p. 8 Feb. 33; <i>Major</i> p. 13 Mar. 40.</b></p>

**CAPTAIN**

		LIEUT.		CAPTAIN.		SERV.-MAJ.	
31	0	Jeremiah Cowper	31 Nov. 05	25 Dec. 06	4 Sept. 23	28 June 38	
30	0	Francis Wm. Dillon	5 Dec. 05	6 Mar. 07	7 April 26	28 June 38	
30	4	"P. T. Ho was Moore"	25 Oct. 07	8 Mar. 10	7 April 26		
26	14	John Gristan	p 8 July 18	4 Sept. 28	p 18 Feb. 26		
26	21	John J. Sargent	p 26 Oct. 09	13 Oct. 10	p 18 May 30		
15	0	Francis Weston	p 16 Mar. 26	p 1 June 32	p 18 Jan. 39		
15	0	Chas. J. R. and Collinson	p 25 May 26	p 4 Jan. 33	p 12 July 30		
12	0	Wm. Ang. Towns. Payne	p 23 May 26	p 7 June 33	p 20 Sept. 39		
19	9	Thomas M. Joy	8 July 18	24 Nov. 14	22 Oct. 39		
12	0	Nemans Al. Edwards	11 June 29	p 28 Nov. 34	p 13 Mar. 40		
LIEUTENANTS.							
12	0	John Philip Mitford	p 4 June 29	p 16 May 34			
9	0	Sir Harry Darel, Bart.	p 1 June 32	p 12 June 35			
8	0	Arthur Wilson	p 4 Jan. 33	26 June 35			
8	9	Hon. Chas. Hen. Straford	p 8 Feb. 33	p 18 Mar. 36			
7	0	Gen. Wm. Davis	p 16 May 34	20 July 39			
7	0	Stanhish H. May	p 28 Nov. 34	p 18 Jan. 39			
6	0	Sir Wm. McGregor, Bt.	p 20 Mar. 39	29 Mar. 39			
6	0	Edward Juddell	p 5 June 35	p 12 July 39			
7	0	James Wm. Graves	24 Oct. 34	p 31 May 35			
4	0	Ceo. Fred. Call	p 7 Apr. 57	p 20 Sept. 39			
15	0	Charles Dunbar	p 3 Aug. 26	9 Nov. 33			
7	0	William Tyrrell Bruce	p 4 July 34	p 15 Apr. 36			
7	0	Charles Bentley	30 May 34	11 Mar. 37			
7	0	Christopher Vaughan Foss	29 Nov. 34	11 May 39			
7	0	Wm. Augustine Gwynne	p 11 July 34	23 Oct. 39			
7	0	John Joseph Wood	19 Sept. 34	do.			
6	0	George Hifford	p 13 Feb. 35	do.			
6	0	Alexander Murray	p 24 Apr. 35	do.			
3	0	Francis Swinburn	20 July 38	24 Oct. 39			
3	0	Thomas Martin	27 May 36	27 Oct. 39			
3	0	David Edwards	28 Nov. 38	5 May 40			
2	0	McCombe Bernard	p 18 Jan. 39	p 2 Oct. 40			
2	0	John Crabtree	p 12 Apr. 39	13 Oct. 40			
ENVOYS.							
2	0	Anti. W. & F. Armstrong	p 21 June 39	2 Oct. 40			
2	0	Isaac Henry Hertz	p 12 July 39	1919. Served the campaign of 1844 in Upper Canada.			
2	0	Wm. Peter Cockburn	p 21 June 39	4 Major Dillon served in the expedition to St. Domingo in 1809.			
2	0	Henry Duncan Borrell	24 Oct. 39	5 Capt. Miles served in the Peninsula war from 1805 to 1813, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and both sieges of Badajoz. Wounded at the burning of Badajoz on the night of the 6th April, 1812.			
1	0	Charles Woodwright	p 13 Mar. 40				
1	0	Saml. J. Walker Kirk	5 May 40				
1	0	John Pole Mayo	p 2 Oct. 40				
1	0	Patrick Simmons	19 Feb. 41				
18	21	Paymaster-General Isaac Call	7 Dec. 36	Cornet, p 4 March, 02; Lieut. 1 July 04; Adjutant—Arthur Wilson, (Lieut.) 16 May, 34.			
8	0	Quarter-Master—James Carroll	4 June, 29	[Capt. 26 Dec. 11.			
20	7	Surgeon—P. Doc. McKinlay, M.D.	14 Oct. 36	4—S. 4 Oct. 15; H. A. 30 Sept. 13.			
6	0	Asst. Surgeon—Chas. Towne	27 March, 35	Facings Blue.			

\* Died, September 1941 at Amoy.

Догод, ерѣмѣи 1541 и 1550г.

**CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S TREASURY BILLS.**

### Harrow School

Fungar vice Cotta, acutum  
quam ferrum valet, atrox

MACAO.

### Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China

from the *Catholic Repository*, August 1841.

*Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Macao in 1840-41. By Benjamin Hooper.*

In July, 1938, the society's hospital in Marao, as mentioned in a former report, was first opened for the reception of patients. It was closed on the 10th of Oct. following, in consequence of the absence of any other medical unit or to take charge of the vaccination campaign.

On the first of July, 1918, the hospital was reopened; but owing to the extraordinary events of that year it was found necessary to suspend its operations on the 15th of the subsequent month. During this period, patients were admitted for medical relief. Although no medicine was administered for some months afterwards to occasional applicants, the doors of the hospital were not again thrown open to receive either in or out patients until August, 1920.

From that time up to the present (June 30th, 1941), with the exception of occasional interruptions from the unsettled state of affairs there has been a portion of each day devoted to this department of the society's operations.

The capabilities of this medicine have not as yet been fully tested, both from its recent origin, and the fear and disinclination which pervaded the native community a few months since, as well as the reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time that was necessary to devote for acquiring some statements in the language; all of which have retarded a more extensive trial of its efficacy. It is, however, well known to be desirable. But now, judging from the increase of attendance for the last few months from this city, and numerous and positive testimonials and answers to this vicinity, it is reasonably certain that its influence and usefulness will rapidly advance.

The cases it have seen under treatment have been varied, but as will be seen from the subjoined list are chiefly surgical. A few of the more important ones were admitted into the house, and if their circumstances required it, a small allowance of money was granted to buy rice and fuel. Many more, would have gladly avoided themselves of the expense which the wards afforded, had it been considered expedient at the time to receive them. Wherever they saw this small amount of money, they were not slow to take it, and to take it was not to them, a question of justification. Of Chinese offer it, as they have been at Chooan and Macao, there are most pleasing facilities afforded for distributing religious books, and holding free intercourse with the people.

If we make a survey from the experience of the past, both here and at Chongch, there appears no want of readiness on the part of the natives to acknowledge the superiority of foreign medical skill, nor any indisposition to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid proffered to them. But until full confidence is experienced, there is a strong and natural aversion to submit to operations, or patiently to undergo treatment for any length of time, the use of the remedies prescribed. The treatment of chronic diseases is attended with much more success, the natives are then not being wholly disabled by the former's less anxious about recovery, but more desirous to preserve in the mode of treatment recommended. But although there is often impatience manifested in not surviving immediate cure, and great dread of enduring pain, yet when the patient has decided to submit to the operation proposed he generally bears it with fortitude. In minor operations, it is found best to try at once to perform them without consulting the patient, as they are performed there are no tedious delays, and the patient acquires a few general notions upon the fabulous list of cases will close the present report.

Of the diseases of the eye which form such an essential and important class of the maladies of this people enteriasth and chronic ophthalmia, acute conjunctivitis, granular lids, ectropium, pterygia, and trichiasis, were to be the most general. These ophthalmia, which the native physicians appear never to attempt to remedy from want of irritation, usually excite a various state of the vessels of the conjunctiva, and a thickened vascular condition of the cornea and iris, terminating in opacities, leucoma, and final loss of vision. In the catarrhal and acute ophthalmia, although the practice of employing local stimulants is not recommended by a man high authority in ophthalmic surgery, yet the use of nitrate of silver from 5 to 10 grains to an ounce of distilled water, has been found very successful, combined with aperients in their treatment. Strong solutions also of subacetate of lead, and sulphates of copper and zinc, have proved of the greatest service in the chronic ophthalmia with granulations and opacities.

The natives of this province, especially aged persons appear very liable to cataract, and it is hoped that the well-kept will contain data of some value, regarding their general character and treatment.

It acts on the lower orders to a great extent, and although often formidable in its appearance, is rapidly cured by the union of sulphur with some oxide of mercury. A similar kind of treatment has been very successful in curing various animals.

[illegible]

of a superior quality, also prepared by the natives; the leaves brushed over with a thin coating of gum arabic forms an efficient sticking plaster for small wounds.

(To be concluded in the next number of the C. R.)

**Chūda, Chūda, Nishio**

FROM THE CHINESE REPLY TO THE CHINESE  
Program of the second expedition up to the 20th instant  
has been reported here, with the taking of Chusan on the  
1st (Chinese on the 10th) and Ningpo on the 13th.  
Advances made, equal at this season of the year, prevents  
it from being possible to say how long the skin will  
hold out, and also that driving in the mountains.

[illegible]

On the 6th, the weather having become mild and fair, Chin-lai was recommended; the night was not so long as it then is, and the place was not so far on the coast. The first night commenced a rain, and general darkness. The boats were, during the night, tried to kill themselves by drinking, but were saved from the water by having thrown up, but not, as reported, water by vomiting, doubtless, that he wanted to go to Yau-ao, and there die of poison, or of smallpox, or of cholera. The general doubtless designing to first suffer day, probably retiring to Ning-shan, but not until he found his strength no longer sufficient. The boats at Chin-lai were numerous, and the works of defense extensive and as usual as the Chinese could make them. Here too the destruction of life is supposed to have been great; among the killed were many officers, of whom several are said to be something of a name.

Ningbo, a beautiful city, and fully two thirds the size of Canton, was occupied on the 13th. Testing to the river—from which it is distant only a few miles on the south of the river—the Chinese had prepared no defense at Ningbo, except some men with muskets & matchlocks who fled at once as they ascertained that the British forces were advancing. The steamers did not reach the town till midnight, when the officers had moved off, leaving behind them in the public treasury about \$5,000. Ningbo is the chief city of a province of the same name and a fine specimen of Chinese cities; its streets are comparatively wide, and the place abounds with architecture, chiefly of the Ming dynasty, showing a beautiful specimens of ornaments deeply cut in granite. Public agents, for the care of property detained or captured, were appointed, and they had already about \$5,000,000 in specie or goods under their care. The inhabitants had many of them written over the doors their house's "autobiography."

On the 20th and 21st, the Nemah and Phil-goth moved up the river about 30 miles westward to Yaya (彝姚), without hindrance or opposition. The scenery all along the river is described by those who visited it, as being most beautiful. Yayaou is the chief city of a district of the same name.

Letters have been received here from Amoy in the 29th. All was then quiet, and the Chinese merchants were beginning to confide in their new masters. Supplies were abundant.

The hero of the Chinese at Amoy were detailed in so many actions in a successful way that the emperor by Yen Hsiang-shan, the Fuh-kuang and Chien-shan, gave them 5,000,000 taels of silver (or about 2,500,000 dollars) in immediate cash. Kung Kuei-shan (the Governor of Cheung-chow) and the governor also, felt that the water had dried, and in departing to Jeifu took the animals, as they were landing. He was the commander-in-chief of the navy, and the military leader to the northward and westward. He said: "Four other officers are reported by the government as having fallen in the action; their names are Ling Ching-Hwa Kwokling, Yang Shun-shan, and Lo Kwong—commander, and the others of the rank of captain. Wang Shu-tan, Ma Tanchou, and Yang Tsung-ming, were among the wounded; the first a major, the second and third captains. Among the soldiers, the killed and wounded

Lin has been recalled and ordered on to the yellow river, which has rebelled and overflowed its banks, producing great destruction at the capital of Hosen, killing in guano.

Keewauqua, the capital, is situated in the midst of extensive plains, four or five miles south from the river and quite below Newburg.

Nearly all the troops from the other provinces have  
 Canton, and a corps of native militia has been organized  
 in it, numbering two or three thousand strong.  
 Many of these, it is said, are robbers and pirates, and  
 of course are no great friends with the quiet people of



provisional entry. The emperor has appointed a new commissioner. The late Sun-poo, a Manchou, who has arrived at Canton, he comes. It is supposed, not to make war, but to find out the truth regarding what has been done.

Drugs.—At Sea. On board the American ship St. Paul, March 25th captain N. Leary (late of the barque Try, lost in the China Sea) having fallen overboard and drowned.—St. Helena Shipping List, May 19.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION.—A series of observations have been lately made by Prof. Barbe of Philadelphia, and Prof. Lloyd of Dublin, in the hope of determining the differences of longitude. When, however, the two sets of observations were reduced and laid down in curves, it was found that they presented no similarity; in other words, that there was no correspondence whatever between the smaller changes of the declination at Dublin and at Philadelphia. The determination of differences of longitude at such distances, but the attempt has revealed the important fact, that the irregular changes of declination, which have exhibited so marked a correspondence at the most distant stations at which simultaneous observations have been heretofore, do not correspond on the American and European continents.—London Athenaeum for Feb.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA

NOVEMBER 9TH 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	30th Aug.	Singapore	16th Oct.
U. States	19th July	Java	18th Sept.
Calcutta	11th Sept.	Manila	19th Oct.
Bombay	5th Sept.	Anstralia	21 Sept.
China	Oct	Ningpo	25th Oct.
	Amoy	29th Oct.	

### ARRIVED

Nov.	From
2. HANRIAL, U. S. Scott, Manila.	
3. ORWELL, Hines, Sidney.	
4. MARY ANN WEBB, Macdonell, Liverpool.	
5. CATYNA, (U. S.) Bissell, Macanilla.	
6. TARTAR, (U. S.) Young, London.	
7. ZENOBIA, Liverpool.	
8. WANDERER, Owen, Cal. 11. Sept. Sing. 16. Oct.	
9. EARL OF HARDWICK, (U. S.) Voss, London.	
10. COMMANDEO, (U. S.) Scudder, Boston 29. June.	
11. GUBACHAN, Every, Singapore and Bombay.	
12. W. S. HAMILTON, Brown, Liverpool.	
13. YOUNG QUEEN, Reid, Liverpool 21. May.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Tartar, major Hignath, lieutenant, Ensigns de Montmorency and Turner, Aust. surgeon Bush, and 126 men of h. m.'s 26th regiment. J. Wood, and 84 men of the 18th, capt. Grimes of the 55th. Per Flora, (arrived last week) M. M. L. Hobert.

H. M.'s ship Conway was in Batavia roads in September, destined for the Cape, Ascension, St. Helena and England.

The Tartar was several days in company with the John O'Gant from Liverpool, off the Natusas.

The Carleton was erroneously reported last Tuesday as having arrived from Singapore.

Nov.	SAILED	For
3. CHARLOTTE, Liekehauser, Manila & Bombay.		
4. FORTASSHER, McCarthy, London.		
5. H. M. P. COV. DANIELS, capt. Roswell, Manila.		
6. MIDDELBOURG, (Dut.) Roederkerk, Batavia.		
7. CALEDONIA, Burns, Bombay.		

PASSENGERS.—Per Charlotte, B. A. Barretto & M. B. Worms, esq. Per Caledonia, J. M. Calley, esq. capt. Donnelly. D. J. M. de Romarste.

Passengers per Middleburg, Mr. P. A. Bick, head of the Dutch factory in Japan. Messrs. T. Wolf, — Ulrichs, E. Bicker, in the employ of the Java government, and Mr. Dorrepaal.

This ship was bound from Batavia to Japan; she left Batavia on the 9th and met with the typhoon on the 25 of July; and was obliged to run into Macao roads, having lost all her sails and 5 feet water in the hold.

### LOADING.

For London.—Elephant, Ann.

For Liverpool.—Bibby.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For Sing. and Cal.—Rob Roy, Red Rover, Poppy 10th inst. Anna, Cornelia Family, Merrifield.

For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Vansittart.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Pamatta, Sophia, Louisa Bailie, Caratic, imp. Royal Exchange.

From Clyde via Singapore.—Potomac. (Old.)

From Liverpool.—Gemin, Orion, Regular, Arcton, John O'Gant.

From Cal. via Singapore.—Ann Madam.

From Calcutta.—Pallas, H. G. Stearns Enterprise and Prosperina, Stephen, India, Melinda, Ann, Regulus, Compa, Vasa, Mary Ann.

From Bombay.—Domenico Hormuzee, Ardaseer, sir H. Compton, Sophia.

From Singapore.—John Cren. Carleton.

From Java &c.—Gonovra (Pod.)

From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl Balcarras	1483	Baker	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Litherland	375	Freeman	
*Stork		Scott	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Thomas King	346	Rounce	
*General Kyd	1319	Jones	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Anst	789	Griffith	
Anne		Spain	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Bencoolen		Caldbeck	
Earl Grey	571	Mollison	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Perkfield	406	Whitnide	
Tweed	447	Lavson	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Dor Northumber	541	Scott	
Cleveland (land	526	Marley	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Rajah	324	Peragon	
Mary Ann Webb	359	Macdonell	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Arus	343	Kellock	
Ellen	440	Rodger	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Mauritius		Howlett	
*Samuel Winter		Jeyes	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Wanderer	359	Owen	
Oswell		Hewes	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Charles Grant	1311	Pittsain	
Elephants	210	Ross	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
George 4th		Brownlow	
*Nimrod	469	Manning	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
W. S. Hamilton		Brown	
*Fatima [manjee	373	Fethers	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Postonjee Bo	505	Hall	
Seoatris	487	Row	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Defiance		Evatt	
*Eliza Stewart	442	Miller	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Posthumous	390	Milner	
Franchise Cowasje	950	Fraser	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Albion		Clark	
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Blackly		Saige	
John Bibby		Grosvener	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Mermaid (to		Nash	
Princess Charlotte	515	Hale	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*Alex. Baring	303	Greig	
Foon	410	Hatchinson	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
*John Tomkinson	360	Woodberry	
*Hygeia	377	Ryan	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Cornamadel	660	Lemon	
Vansittart	1312	Crawford	J. Colledge and J. Ryan.
Belhaven		Ried	
Young Queen			

AMERICAN.			
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Delhi		Crocker	Russell & Co.
*Lema		Endicott	"
*Nautic		Hepburn	"
Venice		Perit	"
Coromando		Scudder	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sward & Co.
*Leonis		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga		Bissell	"
*Hannibal		cott	Wetmore & Co.
DUTCH.			
Duda			Macvicar & Co.
FRENCH.			
Laminy		Cayal	J. A. Mercer. e.
HAMBURG.			
Pandio		Zybranz	Wetmore & Co.
*Flora		Hong	"
PRUSSIAN.			
Ann		Riester	Russell & Co.

U. S. S. C. F. G. L. S. S. Up For Freight to

Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight

for London, Singapore and Bombay.

\* At Whampoa.

Thanks to h. m.'s considerate post office at Hongkong, the only papers that have reached us this week, are the London Colonial Gazette of June 23, the Singapore Free Press of September 23, and the Malacca Weekly Register of September 30.

To the Singapore paper we refer our local readers for captain Page's interesting but distressing account of his long captivity on Borneo. We sincerely hope admiral sir W. Parker will punish the traitor and thieving sultan. The discovery

of veins of coal in Borneo is of the utmost importance at the present time.

### HER MAJESTY'S POST OFFICE, HONGKONG.

On Saturday evening the packets of the ship Wanderer, from Calcutta, were landed in Macao, & lodged at the superintendent's office, which is in charge of the senior clerk, Sr. L. d'Almeida e Castro; but this gentleman has not authority to open any post-office packets, on Sunday the Thersa went to Hongkong, but the packets of the Wanderer were not sent by that vessel. In the meantime, the Red Rover, Poppy, and Rob Roy are under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta, tomorrow, the 10th, when the Wanderer's despatches will either be on their journey to or from Hongkong!

No recorded infliction on commerce, under the apocryphal names of protection and promotion, has ever equalled that of h. m.'s superintendents in China and the deputy-government of the island of Hongkong.

That a post-office should be established at a proteform British settlement, under the protection of the British flag, men can understand; but when, without an exception, every British merchant is residing and conducting his business in Macao or Canton,—and when ships from all parts of the world are constantly arriving in Macao roads, and delivering their packets and masters at Macao, that the deputy-government of Hongkong should not be represented in Macao, by a competent authority, no man can understand. As far as the facts and consequences go, the deputy-government of Hongkong is willfully throwing every possible obstacle and impediment in the way of the British merchants in China; and that government and the superintendent's office will only hereafter dwell in the remembrance of the British merchants in China as the causes of delay and obstruction to that commerce which they were appointed to protect: but never has protection been confided to more incompetent hands, and never has the public money been more shamefully, uselessly, and prodigally squandered than in the support of those establishments.

### HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SULPHUR.

Macao.

Gentlemen.—It has already become my painful duty to cause two British vessels in the Canton river to haul down pendants which they had presumed to wear.

As the flags, ensigns, or pendants, are objects equally deserving of attention, and a negligence in one case may be presumed on, as undue partiality;

I beg to direct the attention of the owners or consignees of vessels, frequenting this port, to the consequences to which they will, inevitably, become liable (under chap. 13, art. 11; 4 William IV) should any of the guard-boats, in obedience to this act, bring to me any such seizures; and to refer them to chap. 80, art. 24, 4 and 5 William IV, for the punishment to which I should become liable, by failing to forward the same.

At all times alive to the mercantile interests of my countrymen, and their respectability; which is never lessened by a due obedience and respect to the laws,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BEICHER,

captain and senior officer.—Macao.

To the mercantile community.—Macao.

—Canton Press, Nov. 6.

Unless the second paragraph of captain Belcher's letter has some unexplained reference to the distinguishing flags occasionally

\* On the emperor's birthday, his mother's birthday, on the emperor's birthday, a certain decade in his reign, and on other special days, criminals under sentence are pardoned and released.



I order Chao Tzeyung to be immediately deprived of his official rank, and it is not necessary again to refer him to the proper board for punishment: if the said dismissed officer has left any unfinished or undecided matters in his office, I order the foyuen to examine into and manage them.

To *Fungpo*, the foyuen of *Shantung*, having listened to the recommendation of Chao Tze Yung, that *Pooping* should be appointed linguist to the barbarian ships: this is also unreasonable. I order that he be delivered over to the proper board for punishment. *Respect this.*

By J. S., Esq. G. R.

In the Canton Press of the 6th inst. the editor again presumes to enter on a task for which he is every way unfitted; namely: criticizing the proceedings of the British authorities and British merchants in China. What proof has the editor adduced, what proof can he adduce, that the local government of Canton could not find means to repair the old and build new forts, even were the port of Canton, or rather the *Bogue*, blockaded. What proof has he adduced or what proof can he adduce that the local government could not or would not effectually prevent a smuggling trade, or that it could not and would not connive at it, and consequently reap a proportionate profit by bribes, fees, and duties? And surely, if the British merchants choose to employ their ships & pay the Chinese duties, which will eventually fall on the consumers of Chinese produce, in all parts of the world,—either on their constituents' accounts or their own, they must be allowed to be the best judges of their own proceedings: what is the motto of all commercial men? *Laissez nous faire!*

The *truce* has not been broken by the Chinese: that is, according to the terms granted by Captain Elliot on May 27th: for *repairing* and *rebuilding* forts, is not *rearming*: and as to the communications received by Sir H. Pottinger on his arrival, the editor of the Canton Press knows nothing about them; although it does appear, from Captain Nias' proclamation to the Chinese soldiers and people, dated September 8th that the local authorities had engaged not to obstruct the river nor make any warlike preparations: yet Sir H. Pottinger's notification, dated 12th August, two days after his arrival, emphatically declares that—"He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present,"—and this expression implies he could also disregard it at the present,—to respect the existing *truce* (of course that declared to h. m.'s subjects, by public notice, by Captain Elliot on June 5th), but that the slightest infringement of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of *active hostilities in the province* (not to a blockade of the *Bogue*).

But the plain question at issue is this; whether would the commercial and even political interests of Great Britain be most benefited by a blockade of the *Bogue*; or by allowing the port of Canton to remain open? if the evils of the present system are so severely, but not equally, felt by all foreign merchants; and if the remedy for these evils is so easy of application as the wisdom of the C. P. would have us believe, it seems a natural consequence of such a state of things that all merchants, British and foreign, would unite in their solicitations to h. m. officers to blockade the *Bogue*; and what a strange anomaly this proceeding would be in commerce and among commercial men! "asking for the blockade of a port which they can freely enter and trade in;" but until they do so, all must think that the task of advocating individual and not the general interests of British commerce, is imperatively imposed on the editor of the Canton Press.

The rest of his paper is filled up with a recapitulation of the occurrences since June 1840—the acts and manoeuvres of Ke'en, the diplomacy of Captain Elliot, the victories of the British arms: but have not these circumstances been already written in the book of the chronicles of the deeds in China,—we may say—*anecdotal museum*: he talks about the sentiments of the Chinese: he knows nothing about them: but hear his self contradictions: in one place he says—"The experience of the past year & present has taught us, that whatever obstacles

the Chinese government may throw in the way of an outside trade, the people will manage to provide for the wants of their foreign customers, wherever it may suit the latter: see "Amoy also is now open to British influence, *contra* per *Contra*—"the determination of the emperor that one or the other of the contending parties shall be annihilated," and other threats, as contained in those veracious and trust-worthy documents, when referring to barbarians,—the imperial edicts.—"That the sentiments of the Chinese continue hostile, receives further proof from the intelligence lately received from Amoy, of large bodies of troops again collecting there, and from the preparations now carrying on at Canton."—But it would be an endless task to note all his inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions: the latter end of his commonwealth always forgets the beginning: do the two

characters *Shunmin* 順民—borrowed, by the way, from us without acknowledgment—as his account under the head of "the expedition" is an ugly copy of our portraiture of the capture of Tinghae and Chinhae,—do they evince the hostility of the people?; or are they not an equal set-off against the reported assemblage of troops at Amoy, by the officers of government, acting of course under imperative orders from the emperor—as the Canton authorities are and have been acting?

He draws his conclusions in a most singular manner; not by inductive reasoning, but from all that he has himself said?—now as he has often said a great deal of contradictory nonsense, all may judge of the justness of his conclusions!

With reference to his assertion about the present prices of teas, we quote the following rates, which we obtained from a very respectable source sometime ago; and also refer our readers to the C. R. of May 4 for another scale of prices of exports.

Prices from 1 July, 1840, to opening of the Trade.

	In Canton.	In Macao.
say duty 9 taels.		
Congo very common	20 & 21	24 & 30
common	23 & 25	
middling	26 & 30	28 & 34
Pekoe Kind	32 & 34	
Twankay	23 & 26	none
Hyson	very little purchased	
Y. Hyson common		20 & 35
Gunpowder		35 & 50
Imperial		32 & 47
Canton Prices from 1st April, 1841.		
Bohea	19 & 21	
Congou common	23 & 28	
blkf leaf	26 & 32	
Pekoe kind	30 & 40	
Souchong fine	50 & 52	
Pekoe fine	40 & 48	
Flowerly	60 & 70	
Orange Pekoe scented	38 & 44	
Caper	24 & 28	
Twankay common	23 & 27	
good to fine	27 & 32	
Hyson common	37 & 42	
Fine	60 & 70	
Hyson Skin	20 & 26	
Young Hyson, Canton	20 & 25	
Nanking	34 & 50	
Gunpowder, Canton	29	
Nanking common	37 & 45	
Good to fine	46 & 63.	

We are happy to observe that the reverend editor of the Chinese Repository is of the same opinion which we have lately so often expressed, & which he thus avows in his last interesting number:—"The Canton authorities seem anxious to preserve the peace in this province; they also seem desirous of making a show of defenders. If left alone they will doubtless refrain from hostile acts."

The observations of the respected editor of the above-named periodical, in his notes to the first article—the translation of two

*papers relating to the present position of affairs between the English and Chinese.* Written by Chinese and translated by J. L. S.; and his observations, p. 589, scarcely, we think, exhibits the proceedings of the Chinese and English in an equal light.

To say that the Chinese are equal in courage to the English, is scarcely borne out by the fact that thousands of the "soldiers of righteousness" were kept at bay by a square of not more than 60 *Sipahis*. And as to "carrying the question to the emperor in person!"—how can admittance to his imperial presence be obtained without performing the *Kotow*? have we not already,

—have we not sought grace  
At a graceful knee?

and has not the emperor exhibited himself to the world, he and his officers, whom he instructed and deputed to Canton for the sole purpose of deceiving, humbugging, and bamboozling the English authorities,—as the most mendacious of mortals? Yet we are told by the same respected authority that "the spirit of the age"—it is the age of bronze—will not much longer tolerate the iron disposition of this empire, nor of Japan: yet how is that disposition to be bent or broken in either empire but by conquest? and when was conquest ever unaccompanied by secret and irrepressible excises; and how is it possible to make war on a government and not upon, but to spare the people? it is the old story.

*Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*  
And for the king's offences, the people mourn.

and how does the conquest of Japan,—and what nation is to undertake it? accord with the feelings of benevolence so often and so strongly advocated by the Repository?

We shall recur to some of the articles in this interesting number next week.

The *Maadeu* has been chartered by the commissariat at Hongkong to take hospital stores, bread, and warm clothing to Chusan, instead of the clipper *Rob Roy*; but the reason why the *Maadeu* with a captain inexperienced in China, has been preferred to the *Rob Roy* and her long experienced captain, is not, as the editor of the Canton Press says he believes, because she has an European and the *Rob Roy* a lascar crew, but because her charter is one or two thousand dollars less.—At Chusan, hospital stores, it is said, are much wanted; there is the fatal experience of last year as a warning and a guide; and yet, to save a few dollars, a ship is taken up to convey those required stores that will probably never reach her destination: heavy bets are already laid that the *Maadeu* will be obliged to put back; the smart brig *Jane*, built for a man-of-war, could not beat up last year, and returned. The *Frankfield*—an other stranger in China—both ship and captain—is also, it is said, taken up by the commissariat to proceed to Chusan: it may well be questioned whether her majesty's service would not be better and more faithfully performed by strictly attending to the efficiency and well-found state of the ships chartered and the experience of their commanders in the eastern seas of China, than to the miserable penny-wise and pound-foolish system of saving a trifling sum in the charter-party.

**DIED.**—At the Naval Hospital, Macao, on the 26th ult. of dysentery, Lieutenant JOHN ARTHUR, late belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Atalapha*.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jons SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

## CHUSAN, CHINHAE, NINGPO, AMOY.

The *Ariel* arrived in Hongkong bay this morning from the eastward; last from Amoy. We hasten to lay before our subscribers, in an extra, the intelligence she has brought.

It is reported that admiral sir William Parker does not return to this province, as was expected from the information brought by H. F. M.'s corvette *Danaide*.

CHUSAN.—Latest date Oct. 25. Letters by the clipper *Ariel*, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when *Tinghae*, the capital of Chusan, again fell to h. m.'s arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles and in the same manner as Amoy; the principal battery mounted upwards of 100 guns. All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well-made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and two mortars, which were in the long fort.

On October 2d the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted; so determined was their resistance that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times; a soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The man—corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of *Tinghae* were delivered last winter, when the British abdicated the island, is now a prisoner on board the flag-ship.

CHINHAE.—Latest date Oct. 18th *Chinhai*, has been as already stated in the C. R. of November 2d, was taken on the 10th ulto. The attack lasted about three hours; the troops employed amounted to about 1200. The Chinese stood well, but the excellent firing of h. m.'s ship *Wellesley* soon silenced the hill fort, every shot and shell telling, and knocking away some portions of the walls. It is supposed the Chinese lost about 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured: some of them of so large a calibre as to throw a 68 pounder shot: these guns, it is said, are so well made, that it is not easy to distinguish them from those of European manufacture. About 600 tons of copper were found in the arsenal. The Chinese authorities at *Ningpo*, it is supposed, while the English forces were employed at *Chinhai*, took the opportunity of conveying away the public treasure to a safer place, it is said that the removal of

the treasure occupied three day's time; and if this report is true, when considering the activity and strength of the Chinese coolies, and the ingeniously combined efforts and speed with which they always 'do their work,' the amount of sycee &c. must have been very great. The dollars found at *Ningpo*—the reports, of the amount vary from \$6000 to \$78000—were discovered by mere accident; some of the artillerymen had been sleeping upon logs of wood; and one of them, when awakening from his slumbers in the morning, and turning over his pillow, then several dollars jingled and fell out of it; it was immediately ascertained that the wooden logs had been hollowed and the dollars concealed within them. The Chinese removed the treasure from Amoy by the same ingenious contrivance.

NINGPO.—Latest date, October 20. *Ningpo* river is described as of surpassing beauty, with plenty of water for large vessels many miles above the city. The river is rather narrow; a transport moored off *Ningpo* in eleven fathoms has just room to swing clear; but vessels may lie alongside the banks of the river, which are very steep—and soon, we trust, to be lined with English harvests. *Ningpo* is described to be about 8 miles in circumference; and the country from *Chinhai* to the district capital a perfect garden.

Provisions were plentiful at *Ningpo* at the *Tinghae* prices; very good bread was obtained, and the artillery have got back their old *Chusan* baker; they are quartered in the hall of audience, where captain Anstruther used to be examined before the Chinese officers. Captain Anstruther has got possession of the cage into which he was crammed, and it is reported it will be sent on to Calcutta in h. m.'s ship *Lorne*.

AMOY.—Latest date, Nov. 6. The Chinese authorities a short time since collected about 200 war-boats and many fire-rats, preparatory to an attack on h. m.'s ship *Droid*; but with the kindest consideration they previously sent a friendly message to capt. Smith, requesting, advising, or ordering him to move h. m.'s ship out of the waters of Amoy; & if he reverently obeyed the orders, they—the Chinese,—would, in their tender & compassionate consideration, allow h. m.'s ship to pass out unmolested; it is said that to this friendly message captain Smith returned as friendly an answer: to the effect, that he had no time to move h. m.'s ship; but that if they did not move and immediately disperse his imperial majesty's flotilla, he would forthwith undertake that

task himself, to its utter destruction: the Chinese, with much more complaisance than captain Smith evinced, immediately followed that officer's friendly advice, and the flotilla has been no more heard of.

Beef, poultry &c. are plentiful and cheap at Amoy, there is a daily market on *Kolongo*, where every thing required can be obtained.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of h. m.'s forces, or of the purposes of h. m.'s plenipotentiary; the rebellion of the *yellow* river may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the foreign rebels.

LOCAL.—The new commissioner, *Ti-h-shun* pon has left Canton for *Chekeang*; it is reported that an officer has been sent to h. m.'s plenipotentiary to ascertain his demands; that the emperor has promised to send to the governor of *Fokien* the three millions of taels which the latter has asked for; and that the Canton authorities have demanded one million of taels from the hong merchants, to help their emperor; that some of them have proffered \$600,000, and others refused absolutely to subscribe to any such benevolence: the *hoppo* has, in consequence, refused to allow the recusants to ships off teas: in Canton parlance, he has stopped their *chops*.

The schooner *Anglona* is just reported in from Amoy.

A medical committee, summoned by brigadier-general Burrell, on the arrival of the detachments of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hongkong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of English troops.

In consequence of this declaration, some transports have been taken up by the brigadier-general, of which number the *Mermaid*, captain Grosvenor, is one as, we have been told.

H. M.'s ship *Larne*, captain P. J. Blake, was to sail from Chusan on the 10th inst. with despatches for the governor-general of India.

The *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool, anchored in Macao roads on the night of the 11th inst.

The *Hope*, free trader, of Liverpool, encountered a severe gale in the chops of the *Formosa* channel, and bore up for the *Bahces*, and thence outside of *Formosa* to *Chusan*, where she arrived on the 30th day from her departure from the *Type*.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.



# CANTON REGISTER.

TE. No. OF SUBSCRIPTION  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
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Vessels for freight &c..... \$ 5  
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Do. for every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED TO APPEAR  
in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent  
to the Office before noon on Monday.


ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will  
be continued, and charged for accordingly,  
unless the number of the required insertions are  
noted on the face of the advertisement.  
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their  
advertisements.


VOL. 14.


TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1841.


NO. 46.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.  
 MAY be accommodated in the Ship  
GENERAL KYD, 1200 tons, Capt.  
G. JONES, of the E. I. Co's. Service; will  
put to sea on the 10th of December. For passage  
apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


FOR LONDON.  
 THE fine first class ship DUCHES  
OF NORTUMBERLAND, of 750  
tons, captain J. HAZ. SCOTT, is expressly  
built up for passengers and carries an experienced  
Sutler, to be despatched in all December. For freight  
or passage apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.  
or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.  
 THE fast, n.w. British built ship,  
"FOA," A. I. 310 tons, captain  
GASIE now lying in the Tyne. For freight  
apply to  
DALLAS & Co.  
Macao, 15th November, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.  
 THE fine fast sailing ship "CHARLES  
GRANT," 1350 tons, captain P.  
CAIRN, will be dispatched positively for  
the above Ports on the 1st December next. For freight  
&c apply to  
MACVICAR & Co.  
Macao, 6th Novemb. 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
FROM WHAMPOA TO LONDON.  
 THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 300  
Tons, Captain MILNER, is now lying  
in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply  
to  
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.  
Macao, 1st Novemb. 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES  
OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY  
TO REMAIN IN ORGO TO ANY PORT IN  
CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.


 THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J.  
B. CAYOT, Burthen 416 Tons.  
Apply to  
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.


FOR LONDON.  
 THE LEPHANIA, Captain ROSS, has  
a rapid reliable portion of her Cargo on  
board, and will meet with quick despatch.  
For freight &c. Apply to  
MACVICAR & Co.  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.  
 THE "MERMAID," 577 Tons, A. W.  
GONVENOR, commander. For freight  
apply to the undersigned, or passage to  
Captain, GONVENOR. A. A. DE MELLO.  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.


FOR LONDON.  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
 THE well known fast sailing Barge  
PARKFIELD, A. I. 435 Tons, old  
management, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.  
 THE VANSITTART, captain LARSEN,  
will have an early dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
HEERJEEBOY RUSTONJEE.  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

 THE British Barge LADY HAYES,  
receives goods on demurrage, in  
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month,  
and no fee charged on delivery.

 THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives  
goods on demurrage, at Hongkong,  
at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee  
charged on delivery  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.

 THE A. 1 Ship THOMAS KING,  
346 tons, J. A. ROTNES, coman-  
der. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
 THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500  
tons, captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
BELL & Co.  
Macao, 4th S. pt., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO  
EUROPE.  
 THE A. 1 fast sailing new bark JOHN  
TO WILKINSON, captain HURDISON.  
A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.  
Apply to

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALUTTA.  
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant  
Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per  
cent returnable on the Premiums.  
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—BILLS ON LONDON. Apply to  
FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.  
Macao, 16th November, 1841.

LOST at Hongkong a few days ago, a Liver  
Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old; has  
a little white on its breast and spotted feet; any person  
giving information, or recovering the same, will receive  
reward on sending the pup to the Editor at Macao, or  
on board the Sulman, Transport Hongkong.  
10th November, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.  
To be sold sometime early next month of which due  
notice will be given by the undersigned,—  
The schooner TUCAN, about 50 tons.  
The cutter HORN, about 30 tons.  
The schooner WIND.  
These boats are all well built, equipped, in good order,  
well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any  
persons requiring such vessels.  
Macao, 11th November, 1841. W. LANE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
WILLIAM LANE will sell on Thursday 18th inst.,  
by Public Auction, Dutch Candles, Grey and  
White Longcloths, Spanish Stripes, White and Colored  
Cottons Drillings, Plate, Glass, Beer in Butts and Bot-  
tles, Gin, Arrack in casks, De-centers Wine and Tambur  
Glasses, Luck red trays and crock Stands &c. &c. Par-  
ticulars are published in Auctioneer's Bill.  
Macao, 15th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime  
Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Cornish, dried,  
in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages"  
in boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25  
c. n. per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Points,  
white, green and black Canvas, Brown's Duck, Mantle  
and Coir Rope Java Coffee, for sale by  
C. V. GILLESPIE,  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Onel Coal in casks and in bulk,  
for sale by  
C. V. GILLESPIE,  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter  
casks at 90 cents per gallon in casks at 6 7 5, and  
9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in bottles 10 dollars  
per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jugs, and in  
casks of 50 and 60 dozen, New England Rum. Apply  
to  
C. V. GILLESPIE,  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Flourishing Stripes, Blue Drillings, and  
Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Ladies' clothing.  
Apply to  
C. V. GILLESPIE,  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Ten and other valuable Merchandise  
received in double-mounted Goodness, 46 Queen's  
Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) \$ 30.00  
4 do. of Malaga 60.00  
4 Quarter casks do. 30.00  
few cases 3 do. c. London Bottl. d. Malaga 9.00  
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00  
apply to  
JOHN B. COMPTON.  
Macao, 2d November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet  
long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an  
invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, Eng-  
lish and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage,  
Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply  
to Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy, 50 barrels Pep-  
permint and Cinnamon Cordials, 50 doz. Old  
Monongahela Whisky, 12 doz. Saraparilla, 50 doz.  
Susan's Panacea, 10 boxes Bologna Sausages, 7 boxes  
pure white wine Vinegar, 12 Cansisters of Adhesive  
Plaster. Apply to  
JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. James  
Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane  
ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims  
against the said firm are requested to make them known,  
and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make  
payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE,  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce  
that he intends carrying on the business of the  
late firm of Hooker & Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper  
and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the  
same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trust  
by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chilling wines, superlative, Pale, Amos-  
tillado, Gubi and Brown Sherry in 7 dozens cases  
a Sp. Dr. 12 per dozen, also 50 casks 34 gall-on Port  
a Sp. Dr. 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp.  
Dr. 18 each, 16 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pip-  
a Sp. Dr. 75 for the 4 Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30  
gallons each a Sp. Dr. 1 per gallon, 10 casks fine  
Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Besides 20 baskets of  
Champagne a Sp. Dr. 12. Parties at a distance can  
have any quantity sent on application to  
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.  
Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chateau la Rose in 2 or 1 dozen cases;  
Manila Cigars 44, superior; Cognac; Scher-  
water and Hook; Russian Canvas and Duck; Hamburg  
Pork and Beef. Apply to  
JOAM BARETTO.  
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM  
OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and  
French. By J. M. CAILLEY.  
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and  
can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese  
characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal  
octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton  
Register office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on  
before January 1st proximo an Anglo Chinese  
Calendar for 1842.—on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers  
to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp.  
Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by  
Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for  
sale a choice selection of stores viz. Lisbon wine  
in 3 cases, Vinho Tinto 2 do. Madeira in 4 do. Cham-  
pagne in 3 dozen cases, Europe Vinegar, Java and  
Jellies, Pickles, Bottled Fruits, 5 cases, Preserved  
Meats, Soup, Curry Powder, Spiced Salt Beef in 3  
Barrels, Do. do. do. in 3 do. Tongues in 3 do. Butter,  
Pierette, Almonds, Raisins, Mustard, Water Crackers,  
Cabin Biscuit in tins, Champagne Cider, Cakes of  
Berrings, Kife of Tomatoes and Scandals, Do. of Salmon,  
Do. of Mackerel, Smoked Beef.

**BONTEIN & SIMMONDS**, have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the noted house of RIGOD and BROS. of Rue de la Harpe, Paris. Essence of Lavender, Balsam of Rose, Rose Pomaton, Essence of Jamaica, Oil of Rosolia, Oil of Mar-chab, Oil of Concentrated Lavender, Russia Oil, Bear's Grass, Packs of Cards, Silk Hats, Cutlery, Sewing Razors, Penknives, Silver pencil cases of various kinds. Carpenter's rules &c.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**NOTICE**—The subscribers have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of **JOHN D. SWARD & CO.**  
**JOHN D. SWARD.**  
**JOHN B. TROTT.**

May 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—E. B. COMPANY HILLS ON RENDAL at 50 days sight, BILLS ON RABING BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 months sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1841. **WETMORE & Co.**

**FOR SALE**—Four good Spars of 71-55-64-50 feet long, also Russian Corbridge, Feller, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large size. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 16th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—NEWTON, CONDON, CONNART & Co's. Fine Old London Particular, Madra, in Wood and Bottle, just received at "FARM" Apply to  
**INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—MARILLA ROPE of 4000 lbs from 12 to 5 inches also SPRING STEEL 1 and 1 inch. Apply to  
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. **INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.**

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG**—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 30 to 37 inches, and 50 to 60 " 11 to 20 " Daily exported from Manila. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 26th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lemon" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain.  
July 18th, 1841. **A. H. FAYE.**

**NOTICE.**  
ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED.  
**WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.**, now in Europe, **JAMES MATHESON, Esq.**, and **ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq.**, now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of **JAMES INNES, Esq.**, lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**, in China, on behalf of the resident executors.  
**ALEXANDER MATHESON.**  
Macao, 19th August, 1841.

**WANTED** a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th Instant at 11 A. M. **JNO: SMITH** will sell at the Gamble, a quantity of **DAMAGED COTTON.**  
And on the 22nd Instant.  
He will sell on the premises American Beef and Pork; citizens' stores; stationery; Hardware; Embossed Calico; Summer Cloth; Pantaloon Stuffs, &c. &c.  
Macao, 16th November, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE** for sale by  
**JNO: SMITH.**

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London-made Beige and Fitch Coats, Wamonts of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon-stuffs.  
Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.  
Rice Nails, Brim Locks.  
Superior Shirts, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Port.  
Singapore Rugs B-s and Planks.  
Small tins of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
English and Dutch Butter.  
Walnuts and Raisins.  
Superior Carded.  
Superior white American Caddy Brand.  
A few Culls of Cate Soap and Grape Soap.  
For sale at the store of  
**JNO: SMITH.**

**FOR SALE**—BRANDY in Wood Supply to at Canton to  
**B. de LEMOS.**

**ON SALE**—DRESSY in Mide and quarter cloth—shipped by **ROBIN & Co.** Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 26th September 1841.

**FOR SALE**—American Beef and Pork in Barrels—Roggen Spang Span, of 32 feet and under, just landed at **Ann Miller.** Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **FAYNE & Co.** Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
**FAYNE & Co's.** Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
" Biscuit Club Chutney  
" Ess. of Chilies  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Tapioca sauce for meats, made dishes and fish  
" Milk punch

" Lime juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Ch. & vinegar, in plate  
" Plain vinegar, in quarts  
" B-s in 1 lb and 1 lb containers  
" Veal broth do do  
" Mutton do do do  
" Dried herbs  
" Delicacies pickled on tongues in bags of 5 dozen and 1 dozen each  
" Do Pick Brown, in bags  
" Do Spiced salted beef, in the containers packed in the bag  
" do do do  
Apply to  
**HOOKE & LANE, Macao**  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

# CHINA EXPEDITION.

26th (The Cameronian) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service, 1838.

The Sphinx, with the words, "EGYPT."—"CORUNNA."

Years' Serv.	Full Pay	Half Pay	
47			<b>P W John, Lord Seaton, G. C. B. G. C. H., Esq.</b> 10 July, 1794; <b>Lieut. 4 Sept. 95; Capt. 19 Jan. 09; Major. 21 Jan. 09; Lieut. Col. 2 Feb. 09; Col. 4 June, 14; Major-Gen. 37 May, 25; Lieut. Gen. 23 June, 38; Col. of the Cameronians, 26 March, 38.</b> <b>Lieut. Colonels.</b> <b>Wm. James, Esq.</b> p8 Dec. 03; <b>Lieut. Col. 23 Nov. 04; Capt. 5 Nov. 12; Major, 26 April, 28; Lieut. Col. 25 Dec. 35.</b> <b>Armine Simco, Henry Mountain, Esq.</b> 20 July, 15; <b>Lieut. p3 Dec. 18; Capt. p26 May, 23, Major, p30 Dec. 26; Lieut. Col. 23 June, 40.</b> <b>Majors</b> <b>Thos. Simson Pratt, Esq.</b> 2 Feb. 14; <b>Lieut. p20 April, 20; Capt. p17 Sept. 25; Major, p25 Dec. 35.</b> <b>William Johnston, Esq.</b> 25 Feb. 08; <b>Lieut. 30 Mar. 09; Capt. p30 April, 20; Bren-Major, 10 Jan. 37; Regt.-Major, 23 June, 40;</b>
			<b>CAPTAINS.</b>
22	1 1/2		<b>George Hogarth</b> - - - p 23 May 17 p 13 Sept. 21 o 12 Nov. 25 28 June 38
25	1		<b>H. n. Fra. Strange</b> - - - 23 May 15 7 April 23 p 29 June 26
27	0		<b>William Caine</b> - - - 6 July 14 12 June 19 9 Dec. 27
20	0		<b>James Paterson</b> - - - p 17 May 21 p 4 Dec. 23 p 5 April 31
23	3 1/2		<b>James Piggott</b> - - - 6 Apr. 15 9 Apr. 25 14 Feb. 34
34	0		<b>Dobson Young</b> - - - 3 Dec. 07 1 Aug. 10 30 May 31
17	0		<b>George F. Mylius</b> - - - 17 Oct. 24 p 28 Jan. 26 p 30 Aug. 31
13	0		<b>John Shum</b> - - - p 19 Aug. 25 3 Oct. 32 p 22 Feb. 39
16	0		<b>John Mayle</b> - - - 9 Apr. 25 p 30 Aug. 26 30 Oct. 40
24	0		<b>Thos. French</b> - - - 4 Dec. 17 26 April 28 31 Oct. 40
			<b>LIEUTENANTS.</b>
22	0		<b>Richard Thompson</b> - - - p 1 Jan. 19 8 Nov. 27
17	0		<b>Wm. Brown</b> - - - 4 Dec. 24 10 Mar. 27
15	0		<b>Edw. Regan Gregg</b> - - - 6 Apr. 26 28 Sept. 27 3 Colonel Jones was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Guadeloupe in 1810.
15	0		<b>Thomas Scombe</b> - - - p 6 July 26 31 Jan. 29 4 Major Pratt served the campaign of 1814, in Holland, including the attack on Mergen, 21 February and bombardment of Antwerp.
17	0		<b>E. W. Sibley</b> - - - 27 Nov. 21 16 Oct. 26 5 Major Johnston was present at the battle of Corunna.
12	0		<b>A. M. Donald</b> - - - 13 Mar. 29 12 Oct. 32 7 Captain Caine served in the East Indies from Nov 1813 to Dec. 1817, including the Nepal and Deogra campaigns; also the siege and assault of Bhurtpore. Wounded in the left foot by a grape shot at the assault, 10th January 1816.
8	0		<b>Henry Edgar</b> - - - p 27 Sept. 33 p 24 Nov. 35 8 Captain Young was at the storming and capture of Forts Coma (led the "Forten Hope"), Gannowri and Owen-na, in India, in 1807. Served the campaigns against Nepal and the Malabar war.
7	0		<b>John M. Daniell</b> - - - 14 Feb. 34 p 25 Dec. 35 9 Lieut. Sibley served in the Malabar war.
8	0		<b>John Wm. Johnstone</b> - - - p 31 May 33 23 Feb. 37 10 Quarter-Master Goodfellow was at the capture of Hatties. Served the Malabar campaigns of 1817-18. Present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.
7	0		<b>Charles Cameron</b> - - - 16 May 34 1 July 37
6	0		<b>Hon Wm. Goul. Osborn</b> - - - p 11 Sept. 35 p 4 Aug. 37
4	0		<b>John Rodgers</b> - - - p 31 Mar. 37 p 18 May 39
5	0		<b>George Sweeney</b> - - - p 25 Nov. 36 p 26 June 38
7	12 1/2		<b>Alex. G. Moorhead</b> - - - 26 May 22 p 3 Dec. 28
4	0		<b>H. J. W. Postlethwaite</b> - - - p 11 Aug. 37 p 5 April 39
6	0		<b>Walter Brisbane Park</b> - - - 26 Dec. 34 15 June 39
6	0		<b>Wm. Thomas Betts</b> - - - 24 Nov. 35 15 Nov. 39
4	0		<b>John Cumming</b> - - - p 23 Sept. 37 p 8 May 40
3	0		<b>Rich. Palmer Sharp</b> - - - p 18 May 38 p 16 May 40
3	0		<b>Henry B. Phipps</b> - - - 17 Aug. 38 31 Oct. 40
5	0		<b>Bartholomew O'Brien</b> - - - p 13 April 36 p 13 July 38
2	0		<b>Albany French Wallace</b> - - - p 5 April 39 p 29 Dec. 40
2	0		<b>Alex. Miller</b> - - - 15 Mar. 39 8 Feb. 41
			<b>ENVOYS.</b>
2	0		<b>Rob. Colville Jones</b> - - - p 9 Aug. 39
2	0		<b>Edw. G. Whitty</b> - - - 29 Nov. 39
1	0		<b>Henry Lawrence Byrne</b> - - - p 16 May 40
1	0		<b>Charles Horton Rhys</b> - - - p 26 June 40
1	0		<b>Robt. Sygse</b> - - - p 20 Oct. 40
1	0		<b>R. El. De Montmorencie</b> - - - p 17 Nov. 40
1	0		<b>Charles Duperier</b> - - - 29 Dec. 40
1	0		<b>Wm. West Turner</b> - - - 19 Feb. 41
14	0		<b>Purveyor.</b> — <b>R. H. Strong</b> 1 June, 37; <b>Esq. p 7 Aug. 27; Lieut. p 9 December, 31.</b>
12	0		<b>Adjutant.</b> — <b>Alex. McDonald, (Lieut.)</b> 13 March, 29.
13	0		<b>Quarter-Master.</b> — <b>Joseph Goodfellow,</b> 21 Feb. 28.
29	7		<b>Surgeon.</b> — <b>W. Bell, M. D.</b> 15 March, 31; <b>Assist. Surg.</b> 4 March, 13; <b>Hoap. Assist.</b> 24 Aug. 12.
8	0		<b>Assist. Surg.</b> — <b>Chilley Fin,</b> 2 Aug. 33.
7	0		<b>W. Gifford Bice, M. D.</b> 27 Dec. 33.

Facing Yellow—Agent, Messrs. Cox & Co.

1 Lord Nelson has received a cross and three clasps for "Corunna, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was seriously wounded." Navajo, Nipon, Orlon, and Toulon.

\* Lieut. Niall died on board the Edinburgh 17th July 1841.

† Lieut. Daniell died at Tinghae, June, Chusan, 1840.

We omitted, through want of information and forgetfulness, to record the death of lieut. and adjutant Williams, of h. m.'s 18th regiment, in June, 1840 at Hongkong.





F. B. R. C. F. C. F. L. R. B. Up For Freight to  
Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight  
for London, Singapore and Bombay.  
At Whampoa.

From all that we have heard, and from the letters of the officers of the expedition that we have received and seen, Amoy is in the opinion of all, from h. m.'s plenipotentiary downwards, the most approved spot of the British conquests in China. Even the worst part of the population that remained after its capture, are described as being of a much more open and enterprising disposition than the Sootian race of the Chusan archipelago; but they are, in plundering, equal to any of their countrymen. These gangs of marauders, numbering sometimes two or three hundred, have given much trouble to the British

The fifteen thousand Chinese squatters at Hongkong are boasted of; we hope they are not allowed to carry arms of any description.

On the 3rd September the ships with the exception of David, Pylades and Algerine and three transports for the protection of the river, weighed and made sail for Buffalo's nose, the first place of rendezvous, wind foul, and continued so nearly the whole way; it was evident the N.E. monsoon had set in and it became a question if the transports would be able to beat up; the place of rendezvous was given, and every vessel made the best of her way up. We parted company and ran in shore, anchoring all night out of the heavy sea, taking advantage of the tides, thus we continued to pursue our course pleasantly. At one of our anchorages we landed and procured pigs, poultry, and vegetables; during the former part of the day we amused ourselves in strolling about the island, when from the top of the hill we espied several bullocks; we immediately concealed ourselves, returned to the ship, & after dinner landed, and by stratagem procured three fine ones, for which I paid \$10., the owner of one only appearing. The following day at dawn got under weigh, took a fisherman out of his boat and made him pilot us to a harbour, in which, from the hill, the captain had perceived a fortification; about 7.30 a. m. we entered an extremely narrow passage which was commanded by a battery of several guns, but the tide took us in so rapidly that in a few moments we passed their line of fire; we were so much surprised as the enemy, the weather being thick and misty, & in about 5 minutes obtained sight, or rather practical information of the presence of another fort.



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1841.

bang, bang went the guns from the shore, and bang, bang went the ship's barkers; the captain moored her head and stern to the large junks, and then commenced in earnest, and in 10 minutes we drove them out of the fort with our destructive fire of grape and cannon, almost at pistol shot;—about 50 men were then landed, headed by their gallant captain, who planted the British union on the walls of the enemy's fort; three cheers were given, & three times echoed from the goddess of revenge; 4 guns were spiked, two of which were brass, but too heavy to be removed, the men then returned, and commenced searching among the numerous junks for wood, of which we procured about 40 tons, which materially assisted us in getting to our place of destination. At 11.30 a.m. unmoored and steamed down the harbour, when we observed a large body of soldiers drawn out to attack us if we landed; the guns were loaded with grape and canister, but when within range a panic was evident among them; "sauve qui peut," and away they went helter skelter but not before they had received our two doses & a third in the shape of a 32 lb. shot. Returned, and burnt three large war-junks, mounting altogether 9 guns, anchored and went to dinner. After dinner weighed anchor and steamed to our friend at the entrance of the harbour; but after giving him a few shot, which were not returned, landed and took possession, the fort having been just deserted. Here I believe 14 guns were destroyed, beside several tents, and at 5 p.m. we left the harbour of Sheepoo, heading our course to the place of rendezvous, arriving at Buffalo's nose at noon on the 18th Sept., & found only the *Sebastia* at anchor. On the 19th the *Cruizer* & *Rustumjee Cowjee* arrived; three days after several transports arrived, and we were ordered to go on to Quito point, where we found the *Phlegethon*, and *Ann and Lyra*; the *Phlegethon*, supported by the crew of the two vessels, had been on shore and burnt the village in which poor captain Stend was murdered, and another, where a few days previously the chief-mate and one of the crew of the *Lyra* were murdered while having stock—several Chinese soldiers were killed. We have heard per *Ariel*, which vessel had just arrived from Sheepoo, that the killed among the soldiers was 100, and among the mandarins 5, so it was a very creditable little affair for one vessel & a few men. About the 20th nearly all the vessels had arrived; & we moved up to *Just-in-the-way*; on the 22nd reconnoitered Chusan; found it one mass of fortifications, which fired several shot at us, but no accident, 29th were ordered up in company with *Modeste* & *Columbine*, opened fire on a gingall fort on the hill; it was a most ridiculous sight, to see our shot tell, almost every time, till at last both *Modeste* & *Columbine* ceased, and their commanders came on board us, paying the captain a great compliment by saying they had never seen such firing before, quite rifle shooting. We made an immense breach in the wall, exposing the several camps, and driving the soldiers over the hills. Captain—desired us to put a shot into a house where he had observed several soldiers take refuge, and the first shot entered. In the afternoon the ships arrived, and the following morning, the 1st, at daylight we were, with the *Phlegethon*, busily employed embarking troops. A battery was opened about 10 a.m. by the engineers, which considerably annoyed the enemy, but they kept up a smart fire on us as we passed or repassed;—at 10.30 a.m. the *Phlegethon* landed the 55th & 18th, at 11 we landed the 49th and rifle corps. It was a magnificent sight to see the 55th meandering the heights, the enemy firing continually; we observed one man come down the hill three times and fire, and another waving a flag in defiance. All of us had our glasses intently fixed on the fellows, when suddenly a round shot from the *Phlegethon* cut them both in half and immediately afterwards another of their flag-bearers was cut in two by one of our round shot, which was observed by the admiral who said "that's what I call pretty firing"—an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy till our men had gained the summit, when they retreated to a stronghold, but were speedily routed with

great slaughter; the 18th attacked the long battery, driving the enemy from their guns; the 49th and rifle corps followed; the 55th, and at 3 p.m. had possession of the city; the Chinese soldiers escaping over the hills. Both the steamers next day were ordered to the two opposite extremities of the island, for the purpose of intercepting them, but they met with none. The 55th and 18th scoured the island, but equally without success. 6th, every thing quiet at Chusan, most of the soldiers taking possession of their old quarters; reconnoitered Chinshai, a fortified city at the mouth of the river leading to Ningpo; observed several immense encampments commanding the heights on its opposite side of the river, also several forts and a fortification at the joss-house hill, leading to the city, which terminates in a promontory. (On the following day the ships moved down, taking up their positions. On the 10th early on this day busily employed, as usual, taking in troops; they were landed by the *Phlegethon* and us, in two separate divisions, 55th and 18th regiments by the *Phlegethon*, and rifle corps & artillery by the *Sebastia*; we landed the 49th in the rear of the enemy, say 5 miles from the encampment, about 9 a.m.; then passed on to the admiral, who had taken up his position off the joss-house fort, distant about 1 mile; the gunnery with the several batteries lining the bank of the river, giving and receiving fire from the enemy's fortifications; several shot passed over us, but, as usual, we passed unharmed; joss-house fort and reef severely from the shelling of the *Wellesley*, *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Nemesis*, keeping up an incessant fire on the troops as they passed to & from the fort. No shot were fired from this fortification; 4.30 a.m. being close to shore, observed a large body of the enemy drawn out, with the banners flying in three separate divisions, we gave them a few round shot when they retreated within the walls of the city. At this time the *Blenheim* came up, and poured a destructive fire into the joss-house fort; about noon the firing ceased, though just previously a man was observed waving a flag in defiance at the joss-house, and whilst observing him a shell from the *Wellesley* exploded immediately upon it, scattering it to the winds. At 12.30 the marines and blue jackets landed, gained the hill as the enemy were deserting it; a few shot were exchanged on their way down the opposite side to gain the city, which they soon had possession of with little opposition, narrowly escaping, in their impetuosity, an extensive mine, sprung by the enemy, one man only, a drummer of the *Blenheim*'s marines, was killed by the explosion. During this short period the troops had fought the Chinese with great slaughter, the latter fought with a desperation scarcely before witnessed, with the exception of a few instances, in several instances the pike of the enemy crossed the British bayonet, with a determined resolution to conquer or die; but desperation could not compete with British courage and discipline; the sons of Han were entirely routed, with immense slaughter, the rifles here and elsewhere did great execution, every ball brought its man down; at this spot they were surprised by the 49th, and were picked off by numbers as they endeavoured to escape into the water; the bank was strewn with the dead and dying, and scores of bodies floated by us. At first little quarter was given, but soon a stop was put to the dreadful carnage. The engineers had surprised one battery, and turned the guns towards the city. That night the larger portion of the troops remained encamped on the seat of their conquest, a small party only crossing to the city for the purpose of supporting the marines.

11th 6 a.m. landed and proceeded to the joss-house fort; it was but an apology for a temple. Jones of all descriptions strewn our path; dead in bodies were found intermingled with their hideous idols, most horrible to view. The entrance gate, looking towards the ships, was that in which the shell from the *Wellesley* had exploded; we had an opportunity of witnessing its effect: 6 men were lying down horribly

contorted, one nearly in halves. At 4 p.m. we again walked on shore, and entered the city; in one house we saw a man and woman lying dead, a man with a shot through his thigh and a poor woman with her leg shot off, since amputated and doing well; at another place we saw four poor children lying dead from the effect of our shot; God only knows where the poor mother was; the father was frantic, sometimes embracing his lost dear ones at another rushing madly towards a large vase of water, attempting to drown himself, but he was restrained by his friends. We retired; it was a scene too distressing to witness—several other scenes are on record—but enough of these miserable miseries, necessary, or rather unavoidable, evils of war.

12th. Reconnoitered Ningpo, about 12 miles above Chinshai, everything practicable for landing the troops—it turned the same evening, and the following day the *Modeste*, with the admiral's flag, *Columbine*, *Cruizer*, and *Bentink* with four transports proceeded to Ningpo, with the troops, landed and took possession of this celebrated city without opposition. Band playing God save the Queen and Rule Britannia. Walked half way round the ramparts, and returned through the centre of the city. A great fire

with the granaries and the thieves robbing it of the grain. We ranged our guns on the shore aiming in a party to turn them out, when we thrashed them to such a degree that a fellow *Lean scotch* was on the deck last on the morrow. We have reconnoitered 40 miles above Ningpo, till we arrived at the mouth of Yeyoo, and got within 10 miles of the city, following day. Everything quiet at Ningpo, I talk about simply with a stick; some Chinward and other shops partly open.

Captain Anstruther's drawings on the walls are still as fresh as on the day when they were finished. Several cases of cholera among the marines terminated fatally.

#### CHUSAN, CHINSHAI, NINGPO, AMOY.

The *Ariel* arrived in Hongkong bay this morning from the eastward; last from Amoy. We hasten to lay before our subscribers, in an extra, the intelligence she has brought.

It is reported, that admiral sir William Parker does not return to this province, as was expected from the information brought by H. P. M.'s corvette *Donaide*.

CHUSAN.—Latest date Oct. 25. Letters by the clipper *Ariel*, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when *Tinghsai*, the capital of Chusan, again fell to the arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles and in the same manner as Amoy; the principal battery mounted 2000 of 100 guns. All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and two mortars, which were in the long fort.

On October 25 the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted; so determined was their resistance, that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times; a soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The major-corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of *Tinghsai* were delivered, last winter, when the British abdicated the island, is now a prisoner in board the flag-ship.

CHINSHAI.—Latest date Oct. 18th. Chinshai, has been as already stated in the C. R. of November 2d, was taken on the 10th ult.

**NINGPO.**—Lat-est date, October 20. *Ningpo* river is described as of surpassing beauty, with plenty of water for large vessels many miles above the city. The river is rather narrow; a transport moored off *Ningpo* in eleven fathoms has just room to swing clear; but vessels may lie alongside the banks of the river, which are very

Provisions, were plentiful at Ningpo at the Tinghsa priors; very good bread was obtained, and the artillery have got back their old Chusan baker; they are quartered in the hall of audience, where captain Anstruther used to be examined before the Chinese officers. Captain Anstruther has got possession of the cage into which he was crammed, and it is reported it will be sent on to Calcutta in h. m.'s ship Lorne.

Beef, poultry &c. are plentiful and cheap at Amoy, there is a daily market on *Kolongso*, where every thing required can be obtained.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of h. m.'s forces, or of the purposes of h. m.'s plenipotentiary; the rebellion of the yellow river may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the foreign rebels.

The schooner *Anglona* is just reported in from Amor.

In consequence of this declaration, some transports have been taken up by the brigadier general, of which number the *Mermaid*, captain Grosvenor, is one as we have been told.

H. M.'s ship *Larne*, captain P. J. Blake, was to sail from Chusan on the 10th inst., with despatches for the governor-general of India.

The *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool, anchored in Macao roads on the night of the 11th inst.

The *Hope*, free trader, of Liverpool, encountered a severe gale in the chops of the *Formosa* channel, and bore up for the *Bushes*, and thence outside of *Formosa* to *Chusan*, where she arrived on the 30th day from her departure from the *Tyap*.

**DIED.**—At Darj-eling on the morning of the 26th August of Thusan Diarrhoea, James How, esq., of the firm of Jamieson & co., of Calcutta, and Jamieson and How, of Canton.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER 1841.[illegible]



To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
 Per Annum: \$15 payable quarterly.  
 Do. 6 months 9 do do in advance  
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
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**ADVERTISEMENTS** — Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.


**ALL** additions to the in Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.


Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.


**NOTICE** — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the publication office, are respectfully requested, to consult the office, to send cash for their order.

 FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.  
**T**HE EARL OF HARDWICKE, 832  
Tons, R. VOSS, Commander, will sail  
on the 1st Dec. For freight or passage,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
apply to  
Messrs. 22nd November, 1841.


 **FOR SALE**  
**THE British Brig SOUNDAPORVY**,  
built in India in 1886 and reconferred  
1st December, 205 tons register, has good  
connections between decks, and carries a large  
cargo, well found with stores. Apply to  
Macno, 22d November, 1941 **JOHN A. MARCER**

**FOR LONDON.**  

**THE Ship GENERAL KYD.** 1318 tons,  
 C. G. JONES, Commander, will sail  
 on the 20th of December. For freight or  
 passage apply to **JARVIS, MATHESON & Co.**  
 This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.


**FOR LONDON.**  

**THE** fine first class ship **DUCHES** of NORTUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain **HAS. SMITH**, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**—Macao, or Mr. **COOLIDGE**,—Canton.

 **FOR LONDON.**  
**T**HE fast, new, British built ship,  
"FOA 1." A. L. 310 tons, captain  
Greig now lying in the Tyne For freight  
apply to  
**DALLAS & Co.**  
Macao, 15th November, 1841.

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY**  
**T**HE fine fast sailing ship "CHARLES GRANT," 1350 tons, captain PIT-CAIRN, will be dispatched positively for the above Ports on the 1st December next. For freight &c. apply to **MACVICAR & Co.,** Macao, 9th Novemb<sup>r</sup>, 1841.

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
FROM WHAMPOA TO LONDON.  
**T**HE "A LSHIP "POSTHUMOUS," 300  
Tons, Captain MILNER, is now lying  
in Whampos Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply  
to  
**GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.**  
Marso, 1st November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES  
OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY  
TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN  
CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.


 **THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. CAYOL, Burthen 416 Tons.**  
Apply to  
**JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.**


**FOR LONDON.**  

**THE FLEPHANTA**, Captain Ross, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch.  
 For Freight &c. Apply to **MAVVICAR & Co.**  
 Messrs. 26th October, 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
**THE** well known fast sailing Barque  
**PARKFIELD, A. I. 496 Tons, and**  
having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE VANSITTART**, captain Lamon,  
 will have an early dispatch. For  
 freight apply to  
**HEERJESHOY RUSTOMJEE.**  
 Marse. 18th October. 1841.

 THE British Bark **LADY HAYES**, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



**THE** ship **GENERAL WOOD**, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at \$3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.**

**T**HE A. I. Ship **THOMAS KING**,  
346 tons, J. A. Rounce, comman-  
der. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500  
tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to  
**BELL & Co,**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

## PUBLIC SALES

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 Postponed until Monday and Tuesday the 29 & 30  
 Instant, in the Auction Room (back of the Albion Hotel),  
**JOHN SMITH** has much pleasure to intimate to the  
 Public, that he will bring to the hammer, and sell with-  
 out reserve to the highest bidder, a small quantity of  
 stationery oilman's stores, preserved meats, hardware,  
 f-a-cy pantalon stuffs, English camlets, woollen  
 cloths and embossed callico, plate glass, American beef  
 and pork, grey shirtings, flour, oilcloths, &c. &c., and  
 at 12 o'clock precisely will be put up and sold, without  
 reserve an exceedingly good and healthy English cow,  
 Macao, 20th November, 1841.

**PUBLIC ATTENTION.**  
To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—  
The schooner **THREESA**, about 50 tons,  
The cutter **HOPKINS**, about 20 tons.  
The schooner **WITCH**, &c.  
These boats are all oak built, coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such vessels.  
**W. LANE.**  
Manoa, 11th November, 1841.

**TO LET.**—A House in Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**M**ERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**FOR SALE.**—Mexican Dollars.  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

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**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CAL. UTTA.**  
**NOTICE.**—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.  
Manso, 10th Nov., 1841. **BELL & Co.**

**F**OR SALE.—BILLS ON LONDON. Apply to  
FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.  
Macao, 16th November, 1842.

**L**OST AT HONGKONG a few days ago, a Liver Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old; has little white on its breast and spotted feet; any person finding infer-also, or recovering the same, will receive reward on sending the pup to the Editor at Macao, or on board the Saimway, Transport, Hongkong.  
18th November, 1911.

**PROVISIONS AND STORES.**—Meat and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pipes" and boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, Fine Vinegar in casks: 25 cents per gallon, Shredding Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green, and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**  
Selling, 6th Nov., 1861. 45 Queen's Head.

**COALS.**—Liverpool Onel Coal in coals and in bulk,  
for sale by  
**C. V. GILLENPIE**

**FOR SALE.**—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents p. r gallon, in cases at 5, 7, 8, and 9 dollars p. r dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars

per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to  
C. V. GELLESPIE,  
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE.**—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong, 6th Novr, 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**N**OTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) \$ 30.00  
 4 do. of Marsala 60.00  
 4 Quarter casks do. 30.00  
 few cases 3 doz ea; London Bottld Marsala 9.00  
 do. 3 doz do. Sherry 11.00  
 apply to **JOHN B. COMPTON.**  
 Macao, 2d November, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Matachiao, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Mucuo, 2th Nov. 1841.

A. A. de MELLO.

**FOR SALE.**—50 half pipes Brandy, 30 barrels Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials, 50 doz: Old Monongahela Whisky, 12 doz: Sarsaparilla, 50 doz: Swain's Panacea, 10 boxes Bologna Sausages, 7 boxes pure white wine Vinegar, 12 Canisters of Adhesive Plaster. Apply to

**NOTICE.**—The interest of the late Mr. James Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

**HOOKE & LANE,**  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop-keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

**WILLIAM LANE.**  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—Chilling worth the superlative, Pale, Argon-tilled, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozens cases  
S. Sp. Drs. 12 per gallon, 40 casks, 32 gallons Port  
S. Sp. Drs. 25 casks, 40 casks, 18 gallons a Sp.  
Drs. 15 casks, 16 casks of Madeira in half in sister Pipes  
S. Sp. Drs. 75 for third Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30  
gallons each S. Sp. Drs. 1 per gallon, 10 casks  
Brandy a 50 cents per gallon, Brandy 20 baskets  
of Champagne S. Sp. Drs. 12. Parties at a distance can  
have any quantity sent on application to  
**JOHN A. MERCER, Macon.**  
Macon, 27th October, 1841.

**F**OR SALE—Chateau in Rome in 2 or 3 days—run-  
ning; Manila Cigars 4s. superior; Cognac; Sazer-  
Water and Hock; Russian Caviar and Duck; Hamburg  
Pork and Beef. Apply to  
**JOAM BARETTO.**  
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE**—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CAILLEY.  
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and is made up of a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Autom Register office.

**NOTE.**—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st proximo, as *single Chinese Calendar for 1842*—on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers in the *Chinese Register* 1 *sp.* Dr. to non-subscribers 2 *sp.* Drs. per sheet. A *pt* at the *Chinese Register* 15 *on.*





& every of the three Judges, have given written opinions AGAINST HIS DISCHARGE—as that of necessity, he case must go to a jury.

We cannot but regret this decision; as we deem it one of the clearest points of international law that a citizen of a state cannot be held responsible, in his own person, for an act recognized by his government as an act of war, for which it admits its responsibility. The act

for which McLeod is about to be tried, was the act of the British nation. They admit their responsibility; and these would be no more justice in punishing McLeod for it, than there would be in the arrest and punishment of general Scott, if he should visit Canada, for his participation in the battle of Chippewa. *Morning Courier and N. Y. Enquirer, July 13.*

## CHINA EXPEDITION.

49th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's, or the Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service. 1821.

"EGMONT-OP-ZEE"—"COPENHAGEN"—"QUEENSTOWN."

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meeting, and I regret to perceive it is so small, arising from the dispatch of several vessels this day, and other local occurrences, which I know have prevented the attendance of many friends of the society. The peculiar circumstances that have caused the irregularity in our meetings are too well known to require explanation. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that the society has been able to struggle through the difficulties it has had to contend with, during the last three years; and our present position is greatly owing to the exertions and good management of the corresponding and recording secretaries, to whom were not unworthily intrusted the interests of the society, and the other trustees have had little further to do than to express satisfaction and sanction their acts. The trustees have hitherto been unable to encourage the friends of the society by exhibiting any very flattering results, but have had to bespeak their patience until the slow but they felt sure course they were adopting laid time to develop itself. I have now, however the pleasure to announce the commencement of active operations. Our valued correspondents of America, Messrs. Silliman, Goleigh and Gibbs, of Yale College, who from its first establishment, have taken a serious interest in the Morrison education society, and exerted themselves to promote our view, at length succeeded in procuring a teacher, the rev. Mr. Brown, who brought such testimonials as any man might be proud of. His talents and attainments are of a high order, and with these are combined persevering industry, habits of teaching, and well directed zeal.

"Mr. Brown came out accompanied by his lady, and although I approach this subject as one almost too delicate to be discussed at a public meeting; yet I feel it a duty to express my opinion of the very great advantage received from Mrs. Brown's presence. She is equally with her husband devoted to the good cause, and cooperates with him in every way to insure its success; but this I almost consider secondary in importance to the example the pupils have daily before their eyes of domestic virtues and happiness, which cannot but exert a most salutary influence on their own social habits. His health rendered a visit to the straits desirable, which, while it has hardly been of advantage in the principal object, has not been unproductive to the society, as Mr. Brown had thereby an opportunity of personally inspecting the Chinese schools and mode of teaching in other places. Nor was any detriment experienced here, his place having been most efficiently supplied by the gratuitous services of the rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boone, and the rev. Mr. Milne; and although I am well aware that to them the satisfaction of having done so much good is a sufficient reward, yet not the less are the grateful acknowledgments of this society due.

"All particulars connected with the present state of the school and the progress of the boys, which are most satisfactory, are detailed in the report. The number of pupils has been small, but the object was to teach a few well, and not to make a display of numbers; nor has it been from want of applications, but they were necessarily refused, so that those admitted begin to consider it a privilege. One of the most advanced and intelligent boys, formerly under the care of this society, I may call it, inquired as to his commission, in fact in the capacity of interpreter, and it may be presumed of adviser as to the customs and opinions of foreigners; and he remained with Lin during the whole period of his holding office, and was fully employed in translating English papers and books, and we will treat of this a very good proof as well of the proficiency of the boy, as of the soundness of the system of education, that combines western with Chinese learning. This is the second or third instance in which boys known to be educated by the 'outside barbarians' have been officially employed, and we shall gradually by such means dispel the prejudices of this people against foreigners.

"The trustees have been obliged for the present to discontinue pecuniary assistance to other schools, it being necessary to devote their limited means to the main object; but this state of things will, I trust, be only temporary and that we shall soon be enabled to afford deserving fellow-laborers a helping hand. I am thus brought to consider the state of our funds, which is the last topic I shall trouble you with generally a disagreeable one. By the treasurer's account we have little more than sufficient for one year's expenditure, even on our present limit of scale. But I am in no way discouraged at this. We have refrained from any appeal to the public until we could show ourselves deserving of support—feeling fully satisfied that when the time came, we should not have to say by in vain, to the liberality of this community and the friends of education generally for the furtherance of such a useful object. Funds must be raised, not only for carrying on and extending our present school, but for establishing one more at least elsewhere, for which events now in progress in China offer a most cheering prospect, and they will not, I am sure, be found wanting.

"I will not detain you from the report further than merely to draw your attention to the substitutions the committee have been obliged to make, for the members of their body that have left the country, which acts will require your sanction no provision for the same being made in the constitution. There was, three years since, a notice of a motion to rectify the omission, but subsequent events prevented the regular forms being complied with for that purpose."

The President concluded his remarks by inviting attention to the report, which was then read.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA  
NOVEMBER 23rd 1841.

# ART. V. The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841: from the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

The third annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held at the residence of rev. S. R. Brown, in Macao, on Wednesday the 29th Sept. 1841. The following gentlemen were present Messrs. L. Dent, J.

Matheson, W. Bell, E. Moller, S. W. Williams, W. A. Lawrence, R. Hobson, and the rev. Messrs. E. C. Bridgman, W. J. Brown, W. O. Mills, D. Barr, J. L. Shack, and R. Brown, in the absence of the recording secretary, Mr. Brown was requested to act in his place pro tem.

The President, Mr. Dent, having taken the chair, addressed the meeting in the following effect:

"Looking to the long period that has elapsed since our last meeting, I consider it unnecessary to offer a few preliminary observations before our report is submitted to the

1 Sir Gordon Drummond served in Holland in 1794, and 95, and was present in Nimeguen during the siege, and at the battle; embarked from Minorca in 1800, on the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the engagements of the 13th and 21st March; in the battle of Rhamania, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. Sir Gordon commanded in the action near the Falls of Niagara, where he was severely wounded.

2 Col. Bartley served in the American war, including the actions at Fort Erie, Fort George, 25th and 27th May, Stony Creek, Fort George, 24 Aug. 13, and Chrysler's Farm, where he was severely wounded.

3 Colonel Morris served in the American war, including the action at Stony Creek.

## LATEST DATES.

England	5th Aug.	Singapore	16th Oct.
U. States	10th July	Java	18th Sept.
Calcutta	11th Sept.	Manila	11th Nov.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	2d Oct.
Chusan	25th Oct.	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chinhao	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

## ARRIVED

Nov.	From
13. AUTUMN, White, Manila.	
15. H-M-S NIMROD, —, <i>Pearse, ex-captain</i> , Chusan.	
—, SOPHIA, Johns, Singapore and Bombay.	
—, CORNELIA, Corbett, Liverpool.	
18. CARNATIC, (trapt.) Hyne, London.	
20. CLARENDON, [U. S.] —, Batavia.	
21. OSCAR, [U. S.] Eyre, New York, 15 July.	
21. PEARL, Burrows, Manila.	
22. SEMATRA, [Hamburg] —, Singapore.	
22. ARIEL, [U. S. ship] —, Boston.	
23. LANGYAN, [Sp.] Sherman, Manila.	

## SAILED

Nov.	For
16. ARIEL, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.	
19. PARADES, (Hbr.) Zybranz, Sing. & Hamburg.	
19. MANDUS, Dore, Chusan.	
21. H-M-S S. S. S. E. Belcher, ex-capt. Sing.	
22. DISTANCE, Ewart, Singapore and Madras.	
22. ANNE, Spain, Singapore.	
23. TWEED, Lawson, Singapore.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Ariel, F. E. D. Dalrymple, D. Jarman, ex-capt. Lieut. Gabbitt. Per Parades, rev. T. Le Gregoies. Per Distance, captain Glover.

The *Mandus*, steamer, left Manila on the 5th inst. The *Ariadne* not having coals sufficient to enable her to reach that port, put back to Singapore.

## UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Eliza Stewart.  
For Manila.—Berkeley.

## LOADING.

For London.—Elephants, General Kyd, Foam, Posthumous, Parkfield, Mauritius, Ellen, John Tomkinson, Alexander Baring.

For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Vansittart.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie, Royal Exchange.  
From Clyde via Singapore.—Potentate. (Sld.)  
From Liverpool.—Gemin, Oriza, Regular, Arethusa.  
From da. via Singapore.—Anna Birlson.  
From Calcutta.—Falcon, Euphrate, Indus, Ann, Moulmein, Canopus, Time, Mary Ann, Water-Witch.  
From Bombay.—Bomanjee Hormuzjee, Ardssee, sir H. Corpton, H. C. Iton Stomets Medna and Ariadne, Imbilla.  
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton, Manly.  
From Java &c.—Genevra (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Uniam, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl Bolcaras	1488	Baker	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*Andolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	346	Bounce	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*General Kyd	1818	Jones	
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	
*D. of Northam	541	Scott	
*Rajah [Berland]	352	Ferguson	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*Mary Ann Webb	399	Macdowell	
Bencoolen		Caldbeck	
Parkfield	406	Whiteside	
Cleveland	386	Marley	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
Carnatic	632	Hyne	
Earl of Hardwicke	852	Voas	
Arua	343	Kollock	
Ellen	440	Rodger	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*Mauritius		Howlett	
*Samuel Winter	312	Joyes	
*Wanderer	350	Owen	
*Oswell		Hewes	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
Charles Grant	1311	Pittcairn	
Elephants	310	Ross	
George 4th		Brownlow	
*Nimrod	469	Manning	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
W. S. Hamilton	298	Brown	
*Pestonjee Bomanjee	505	Hall	
*Sectostrie [manjee]	48	Row	
Eliza Stewart	442	Miller	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*Posthumous	380	Milner	
Francis Cowan	950	Fraser	
Alalavie	700	Clark	
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
Pearl	364	Burrows	
John Bibby	540	Saunders	
Cordelia	372	Cawlett	
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	J. O'Connell and J. Ryan.
*Alex. Baring	505	Hale	
Alphina	505	Jones	

Foam	410	Greig	410	Driles & Co. F.L.
*John Tomkinson	350	Hutchinson	350	AA D. Fordonjee
*Hyzeia	377	Woodberry	377	G. Nye, Jr. (F.C.)
Vansittart	1312	Lenon	1312	H. Rostonjeou & Co.
Belhaven		Crawford		I. Fletcher & Co.
*Young Queen	288	Reid	288	Dirom & Co.
*Gimshan	441	Every	441	
John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	450	Turner & Co.
Autumns	362	White	362	

AMERICAN.		
Cynthia	Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Delhi	Crocker	Russell & Co.
*Lema	Kent	"
*Niantic	Hepburn	"
Coromando	Eccader	"
Lintin	Endicott	"
Ariel		"
*Henry Pratt	Rogers	J.D. Sward & Co.
*Luconia	Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga	Boswell	"
*Hannibal	Nott	Wetmore & Co.
India	Nott	"
Oscar	Eyre	"
Claridon		"

DUTCH.		
Dudu		Macvicar & Co.
FRENCH.		
Luminy	Cayal	J. A. Mercer. c.
HAMBURG.		
Flora	Hooge	Wetmore & Co.
PERUVIAN.		
Ana	Riestra	Russell & Co.

F. E. S. C. F. C. F. L. S. S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

At Whampoa.

By the U. S.'s vessels arrived we have received New York papers to July 14; the decision of the three judges of the New York supreme court in the case of *McLeod*, is important: we have quoted from the New York papers two opposite opinions on the matter.

We have not yet received any English or Indian papers.

The foreign community will be indignant at the shameful treatment received by Mr. Edwards from the Canton authorities; our correspondent does not inform us if the *Hannibal's* boat had a flag flying, nor if the U. S.'s acting vice-consul has taken any steps to procure redress or satisfaction. We do not believe that the seizure of Mr. Edwards and of the *Hannibal's* boat and boat's crew was a mistake on the part of the Chinese; that is, we do not believe the assertion of the Chinese officers; for we think they are afraid, however, well-disposed, to seize Englishmen.

Our correspondent, in his letter to us, alludes to "the many false reports that are in circulation in regard to this outrageous transaction;" the only report that we have heard is, that it was the captain of the U. S.'s merchant ship *Luconia* who was seized, when passing up the *Blenheim's* channel, and carried into the city.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary will doubtless take notice of this breach of the peace by the Chinese officers; and as the U. S.'s frigate, *Constellation* is shortly expected to arrive in China, her captain, we suppose, will take energetic measures to obtain redress for the shameful grievance suffered by a U. S.'s citizen from the public officers of the Canton government.

## THE MANDUR, ROB ROY, FRANKFIELD, AND NERBUDDA.

Since our last number was published, we have been informed that the greatest part of the warm clothing and medical stores for the troops on service to the northward, were on board the ill-fated *Nerbudda*; it was therefore necessary to send a farther and immediate supply; the senior naval officer declined to hire *clippers*, and the commissariat, therefore, very properly for the relief of the troops, took the responsibility,

and the *Mandur* and *Rob Roy* both tendered their services.

The difference between the two tenders was only \$1000; the *Rob Roy* is 100 tons larger than the *Mandur*, which vessel is of the required size, and when surveyed by a naval board, was reported in every respect fit for the service: her tender was, consequently, accepted.

The *Frankfield* and *La Belle Alliance* have been engaged by the senior naval officers as transports to supply the place of the *Allat-vie*,—discharged,—for the reception of troops, not commissariat stores; it is reported the first is under orders for Amoy, the second for Chusan.

As we did, in our remarks on the hitting of the *Mandur*, in our paper of the 9th instant, a slight injustice to the commissariat, we have now made the *amende honorable*.

The *Tartar* has been taken up as a transport in the room of the *Carnatic*.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary's circulars reached Macao, per *Ariel*, on the 12th inst.; they were sent to the deputy-governor of Hongkong in h. m.'s hired armed vessel the *Royalist*, on the 13th; she had a long passage to that British settlement; the deputy-governor arrived in Macao between 5 and 6 p. m. on the 19th inst., the circulars were not sent round to h. m.'s subjects until the next day; and the chances are that they will be published in the *Singapore Free Press* before in the *Canton Register*.

H. M.'s *Sulphur* sailed at 4 a. m. on last Sunday morning; at 8 p. m. on the previous Saturday, captain Belcher sent a boat on shore for the express purpose of procuring a copy of the circulars: and it was by the merest chance he got one: *ex uno disce omnes*: thus we manage our affairs in Hongkong.

It is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary has sent down positive orders to build barracks on Hongkong: after the fatal experience of *Tinghae* last year of the want of wholesome quarters for the troops, time and the public money has been expended on making roads on Hongkong instead of erecting shelter for the men who are to fight our battles in this country. A barrack, under the superintendence of the head of the commissariat, has been built up to its first floor, as we have been informed.

To the amount as stated in the last *Canton Press*, collected for the widow and children of captain Stead, late of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, transport, the sum of \$2,115 should be added, collected by captain Fawcett, of the ship *Asia*, and paid to messrs. Lindsay & Co., and by them remitted in bills to their London agents in favour of Mrs. Stead.

We stated in our last number that "a medical committee, summoned by brigadier-general Borrell, on the arrival of the detachments of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hongkong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of British troops."

We were totally misinformed on this subject, although such a report was current in the most respectable circles\* of Macao: our statement is, of course, utterly wrong; the troops by the *Tartar* and earl of Hardwicke were not landed because there were not any barracks to shelter them; and not from any official report of the general unhealthiness of the island, such report never having been made.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 23<sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER, 1841.

Chusan is again, and, from the assurances of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular, is likely to remain our own.

The latest Peking gazettes that we have seen are filled with reports and complaints on that ancient grief of China, the *yellow river*.

## MANILA.

The account of the late insurrection in the province of Tayabas in Luzon, in the last Canton Press, is entirely wrong, although the editor gives it to the public with so much confidence; he says he has *learned* that accounts have been received of the insurrection: but, as he says he *learns from Manila!* the knowledge he has gained is unsound; and the utmost care should be observed when writing about such important occurrences, now, had he kept to his usual phrase, *we hear*, then the public would have received his relation with some doubts, as a mere report.

There is no officer, of any grade, of the name of *Oran* in Manila: the general *Oraa* is the captain-general of the Philippine islands, who published the following notices, which we have translated from the original Spanish.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Apolinario de la Cruz, exlay-brother of the convent of San Juan de Dios in this capital, conceived the project of founding a brotherhood in connexion with—or under—S. José, but the ecclesiastical authorities having denied the required permission, he had the audacity to present himself at the head of a numerous assemblage of armed men in the neighbourhood of Tayabas, and putting himself in opposition to the public force of that province, commanded by its governor who became a victim to his intrepidity and determination in sustaining his public tranquillity.

Immediately this scandalous attempt was brought to my notice, I forthwith despatched for its chastisement a column of troops of all arms, under the command of the 1st lieutenant, colonel D. Joaquin Huet, who, under my authority, on his arrival at Lucban, promised a pardon to all those who should come forward (present themselves) at the end of two days, excepting the exlay-brother Apolinario and the ringleaders; but this fatherly invitation not having had any effect, at the end of the prescribed time the necessity of appeal to arms became evident; and on the next day, at noon, under and by my orders, the enemy's camp at Altas, and the house occupied (or belonging to) by the ringleader Apolinario, the rebels having been beaten, 240 men killed and 230 women made prisoners, three *falcões* (guns so called) recovered, by which they had been empowered to murder the ill-fated governor, and got possession of the papers of the said Apolinario; the details of the action will be sent to me with as little delay as possible: what I now know of the transactions is published for the information and satisfaction of the public.

Manila, November 2, 1841.—S. P. M.

ORAA.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

A communication from the 1st lieutenant, col. D. Joaquin Huet, commander of the column of operations against the rebels, contains various details relating to the complete triumph

obtained by the troops under his command in the action of the 1st inst., gives me the satisfaction of noticing that at 10 a. m. on the 2d inst. near the river of the suburbs of Caluchache the ringleader and exlay-brother, Apolinario de la Cruz, was seized by the native municipal authorities of Satriaya, and he was about to be conveyed to Tayabas, and this information has been confirmed to me by D. Isidoro Vital, the governor of that province.

I hasten to communicate this information for the satisfaction of the public.

Manila, November 4, 1841.—11 A. M.

ORAA.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

According to advices which have been received from the lieutenant, col. commanding the column of operations, the rebel Apolinario de la Cruz, after having received the last offices—extreme unction—was shot on the 4th inst. in the capital (*Cabeera*) of Tayabas; and on the 6th the ringleaders Don Luis de los Reyes and Gregorio Miguel de Jesus, of the said hall, and Francisco Espinosa de la Cruz, of Satriaya, there suffered the same punishment.

These are made known for public information.

Manila, November 9, 1841.

ORAA.

The following are further particulars of this easily and rapidly-crushed insurrection, with which we have been favoured by three friends, in three different accounts.

On Sunday, October 24, the information reached Manila of the rising under Apolinario, who had collected bands of Tagaloes, the accounts of whose numbers varied from 3 to 7000 men. The governor of the province, señor don Joaquin Ortega, collected what force he could, consisting of militia and revenue officers, and with them attempted to quell the insurrection, but they deserted him, and he was killed. Lieutenant, col. Huet left Manila on the 27th with three companies of infantry, 70 or 80 troopers and 2 field pieces. His proclamation, notwithstanding been attended to by the rebels, he attacked them on the 1st of November: some accounts say that the Tagaloes, trusting to the assurances of Apolinario, who trusted in his saints, left their camp and marched to the plain, where they suffered considerably at the first attack; on the following day they were again attacked, when 700 or 800 of them were killed; all their arms were taken in the first attack, which consisted of only 36 fowling pieces, some spears, & the three *falcões*, alluded to in the public notice above.

It is said that when the news of Apolinario's capture reached the captain-general, he sent an order by the same courier to shoot him immediately, and then called the *audiencia* together and told them what he had done: the members of the council disapproved of his proceeding; he then, but after a delay of 24 hours, sent a counter-order, and when the courier reached colonel Huet, Apolinario had been shot and buried.

He confessed before his execution; on the same evening some of the native clergy and lawyers of Manila were seized and confined in the fortress of St. Jozé.

It is reported that the insurrection was originated for the purpose of getting the

troops to a distance from Manila.

The captain-general is pursuing very strong measures; every fifth prisoner taken is shot.

It is also said that the intention of rising has been cherished since 1837; the captain of the artillery brought a white flag to Manila, on which were written "*muerite a las curas blancos*."

The ringleader styled himself Apolinario the 1st—*el rey de las Tagalas*—no tribute and death to the whites.

The English steamer, *Medusa*, attracted much notice at Manila: her decks were crowded with visitors every day; the captain-general and family went on board.

## CHUSAN, CHINHAH, NINGPO.

Some information which we have received since last week enables us to inform our readers of a few more interesting particulars about the capture of *Tinghae*, and *Chinhae*, and of the beautiful English city of *Ningpo*.

Those who have been at Chusan most recollect the *joss-house*, the 49th's, and the 18th's hills; the situation of the suburbs and city, and the intervening beach between the joss-house hill to the right and the 49th's hill to the left, looking north. It was opposite this beach that the English squadron anchored in July 1840; but on their return in 1841, those who had long resided in *Tinghae* did not again know the place, so great had been the efforts of the Chinese to raise new fortifications. A line of defences had been built along the whole length of the beach from the joss-house to the 49th's hill—called, we think, by the English, on the last attack, the *long battery*. The principal attack was made by the 55th regiment, led by sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, which stormed the 49th's hill, and drove off before them in half an hour: here an officer (ensign J. well, 55th) was killed and 18 men were wounded; sir Hugh Gough was struck by a spent ball on the shoulder. While the 55th stormed the 49th's hill, captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, was throwing shells from his howitzers into the joss-house hill forts, from a height on Trumbell's island. When the rest of the troops were landed, the whole force descended into the plain without meeting any resistance, and began throwing shells into the city, which was soon deserted by the Chinese, escalated and possession taken by the British troops, in less than two hours from the commencement of the attack. It is supposed about 3,000 of the inhabitants left the city.

The absurdity of the defences of the Chinese are here again evident; for although they had strongly fortified the joss-house and 49th's hills, their *long battery* on the beach was utterly useless, for it was enfiladed from both hills: but they had built it with the notion that the English ships would anchor opposite to it, to be fired at.

It is said the three Chinese generals were killed, leading on their troops.

The letters we have received and seen differ materially in their accounts of the behaviour of the Tartar troops; by some they are represented as having fought with the most determined gallantry; while others say that they have neither

stomach nor skill for fighting. It appears that they always take care to provide for a flight before they commence the battle: thus, they are faint-hearted before the first onset of war, and their limbs are palsied by fear before the trumpet sounds.

It is said that their officers are always the first to run away; and it is not to be expected that any troops will stand their ground with so shameful an example before their eyes. Even the French veterans at Waterloo, in what was called the second attack, threw down their arms and surrendered without firing a shot when their leaders were killed, as is proved by the following extract from 'operations of Picton's division in the campaign of Waterloo, in the U. S. Journal for June 1841.

About half-past one, the word, "stand to your arms" was again given. We knew of the successful opposition which the troops on our right had made; but by this time the fifth division was half destroyed, and we were anxious for support. Sir Dennis Pack, whom I always admired as a "soldier brave," stood near me, gazing with intense anxiety, as if he could penetrate the veil of smoke which then shrouded our position. I observed his large nose had reddened with musket-balls. He was the bravest fire-eater and keenest soldier I ever knew. There was a fresh attack preparing for us he said, and it must be resisted; and we took our positions accordingly. The enemy seemed resolute in their perseverance; we awaited them calmly.

The French batteries attacked for a little, and curiosity prompted me to steal to the height to have a look at their disposition for the second attack. It appeared a dark solid mass, of a square shape—ready as if all the concrete rocks were playing through the columns, but did not appear to disorder them much, though they must have wounded a great many men.

Sir James Kemp then commanded the division; and, following an arrangement of orders from the duke, or following the suggestion of his own, he did not send us to the brow of the slope to meet the column of attack (called the second), but ordered every man to stand firm and meet the shock. This column was suffered to come to the very crest of our position; and I am now going to admit what I have not been related by any of the historians of the battle. This second column of attack, composed of fine fresh-looking men, approached us with great steadiness and regularity, with a drummer at the head of each company, as we have in review order. It was evidently the intention, that they should deploy, open a fire, get up supports, and so penetrate our line; but, to our great amazement, they stood stock still, looking like people bewildered. I imagine their commander must have been killed in coming through the hollow, as there was apparently no one at their head to give them the order to deploy; also, the officer of the grenadiers, leading the head of the column to the pivot flank, was killed just as he gained the eminence. I have got the decoration of the legion of honour, my only "military opium" of that day; his sword was brought to me next morning. I am of opinion, however, that they would have deployed of their own accord; but some British officer called out "charge! charge!" (he was directly knocked over, with the word in his mouth), on which the head of the French column got confused, threw down its arms, accoutrements, and knapsacks, and surrendered. Thus in the war followed their example, and the whole, numbering about four battalions, were immediately sent off to Brussels, prisoners of war, under a escort of cavalry.

I was struck by the circumstance of this force having so very few officers. They were of the corps d'armée of the count d'Erli, which had not been in action on the 18th. For I asked the prisoners myself, and were therefore fresh and unbroken. I have often reflected, if it could be possible that, in crossing the valley, any of them had desert-ed the emperor's cause. Some of the officers' swords which I examined next morning had the names of Henry IV., with the "deu de dieu" introduced in the guard. This showed that they had recently been in the service of the Bourbons, and had not time to re-equip themselves since their apostasy. At all events, their desertion was fortunate for the proffered fifth division; and time may unfold some more information respecting an event which, to this day (1859), I have always considered as a very puzzling one.

This body, called the second attack, to do them justice, advanced to our line with great intrepidity; but, with the form or disposition so often fatal to the French before in Spain, as remarked by Napier, the historian of the Peninsula War,—"I mean, with a barren front, and no

we were standing in contiguous columns, at quarter-distance (in line), we cut down-d they considered; and, had they attempted to deploy, an oblique fire from both our flanks would have put them into confusion, or have destroyed them. Had their flanks been protected, as they were not, of course the case would have been altered; therefore, it is hard to say whether their surrender was caused by the absence of any one to command, or from their faulty movement they concluded success to be impossible, and gave in. With regard to the number of prisoners actually taken on this occasion, I have met with no record, nor did I ever hear the amount named; they were only the head of a larger column. I observed, next morning, on my "visit to the field," that their track lay by the slope; and other the crest of it, was marked distinctly by their packs and accoutrements, which still lay on the ground all through it, in a long line or chain, and I counted about forty brass drums, mostly all of which were on the reverse flank of the column. Therefore I presume there were four regiments at least.

And when some have stood, it has been, as we are told, when their retreat was cut off, and the alternatives were to surrender, and they do not understand either giving or taking quarter, but expect to be tortured to death, although the experience of British clemency at the B.ue should have taught them better,—fight, or die without resistance; drive the most timid animal to bay—chase a rat to its hole and it will then defend itself with desperation; but this feeling in resourceless men is not courage, far less that courage arising from education. Rousseau has described the Chinese: *lettré, lâche, hypocrite et charlatan; poli, complimentateur, adroit, fourbe et fripon; qui met tous les devoirs et étiquettes, toute la morale en sinagrées et ne connaît d'autre humanité que les salutations et les révérences.*

At Chin-hai the Chinese, notwithstanding their proverbial cunning—and although they were headed by the truculent and meadacious Yakeen, liegt. governor of Keangsoo—vide his memorial to the emperor in the first sup: to the C. R. Jun. 22—were guilty of the most palpable and obvious neglect, in not defending or destroying the bridges over the Ningpo river.

The 18th and 49th regiments, having crossed the river by two different bridges, advanced along two narrow roads which intersected each other at right angles; and near the point of intersection the Chinese had thrown up two jinjal batteries, which commanded both the pathways. When the two regiments had nearly met at the crossing, a heavy fire was opened from those batteries, which did some damage to the 49th; but, with the highlander's movement, 'shoulder to shoulder' the Royal Irish and the Princess Charlotte of Wales' stamping and going swiftly forward with the steps of conquerors marched up the narrow approaches and took possession of the batteries in a few minutes. During this operation, the Madras rifles had climbed a height; from which they picked off the tarlars, and forced them to fly down a narrow foot-path, the only passage left for their retreat, and there they were soon intercepted by the 55th,—which regiment had crossed by a bridge further up,—and the fugitives were then driven into the river. Sir Hugh Gough sent a messenger to call upon them to surrender; he carried two flags; one inscribed with the characters

投降則存 *tow heing tsai tun—*

'surrender and live,' the other with

抗拒而亡 *kang keu sirh wang—*

'resist and die' between two and three hundred took the first friendly advice, sur-

C. The French drummers make a great noise when they advance to the attack,—striking up a tune which the devil knows to our old soldiers, and called "old tanner;" from its resembling in sound the pronunciation of these words. They are said to be made active in carrying off the wounded from our side, and are notorious plunderers.

rendered and saved their lives; but many others were shot and also many preferred; it is said, death by drowning to yielding themselves as prisoners of war.

The attack on Chin-hai city fell to the share of the blue jackets and marines. After the Wellesley, Blenheim, and Bloude had beaten down the fortifications on the Chong-poo hill, the acemans and marines were landed and took possession of the hill without opposition, and then scaled the walls and took possession of the city and all it contained.

It is said that the Chinese have collected all the iron forces at Hanchowfo; the capital of the province of Chikang; situated between a large basin that forms the south extremity of the grand canal, and a small lake; called *sehon*; 700 m. s. by e. from Peking; long, 120.20, lat. 30.20, said to be one of the most fruitful districts of the empire, rivalling Soochowfo in the province of Keangsoo.

It is 12 miles in circuit exclusive of its suburbs; contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Here are extensive silks, and warehousers; and it has a great trade in dried cottons and hankies; silks, rice, and other grain.

Hanchowfo is about 60 miles nearly due west from Ningpo, which latter city is 600 m. SSE from Peking.

ALFRED P. EDWARDS, ESQ., SUPERCARGO OF THE U. S. SHIP HANNIBAL.  
COMMUNICATED.

On the morning of the 17th November, Alfred P. Edwards, esq., supercargo of the American ship Hannibal, of New York, left Whampoa in one of the ship's boats for Canton, and when off the east side of the island of Honam near round fort, the boat was stopped by a party of Chinese soldiers and ordered to the shore; immediately on reaching the shore the military rushed upon the boat, secured Mr. Edwards and boat's crew, bound their hands behind them and put chains around their necks, taking from Mr. Edwards his watch, papers, &c., with the summary process of emptying the pockets by cutting them off; they were then conducted to prison surrounded by a military force of several hundred men, with drawn swords, spears, &c.; while thus detained in prison bound and chained; they placed over Mr. Edwards a guard of three men with spears & drawn swords; after remaining in this situation for about three hours they were then taken across the island by an escort of forty soldiers to each individual, and were then put into separate boats and taken over the river to the city of Canton to the residence of the mayor, being led through the streets by the chains which were placed around their necks, followed and shouted at by the populace as they passed; receiving the treatment of the vile, condemned criminals; after remaining in close confinement for several hours they were taken separately before the mandarin and examined, still bound and chained; on Mr. Edwards repeating his true character as an American, he was released from his chain and on unbinding his hands, they fell perfectly paralyzed to his side owing to the cruel manner of the binding; it was some time before the circulation of the blood was restored. The mandarins then expressed their sorrow at the detention, saying it was a mistake, as they supposed them to be Englishmen, after suffering every insult and degradation they were not at liberty because they were not Englishmen. From this h. b. m.'s subject will learn what they have to expect under similar circumstances.

Mr. Edwards is now at the factory in Canton suffering severely from the effects of this cruel and unprovoked insult. Mr. Edwards is a gentleman advanced in life and of the highest respectability, and has frequently visited Canton in the capacity which he now fills.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Bradu, at the Union Register Office.

\* Since these memoranda were collected and put in this shape, I had col. Giddell of the 25th corroborates my statement of the whole affair. One writer in the United Service Journal also adverts to it generally, but gives no details, which, indeed, could only be done by an "eye-witness."

Our gallant Piquet's, and y, to the best of my recollection, maneuvered on the banks of this river, which rendered their situation hopeless; they were completely cut off.

I Twenty years after this was written I saw a printed letter of the duke on this subject.



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**NOTICE.**—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are not actually requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1841.**

**NO. 48.**



**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
The fine new Ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons, new commandant, Captain GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
The fine, first class ship "THOMAS SPARKS," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable portion of her cargo on board will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to **FOX, LAWSON & Co.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE "AULUNUS," Capt. W. WHITE, British built (in 1840), 322 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to **TURNER & Co.**



**FOR SALE.**  
The barque "SUSANNA" now under Dutch colours, of 23 tons, or thereabouts, built in Calcutta of teak wood, and lying in the Tyne. For terms apply to **MACAO, 29th Nov. 1841. REYNVAAN & Co.**



**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, 832 Tons, E. Voss, Commander, will sail on the 1st Dec. For freight or passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 22nd November, 1841.**



**FOR SALE.**  
THE British Brig SOUNDRAPOVY, built in India in 1836 and recaptured last December, 265 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with rigging. Apply to **MACAO, 22d November, 1841. JOHN A. MARCER.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
THE Ship GENERAL KYD, 1316 tons, L. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on the 30th of December. For freight on passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
THE first class ship DUCHESS OF NORTUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, Captain F. S. ST. J. is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
THE fast, new, British built ship, "EDNA," A. I. 310 tons, Captain GREEN now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to **DALLAS & Co. Macao, 15th November, 1841.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
FROM WHAMPOA TO LONDON.  
THE 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 390 Tons, Captain MILLER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive cargo. Apply to **GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co. Macao, 1st November, 1841.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.**  
THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. CAYE, 418 Tons. Apply to **JOHN A. MARCER, Macao.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ELEPHANTA, Captain BASS, has a round table portion of her cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. apply to **MACVICAR & Co. Macao, 20th October, 1841.**



**FOR LONDON.**  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
THE well known fast sailing Barque "PARKFIELD," A. I. 496 Tons, old commandant, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
THE VANSITTART, Captain LAMON, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE. Macao, 18th October, 1841.**



**THE British Barque LADY HAYES,** receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at \$3 per chest per month, and so fee charged on delivery.



**THE ship GENERAL WOOD,** receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at \$3 per chest per month, and so fee charged on delivery.



**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.**  
THE A. I. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. ROBERT, commander. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, Captain C. J. NASH. Apply to **BELL & Co. Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.**

## PUBLIC SALES.

**NOTICE.**—In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. MAGAL begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the Household furniture and Effects belonging to G. GOWEN, Esq. leaving China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand-Bills hereafter.  
**Macao, 29th November, 1841.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

Postponed until Monday and Tuesday the 29 & 30 Instant, in the Auction Room (back of the Albion Hotel), JOHN SMITH has much pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will bring to the hammer, and sell without reserve to the highest bidder, a small quantity of stationery, oilman's stores, preserved meats, hardware, fancy pantalon stuffs, English cambric, woollen cloths and embossed calico, plate glass, American beef and pork, grey shirtings, flour, oilcloths, &c. &c., and at 12 o'clock precisely will be put up and sold, without reserve an exceedingly good and healthy English cow.  
**Macao, 20th November, 1841.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned:  
The schooner THREXDA, about 5 tons.  
The cutter HOPE, about 30 tons.  
The schooner WITCH.  
These boats are all well built, coppered, in good order, well armed and fitted up; and call the attention of any persons requiring such vessels.  
**W. LANE. Macao, 11th November, 1841.**

**NOTICE.**—MR. GEORGE BASSE DIXWELL is a Partner in our Firm.  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 15th November, 1841.**

**GUMRAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.**

THE undersigned are authorized to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.  
**MACVICAR & Co. Macao, 20th November, 1841.**

**TO LET.**—A large two story House at St. Antonio, suitably fitted up by Sr. Don Gabriel de Vivas, for a residence, from the 1st of January next. Apply to B. BARRETT, Esq.

**FOR SALE.**—On board the Bark CALCUTTA. Just received by the late arrivals. Europe, Cuir, and Manila Ropes, of sizes, Points, Oil, & Turpentine, Chains, Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry Cordial, Beef, Pork, Bread, Arrack, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sauces, English & German Canned, Twine, Seizing stuff, Marline, Lead lines, Marryat's and code of signals, latest edition, Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board or to **P. TOWNSEND, Jr. November 26th, 1841.**

**TO LET.**—A House in Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**MERCHANDIZE** received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to **HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**FOR SALE.**—Mexican Dollars. **HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
**NOTICE.**—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, 25 per cent returnable on the Premiums.  
**Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**—Bills on London. Apply to **FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co. Macao, 10th November, 1841.**

**LOST AT HONGKONG** a few days ago, a Liver Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old, has a little white on its breast and spotted feet; any person giving information, or recovering the same, will receive reward on sending the pup to the Editor at Macao, or on board the Sulimany, Transport, Hongkong 10th November, 1841.

**PROVISIONS AND STORES.**—Meat and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 35 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.**

**COALS.**—Liverpool Oncl Coal in casks and in bulk, for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.**

**FOR SALE.**—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jugs, and in cases of 50 and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.**

**FOR SALE.**—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloths, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.**

**NOTICE.**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Gudowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to **Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.**

**FOR SALE.**  
A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate): \$35.00  
do. of do. of do. 60.00  
4 Quarter casks do. 36.00  
few cases 3 doz. in London Bottled Marais 3.50  
do. 3 doz. do. Sherry 11.00  
apply to **JOHN B. COMPTON. Macao, 2d November, 1841.**

**FOR SALE.**—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for masts and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Martell's, English and Russian Cognac, Remy and Martell's Cognac, Martell's Cognac, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to **MACAO, 20th Nov. 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.**





The Blenheim to the east of her, the Blonde to the southward of the Wellesley, and the Modeste to the southward and westward of the Blonde, as near to the Chinese positions as their respective draughts of water will admit of with safety to the ships, and taking care not to obstruct the fire of each other.

The object of this division of the ships will be to drive the Chinese out of the citadel with shells and shot (if well within range of the latter), and to prevent reinforcements being sent up to it from the city of Chinhsa, also to open a landing place if practicable for the seamen and marines at the foot of the hill on the west side, where a battery has been constructed, and the landing places stated to this point; and for the purpose of driving the Chinese from the walls of the eastern part of the city, the fire of the Blonde and Modeste should be mainly directed.

The seamen and marines must be held ready to assault the citadel whenever the signal shall be made for disembarking them, which will probably be on the rocks on the north side of the hill, or at the point already referred to.

The transports are to be anchored to the eastward of the Triangles; the Cruiser, Columbine, and Bentinck to take positions off the creek, inside those islands, for covering the landing of the troops. The Cruiser to be as far advanced to the westward and entrance of the harbour as may be practicable, without being exposed to the fire of the batteries in the harbour.

The Sesostris to anchor off the north side of passage island to shell the citadel and battery on the eastern end, and if possible to flank the batteries on the right bank of the river.

The Queen to place herself inside the Triangles, as far advanced as may be practicable for bursting shells in the encampment of the Chinese towards the fortified hill, and to clear the southeast part of the citadel hill, should the Chinese be driven on that side by the fire of the ships to the northward; also to shell the batteries on the town side which defends the entrance of the harbour. The Phlegethon and Nemesis to proceed to support the Queen (on receiving directions to do so from commanders Giffard or Clarke,) as soon as all the troops are landed; and a strict lookout is to be kept for the recall of either of the steamers, and to repeat any signal made by the ship to the northward.

Whenever the surrender of the citadel, or the advance of the troops, cause the Chinese to give way from their batteries in the harbour, or that they can be approached with advantage, the Cruiser, Columbine and Bentinck are to proceed inside, and commander Giffard will take care always to have one vessel in a position keep up the communication with the general.

The foregoing outline will be sufficient to apprise the respective captains and officers of the contemplated operations; but the duration of the fire of the ships, and any alterations of their position, must of course be governed by their discretion to meet any change of circumstances.

The following number of seamen and marines are to form the landing party under the command of captain Herbert of the Blenheim, and to take with them one day's provision.

Seamen Well-ley	150
" Blenheim	150
" Blonde	50
" Modeste	20

Total 370

with a proper proportion of officers.  
Marines the same as detailed in my memo. of the 25th of September.

The marines from the Cruiser and Columbine are to be sent this evening to the Wellesley by one of the small steamers.

(Signed) W PARKER  
rear-admiral.

To the captains, commanders, and commanding officers of the ships and vessels.

#### General Orders.

Head quarters, H. M. S. Wellesley,  
Oct. 9th, 1841.

#### Attack.

The following is the proposed order of land-

ing for the attack of the citadel and fortified heights of Chinhsa.

The troops with the seamen's battalion and royal marines to land in three columns.

Left column, with which major-general sir Hugh Gough will land.

	Officers	Rank and file
Madras artillery and gun-fascars	7	104
Royal artillery	4	4
Sappers	4	100
55th Regiment	18	417
18th	13	280
Rifles	4	170
Total	45	1015

#### Ordnance.

4 42ins. mount- ed howitzers	Doolie bearers and natives to carry	112
2 54ins. mortars	shot	

Centre column, under lieutenant-colonel Morris.

	Officers	Rank and file
Royal artillery	1	4
Madras artillery	1	50
" sappers	1	40
49th Regiment	23	346
Total	25	440

#### Ordnance.

2 12 pounder howitzers	Doolie bearers	
2 9 pounder field guns	& shot carriers	40

Right column under captain Herbert, a

	Officers	Rank and file
Royal artillery	1	23
Madras artillery	1	12
Seamen's battalion	15	400
Royal marines	8	276
Madras sappers	1	30
Total	26	741

#### Ordnance.

2 54inch mortars	Doolie bearers & natives to carry shot, 30.	
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2. Officers commanding the 18th, 49th and 55th regiments will be pleased to send to headquarters, as soon as may be practicable, after landing, the men of their respective corps, whom they were requested to select for the deputy provost marshal's guard in the general order of the 6th inst.

3. The European troops will land, as heretofore, in light marching order, and one day's cooked provisions. The native troops will also carry one day's provisions.

4. The landing will take place if possible at daylight to-morrow morning.

By order. (Signed) ARNHEIM H. MOUNTAIN,  
lt.-col. deputy adjutant-general.

#### General Memorandum.

H. M. S. Modeste, at Ningpo, 14th Oct., 1841.

The commander in chief has witnessed with the highest gratification, the gallantry and excellent conduct, which has been further manifested by the captains, officers, seamen and marines of her majesty's squadron and those of the Indian navy under his command, in the capture of the citadel and city of Chinhsa, and the occupation of Ningpo, on the 10th and 13th instants.

He noticed with great satisfaction the admirable precision of the fire from the ships and steam vessels against the citadel, and the ardour with which the party of officers, seamen and royal marines, headed by captains Herbert and Bouchier of the Blenheim and Blonde, disembarked and advanced to the assault over a steep and difficult ascent; he is no less pleased with the regularity and dispatch with which his excellency lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough and the troops were landed on the right bank of the river; taken under the direction of captain Giffard of the Cruiser, and with the proceedings of the sloops and steam vessels stationed in that direction. And he begs to convey to every individual of the squadron present, his entire approbation of their conduct and exertions.

Lt. Somerville, agent, and the masters of the transports which accompanied the expedition from Chinhsa, are also entitled to the rear-admiral's approbation and thanks, for the promptitude with which their ships were got under sail when the signal was given, and the attention with which the prescribed positions were taken up at the anchorage off Chinhsa, as well as the care which they have throughout manifested

to forward the public service upon all occasions. Sir W. Parker feels assured that every person in the squadron must participate with him in admiration of the gallantry with which the strong positions of the Chinese were all carried by the British troops on shore.

(Signed) W. PARKER,  
rear-admiral.

To the captains, commanders and commanding officers of H. M. S. ships and vessels and of the Indian navy, and Lt. Somerville, agent, and the masters of transports present at the capture of Chinhsa.

#### Government Notification.

With reference to the public notice and declaration, under date the 1st of May, 1841, it is now found desirable, that persons applying for lots of land for the purpose of building upon, should be at once accommodated upon terms which will be made known to them by application in person to the land officer.

A. R. JONSTON,

Deputy superintendent, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1841.

#### Government Notification.

The attention of persons who purchased land at the public sale, on the 14th of June last, is called to the sixth paragraph of the terms of that sale; and they are now reminded, that "non-compliance with these terms will incur forfeiture of the deposit and allotment."

A. R. JONSTON,

Deputy superintendent, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1841.

#### MERCHANT SEAMAN'S LAW.

ANNO DOMINI SEXTO GUILLIELMO IV. REGIS.  
CAP. XIX.

As set to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom, and for forming and maintaining a register of all the men engaged in that service. (30th July, 1855.)

Cap. I.—After 31st July 1855 the acts 2 & 3 Ann. c. 6. 2 G. 2. c. 36. 2 G. 3. c. 31. 31 G. 3. c. 39. 43 G. 3. c. 81. 47 G. 3. c. 73. 48 G. 3. c. 38. 2 G. 4. c. 25. 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 88. and 59 G. 3. c. 38. Shall be repealed.  
11.—No seaman to be taken to sea without a written agreement. 111.—Regulations respecting forms of agreement. IV.—Penalty for default, £10 for every agreement. Neglect to cause the agreement to be read to each seaman, £5. Neglect to deposit with collector or employer of customs true copy of said agreement, £20. V.—Seaman not to be deprived of 1/3 of remedies. No agreement contrary to the act to be valid. Seaman not bound to produce agreement. Seaman signing such agreement not to forfeit lien on ship. VI.—Seaman refusing to join or proceed in the ship, or absconding therefrom, may be committed to Gaol. After signing agreement seaman neglecting to join may, upon oath by master, mate, or owner, be brought before a justice of the peace; if any of H. M. dominions at home or abroad who may sentence to hard labour for 30 days. VII.—Forfeiture for temporary absence from duty. Two days pay for every 24 hours of absence. VIII.—How amount of forfeiture is to be ascertained when seaman contract for the voyage. IX.—Forfeiture for desertion. Increased wages paid in consequence of desertion recoverable from the deserters. A1 clothes and effects left on board, all wages due, provided circumstances attending desertion be entered in log-book at the time. Absence within last 24 hours preceding ship's sailing, or any short period which proves intention not to return, to be deemed desertion. Master may recover excess of wages to substitute for desertion by summary proceeding. X.—Penalty for harbouring deserters. £10. No deserters exceeding 5, recoverable from a seaman till voyage is ended. Seaman's effects not to be detained by keepers of lodging houses, under pretence of debt. XI.—The period within which wages are to be paid. Masters, two days after termination of agreement. Otherwise, three days after delivery of cargo, or ten days after discharge. Payment delayed in last mentioned cases, seamen's time of discharge to be entitled to 1/2 pail on account one fourth of estimated value of ship. XII.—Such payment of wages to be deemed valid without sailing bill of sale. Act. XIII.—Master to give seamen their certificates on their discharge. Penalty for default, £5. XIV.—For obtaining immediate payment of wages of seamen in certain cases. No reasonable excuse for delay, justice to order payment forthwith, in default of compliance forfeit £5. XV.—Summary mode of recovering wages and expenses of deserters. XVI.—In what cases costs of suit for recovery of wages not to be allowed. When suit is brought against ship he is attorney or vicar-admiralty courts, when remedy might have been had by complaint to a justice. XVII.—Where ship is sold or foreign port the crew to be sent home at the expense of the master or owners. Except crew in the power of the authorities or a witness consent to be there discharge of. XVIII.—A supply of provisions to be kept on board.

and means for the service of the ship is by provision of the Master. XIX.—Establishment of Regulations for the crew. To be kept at the custom house. XX.—To be kept from receiving to be free from postage. XXI.—Masters of ships trading abroad to deliver lists of their crews on their return. XXII.—Masters of ships in home trade. XXIII.—Masters of ships to be made out of ship but not sold abroad. XXIV.—List of crew to be certified and transmitted to the Registrar. Penalty on the Master for neglect. XXV.—As to the disposal of the effects of Seamen dying abroad. XXVI.—Parish boys may be put out apprentices in the service. XXVII.—Parish apprentices may be transferred to the sea service. XXVIII.—Indentures may be assigned on the death of the Master. XXIX.—Parish officers to prepare indentures. Constable to convey the apprentice. XXX.—How apprentices to be indentured to be apprenticed. XXXI.—Every ship to have apprentices according to her Tonnage. Penalty for deficiency of apprentices £10 for each apprentice. XXXII.—Apprentices exempt from contributions for hospital. XXXIII.—Indentures and assignments to be registered. XXXIV.—Indentures of apprentices to be registered. Assignments to be registered. XXXV.—Agreement and indentures of apprentices exempt from stamp duty. XXXVI.—Penalty on Masters neglecting to register indentures and for suffering apprentices to quit their service. £10 for every offence. XXXVII.—Common accounts may be summarily punished by two justices. XXXIX.—Masters entitled to receive the wages of apprentices entering into the Navy. XL.—Forcing on shore leaving behind any person belonging to the crew deemed a Misdemeanor Jurisdiction of Courts for trying such Misdemeanors. XLI.—Seamen not to be discharged abroad, without sanction of one of certain functionaries. In absence of such functionary, then of two respectable resident merchants. XLII.—Not to be left abroad on the plea of incapacity to proceed, without discharge, without a similar authority. XLIII.—If any of the crew are left behind, the proof of sanction or authority shall be upon the Master. XLIV.—Seamen who are allowed to be left behind to be paid their wages. Master refusing shall forfeit in addition to the wages due, the penal sum of £25. XLV.—Act not to extend to prevent Seamen from entering into the Navy. Entering into Navy not deemed. XLVI.—Upon entry of Seamen into the Navy from Merchant ships they shall be entitled to the immediate delivery up of their clothes and payment of any wages that may be due. XLVII.—Power to his majesty to sue for the amount advanced for the relief of Seamen left abroad. XLVIII.—Ship's agreement on arrival at a foreign port to be deposited with the Consul. Penalty for neglect. £25 for every offence. XLIX.—No Seaman to be shipped at any foreign port, without the privacy of the Consul. L.—Master to produce agreements to officers of King's ships. Penalty for refusal or false master roll, every offence, £25. LI.—Registrar and officers of customs empowered to require production of the agreement and master roll. Penalty £50. LII.—Definition of the terms Master, Seaman, Ship, and Owner. Every person having charge to be deemed the master; every person engaged to serve on board to be deemed a seaman. "Ship" to comprehend all descriptions of vessels; "Owners" to comprehend all persons to whom ship belongs. All steam and passage vessels to be deemed trading ships within the meaning of the act. LIII.—Recovery of penalties. Application of forfeitures. Not exceeding £20 at the suit of any person by information and summary proceeding before a justice or exceeding £20 in any of Her Majesty's courts of Record. LIV.—Masters to inform the other between Green-wood and the Merchant Seamen's hospital, or institution at the port to which vessel shall be bound. Offences committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Horn, proceedings to commence within two years after commission, and one year if on European side of those limits, or six months after return of offender or complainant to U.K. LIV.—As to ships belonging to any British colony having a legislature. Act not to apply to those ships.

#### SCHEDULE OF AN AGREEMENT

Place and time of entry. Day, month, year. Men's names. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Amount of wages per month, shore, or sea. Witness to signature. Name of ship in which Seamen last served.

#### SCHEDULE OF A LIST OF THE CREW

Name. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Ship in which he last served. Date of joining the ship. Place where. How disposed of.

#### CHARACTER OF THE MOGHULS,

BY BAKER

#### Emperor of Hindustan.

I now turned my whole attention and solicitude to the approaching battle. Kamher Ali assisted me. Baki Khan, with a thousand or two thousand men, had arrived in Kesh, and would have joined me in two days. Syed Mohammed Dughlet, the Mir's son, too, was accompanied with a thousand or fifteen hundred men, who had come out to my assistance by the Khan's maternal uncle; they had reached Dabul, only four farsangs from my camp, and would have joined me next morning. Such was our situation, when I precipitated matters, and hurried on the battle.

He who with impatient hands lays his hand on his sword.

Will afterwards grow that bends with his teeth from regret.

The scene of my engagement to engage, was, that the stars called the Sahyadren (or eight stars) were on that day specially bright; the two armies; and if I had suffered that day to elapse, they would have continued favourable to the cause for the space of thirteen or fourteen days.

These observations were all nonsense, and my precipitation was without the least solid reason.

In the morning, having made the troops array themselves in their armour, and expiation, and over their horse with cloth of mail, we marched out and moved towards the enemy, having drawn out the army in order of battle, with right and left wing, centre, and advance. On the right wing were posted Ibrahim Sars, I rabin Jani, Abul Kasim Kabbar, with several other Begs. On the left wing were stationed Ibrahim Turkhan, Mahammed Masid Turkhan, with the other beg of Samarkand, and Sultan Hassan Arghun. Kasa Birdas Pir Ahmud, and Khwajeh Husein. In the advance, were Kamher Ali Sikkh (the stunner), Ranih Ali, Khwajeh Ali, Mir Shah Koshin, Syed Kasim the chamberlain, Khallar the younger brother of Band-i Ali, Kuch Beg, Haider Kasim the son of Kasim Beg, with a number of my best armed men and most faithful partizans. We marched right forward to the enemy, and they, on their part, appeared ready drawn up to receive us. On their right wing were Mahmmud Sultan, Jani Beg Sultan, and Taimur Sultan; and on their left Khawzoh Sultan, and Mehdi Sultan, with a number of other Sultans. When the lines of the two opposite armies approached each other, the extremity of their right wing turned my left flank, and wheeled upon my rear. I changed my position to meet them. By this movement the advance, which contained most of my experienced and veteran warriors and officers, was thrown to the right; and scarcely any of them were left with me. In spite of this, however, we charged and beat off the troops that came on to attack us in front, driving them back on their centre; and things even came to such a pass, that several of his oldest and most experienced officers represented to Nihai Khan, that it was necessary immediately to retreat, and that all was over. He, however, remained firm, and kept his ground. The enemy's right having, meanwhile, routed my left, now attacked me in the rear. As my advance had been thrown to the right on the change of our position, my front was left defenceless. The enemy now began to charge us both in front and rear, pouring in showers of arrows. The Moghul troops which had come to my assistance, did not attempt to fight, but, instead of fighting, betook themselves to dismounting and plundering my own people. Nor is this a solitary instance, such is the uniform practice of these wretches the Moghuls; if they defeat the army they instantly seize the booty; if they are defeated, they plunder and dismount their own allies, and betide what may, carry off the spoil. The enemy who were in front, made several furious attacks on me, but were worsted and driven back; they, however, rallied again and charged; the divisions of the enemy that had gained our rear coming up at the same time, and discharging showers of arrows on our troops. Being thus surrounded and attacked both before and behind, my men were driven from their ground. In battle, the great reliance of the Uzbeks is on the Tulekham (or turning the enemy's flank). They never engage without using the Tulekham. Another of their practices is to advance and charge in front and rear, discharging their arrows at full gallop, pell-mell, chiefs and common soldiers, and, if repulsed, they in like manner retire full gallop. Only ten or fifteen persons were now left with me. The river Kishik was near at hand, the extremity of my right wing having rested upon it. We made the best of our way to it, and no sooner gained its banks than we plunged in, armed at all points both horse and man. For more than half of the ford we had a firm footing, but after that we sank beyond our depths, and were forced, for upward of a bowshot, to swim our horses, loaded as they were with their riders in armour, and their entire trappings. Yet they plunged through it. On getting out of the water on the other side, we cut off our horses' heads and furniture and threw it away. When we had reached the north side of the river, we were separated from the enemy. Of all others, the wretches of Moghul were the most active in unhorning and stripping the stragglers. Ibrahim Turkhan, and a great number of excellent soldiers, were unhorsed, stripped, and put to death by them.

If the Moghul race were a race of angels, it is a bad race!

And were the name Moghul written in gold, it would be odious.

Take care not to pluck one ear of corn from a Moghul's harvest!

The Moghul seed is such that whatever is sowed will be to execrable.

#### ART. V. The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841:

from the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

(Continued from the No. 47, page 291.)

#### REPORT.

During the three years elapsed since the members of this society were last assembled, in general meeting, its operations have been consistently but silently advancing; and the results, which are now to be reported, are such, both in character and amount, that they cannot fail to give equal satisfaction and pleasure to all who are interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of their fellow men. Enough has been done, we trust, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the time, to ensure full approbation for the past, with strong encouragement for the future. While, therefore, it behoves us to preserve with increased zeal in the good work of education, let us here record our grateful acknowledgments for the success vouchsafed to this society through divine providence.

Since its organization in 1836, only two annual meetings have been held—one in September 1837, and the other in

October 1838. The reports which were read at those meetings with a paper previously published containing the particulars of the formation of the institution, give a full account both of its design and of its proceedings to the date of the second report.

On the day for the annual meeting in 1839, the whole of the British community, having left Canton and Macao, were absent on board their ships, at Hongkong or in this vicinity. In 1840, still was the distracted state of public affairs, that it was still deemed inexpedient to attempt to convene a general meeting of its members.

The trustees, from time to time, have held meetings, and as frequently as business and circumstances required or allowed, and they have now to submit a succinct account of what has been done in furtherance of the object of the Morrison education society, since its members and friends were last assembled, October 31, 1838.

In the second report, which was then read, hope was expressed of the speedy arrival in China of a native to manage in the society's operations. This hope was well founded. (On or near the day of our last meeting, the N.W. Harve, in accordance with a request from the trustees made choice of the Rev. Samuel R. Brown to become the pioneer in carrying on the education of those here placed under its auspices.

On the 17th of October, Mr. Brown, with his lady, embarked in the ship Morrison—the owners of that vessel having generously offered them a free passage to China, and arrived here February 23, 1839. The next day they landed at Macao, Mr. Brown, having made the necessary arrangements for a home, proceeded at once to Canton, where the trustees, and many of the other members of the society, had the pleasure of welcoming him, and of making his acquaintance.

Of the many honorable testimonials, with which Mr. and Mrs. Brown were furnished by their friends in America, one will be amply sufficient to show in what estimation the bearer of it was held: by those who knew him best. The paper is from Dr. Day, the venerable president of Yale college, at which place it is dated October 12th, 1839, and is here given entire. He writes thus:

"Having been informed that Samuel R. Brown, A. M. a graduate of this college, has been selected as a proper person to be employed as an instructor in the service of the Morrison education society, I take pleasure in making the following statement respecting his qualifications for this office.

"Mr. Brown passed through the regular course of four years study in this institution, and received the degree of A. B. in the year 1832. During his residence here, he was distinguished for the activity of his intellect, the versatility of his talents, and the elegance of his taste. In every department of sciences pursued in this college, he maintained a distinguished rank. He was generally beloved for his amiable disposition and respect for the spirituality of his mind, and the consistency of his life as a professed Christian.

"At the close of his collegiate course, he was selected, in concurrence with my own views, as one eminently qualified to fill the station of teacher in the institution for the deaf and dumb in the city of New York. Of the manner in which he discharged the duties of that office, I can speak only from the information I have received from those who were associated with him there in the duties of instruction. From them I learn, that he distinguished himself, at an early period, for the accuracy and extent of his acquaintance with the language of signs, and that his whole course of instruction, was marked by uncommon zeal, energy, and perseverance.

"I feel authorized, therefore, to express the hope and belief, that Mr. Brown will be found peculiarly well qualified for the important station to which he is now called; and I would cordially commend him to the christian courtesy and friendly patronage of all who are interested in the cause of learning and true religion."

(Signed) "Jeremiah Day, president of Yale college."

[To be continued.]

#### TEAS.

It is difficult to anticipate the precise effects the late intelligence from China may have on the prices of teas in the English market. The export of teas from China to the 19th June amounted to 25 millions of pounds; and there were about 2 to 3 millions more preparing for shipment. The renewal of difficulties at that time would most probably check production for next season, and the abstraction of so large a sum as six millions of dollars from the trade of Canton, a considerable part of which was actually contributed by the hong merchants, must further tend to such a result, by rendering them unable to make the usual advances to the cultivators in the interior.

In connection with the above, we find the attention of the bank of England directed to the random, reckless speculations in teas lately going on in London. It was manifesting considerable reluctance to have any thing to do with "tea bills."

The diminished imports of tea into England have attracted the attention of the manufacturing interests, who consider that the high prices of this article offer a convenient opportunity for the introduction of tea or MATÉ, from Brazil and Paraguay, where it is largely produced, and its



# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

virtues and flavour highly appreciated. The introduction and consumption of this article in England, should it find favour, would materially serve the interests of the Brazilian trade as a convenient medium of exchange and returns for British manufactures. This tea is found both in Brazil and Paraguay; but in the latter it is produced in the highest perfection, and in the greatest quantities. The YERBA-MATE grows to a goodly size, and is cut to supply the market in every state from that of a shrub to that of a full-grown tree. It resembles the tea-plant of China, and being in fact a species of wild tea, it is commonly known in commerce by the name of "Paraguay tea." The leaves and thin stalks are cut off every two or three years, that period being necessary for their reproduction. The small branches, when gathered, are dried by

means of fire: the leaves are then roasted and partially bruised, after which they are packed up in hides, and sent to the different markets of South America—in fact, this leaf constitutes the principal article of export from Paraguay. The beverage which is produced from it by infusion has a bitter flavour not unlike Bohen, and in some parts of the continent the use of it is said to have prevailed amongst the Indians from time immemorial. Previous to the reign of the dictator Francis, the export amounted to 8,000,000 lbs.—Brazilian coffee is either now better liked in England, or it has improved in quality. Perhaps both these results may also be attained in the case of "YERBA-MATE."—*Epitome of comm. news—Bombay Times, Aug. 25.*

## SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

55th (The Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service, 1831.

Captain.

Years' Serv.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Remarks.
57			<b>Sir William Henry Clinton,</b> 1. G. C. B. Cornet, 22 Dec. 1784; Lieut. 7 Mar. 87; Capt. 9 June 90; Lieut.-Col. 29 Dec. 94; Col. 1 Jan. 1831; Major-Gen. 25 April, 08; Lieut.-Gen. 4 June, 13; Gen. 22 July, 30; Col. 55th Regiment, 25 April, 14.
40	17		<b>Lieut.-Colonel—P James Holmes Schoodde,</b> 2. Esq. May. 00; Lieut. 8 Oct. 01; Capt. p19 Sept. 05; Brev.-Maj. 21 June, 13; Regtl.-Maj. p30 Jan. 01; Lieut.-Col. p20 March, 29.
26	2		<b>Peter Edmonstone Craige,</b> 3. Esq. p3 June, 13; Lieut. p29 Sept. 14; Capt. p24 Oct. 21; Major, p19 Aug. 26; Lieut.-Col. 21 Nov. 34.
27	0		<b>Majors—Charles Warren,</b> 4. Esq. 24 Nov. 14; Lieut. 13 Nov. 18; Capt. p1 Aug. 22; Major, 21 Nov. 34.
15	0		<b>David Lynar Fawcett,</b> Esq. p6 April, 26; Lieut. p21 Nov. 28; Capt. 21 Nov. 34; Major, p7 Feb. 40.

### CAPTAINS.

	UNSIGN.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	BREV.-MAJ.
33	1	17 Sept. 07	23 Feb. 09	29 Mar. 27
28	0	3 Oct. 15	23 June 21	20 Jan. 32
13	0	3 June 28	5 April 31	7 Aug. 35
25	5	18 Apr. 11	25 Jan. 14	27 Nov. 35
12	0	12 Mar. 29	9 Aug. 31	28 Oct. 36
14	0	6 Dec. 27	13 Nov. 31	7 June 39
15	0	8 Apr. 26	18 May 32	7 Feb. 40
11	0	2 Nov. 30	3 June 32	10 April 40
18	2	19 Oct. 20	23 Oct. 23	27 April 34
14	0	29 Nov. 27	4 June 32	13 Dec. 40

### LIEUTENANTS.

	UNSIGN.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	BREV.-MAJ.
16	0	14 Dec. 26	12 June 30	3 Oct. Craige served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attacks on Mersin, and bombardment of Antwerp.
15	11	7 Sept. 15	13 June 30	4 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
13	0	21 Nov. 25	5 April 31	5 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.
10	2	5 April 31	15 Feb. 39	6 Captain Grimes served throughout the Burmese war.
9	0	26 Apr. 37	11 July 34	7 Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat therefrom.
9	0	22 June 32	20 A. ril 35	8 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
8	0	26 July 33	7 Aug. 35	9 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.
8	0	31 May 33	27 Nov. 35	6 Captain Grimes served throughout the Burmese war.
8	0	1 Nov. 33	18 Mar. 36	7 Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat therefrom.
14	0	16 June 30	22 July 36	8 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
6	0	7 Aug. 35	9 Dec. 36	9 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.
6	0	2 Oct. 35	7 Sept. 38	6 Captain Grimes served throughout the Burmese war.
7	0	23 May 34	28 Dec. 38	7 Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat therefrom.
5	0	12 Aug. 36	29 Dec. 38	8 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
6	0	9 Dec. 36	4 Feb. 39	9 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.
8	0	13 Dec. 33	3 June 36	6 Captain Grimes served throughout the Burmese war.
4	0	27 Jan. 37	28 Sept. 39	7 Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat therefrom.
5	0	5 Aug. 36	27 Aug. 38	8 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
3	0	25 May 38	15 Nov. 39	9 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.
3	0	18 Oct. 38	7 Feb. 40	6 Captain Grimes served throughout the Burmese war.
2	0	18 Jan. 39	10 April 40	7 Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat therefrom.
5	0	7 July 36	10 April 40	8 Major Warren and Lieut. Brook were wounded in action at Coorg, Malabar, April, 1834.
2	0	14 June 39	15 Dec. 40	9 Captain Mac served in the Hums war, including the capture of Zimbyk and Well-on.

### EXISTS.

	UNSIGN.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	BREV.-MAJ.
3	0	7 Sept. 38	Aug. in the Pyrenees; passage of the Bidassoa; battle of Navarre, and operations in front of St. Jean de Luz; and battles of the Nive 8th, 10th, and 13th Dec. 1813.	
2	0	29 Dec. 38	10 Dr. Shanks served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attacks on Mersin, and bombardment of Antwerp.	
3	0	1 June 39		
3	0	28 Sept. 39		
2	0	29 Sept. 39		
1	0	7 Feb. 40		
1	0	20 Nov. 40		
3	0	20 Nov. 40		
19	0	14 March, 24	2d Lieut. p 6 Nov. 21.	
6	0	19 Sept. 27		
2	0	22 June, 39		
27	0	17 March, 14		
15	0	14 Apr. 28		
2	0			

1 Sir William Henry Clinton embarked with the Guards for Holland, and served the campaign of 1793 and 1794, and was present at the following battles, sieges, &c. viz.—Femur, Valenciennes, Denbirk, Leend, Premon, Chateau Cambrai, Fleurus, and the actions of the 16th, 7th, 18th, and 22nd May, 1794.  
2 Col. Schoodde served the Egyptian campaign of 1801. Served also in the Peninsula from 1805 to the end of the war.

## CALCUTTA.

### NAUTICAL SONAMBULISM.

Our readers have no doubt heard of sleepwalking, but we are going to relate to them a tale of nautical somnambulism, which to us would be almost incredible. We are, therefore, our readers may be assured, relating it upon the best authority.

H. M.'s Ship Calloppe arrived off town on Tuesday morning, but during the night between Monday and Tuesday, being then at anchor off Rajahmundry, she was on board saw a ship drifting down upon them. The helm was put over, and in a ship sheered so as to allow the drifting vessel just room enough to get clear of her; but in the heavy strain of the sheer the Calloppe parted and went on shore; fortunately upon a bank of soft mud, and heeled at low water, so that she got off without trouble or danger upon the flood tide. The pilot sent a row-boat on board the drifting vessel and anchored her, when to the surprise of every one, it was found that she was the Hannak (or Anna) which, being off the mist Ghaut, had parted, and strange to say drifted down during the night through the crowded tiers of shipping in the river, to Melancholy point, having only an officer and five batta lascars on board—all of course fast asleep, and only awakened from their slumbers by the firing of four of the Calloppe's 32 pounders. We call this nautical somnambulism, but we trust if any more of the "sacred ships" mean to practice in this way, they will not do so when government has 2½ millions of treasure at stake, seeing that in the fresher of our Golden Gunga a vessel takes the ground, capsizes, and is buried topmost deep in 48 hours—which would be mighty inconvenient to the public service just now.—*Calcutta Star, September 8.*

We are sorry to learn that two of the boxes of treasure which were supposed to have come on the Calloppe are missing. It is probable that, in the hurry and confusion amid which the shipment took place, the boxes were never put on board at all, or that there was some irregularity on the part of whoever took the account of what was received. The amount in the two boxes may be equal to about thirty thousand rupees, we understand.—*Englishman, September 15.*

## HONGKONG.

We observe that 44,000 ounces of silver (about £11,000) have been exported from London to Hongkong. Low as the prices of manufactured goods are at Manchester and Leeds, we have little doubt upon present prospects in China, that this shipment of bullion will yield a more favorable out-turn.—*Bombay Times, August 11.*

## THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRATA GRANDE.)  
Will in future be conducted by ALFRED SUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.—*Macao, 20th November, 1841.*

Errata in last week's Register. Amount remitted by Messrs. Lindsay & Co. on account of Mrs. Stenz—for sp. drs. 2115, read sp. drs. 2157.50. Sup. Public notice, dated Manila Nov. 9, 1841—for half, read capital. Middle columns 1st page—3d line from the bottom—for St. Jose, read Santiago. 3d column for blancos, read blancos do. for Las Tagales, read las Tagales.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CHINA.

NOVEMBER 30TH 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

	5th Aug.	Singapore	4th Nov.
England	19th July	Java	18th Sept.
U. States	14th Oct.	Manila	11th Nov.
Calcutta	25th Sept.	Austral-Asia	2d Sept.
Bombay	25th Oct.	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chusan	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.
Chincha			

Nov.	ARRIVED	From
11	CADEY, Curling, Manila.	
22	MARY ANNE, Holden, Singapore and Calcutta.	
23	TORREY,	
23	HALOPIN, Bell, Singapore.	
23	FALCON, Pike, Singapore and Calcutta.	
23	BUTTER, Lark, Graham, Singapore.	
23	FERRAS, Milman, do.	
24	AMATIA, Barlow, do.	
25	SLAIN'S CASTLE, Petrie, Singapore and Madras.	
25	FOSTER, Kamsay, Singapore and Clyde.	
25	CARLETON, Colepepper, Singapore.	
25	BONANZEE HORMUZJEE, Fogg, Sing. and Bombay.	
25	MANLY, Hart, Singapore.	
25	H. M. S. PELICAN, do.—Napier, ex-capt. Sing.	
25	REGULAR, Budd, Liverpool.	
25	PASSENGER—For Bonanza Hormuzjee, W. P. Livingston, ex-	
Nov.	SAILED	For
24	BROOKER, Caldwell, Manila.	
25	JON TOWNSHEND, Hutchinson, London.	
27	ELIZA STEWART, Miller, London.	
27	DELM, (U. S.) Crocker, New York.	
28	LOAN ANNEBET, Hopkins, Manila and Sydney.	
28	PASSENGER—For Lord Anson, east. Goss-	

# LOADING.

For London.—Elephants, General Kyd, Foam, Post-humous, Parkfield, Mauritius, Ellen, Alexander Baring, Posthumous.

For Bombay.—Vanitart.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parnatta, Napho, Louise, Ballie, Royal Exchange.  
From Liverpool.—Oriza, Arcturus.  
From de via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.  
From Calcutta.—Epiphany, India, Ann, Moulmein, Canopus, Time, Water-Witch.  
From Bombay.—Ardreer, Sir H. Compton, H.C. Iron, Steamers Medina & Aradise, Imbela.  
From Singapore.—John Cree.  
From Java Acc.—Genoveva (Post).  
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Post.) Union, (Post.)

## List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Agents.
*Earl B. Carran	1488	Baker	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett	343	Bartlett	
*Stork	343	Scott	
*Thomas King	348	Roupe	J. & Co. Ryrie
*General Kyd	1818	Jones	
*Earl Grey	671	Mollison	
*D. of Northum	541	Scott	
*Ryrie (berland	352	Ferguson	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Mary Ann Webb	352	Macdowall	
*Parkfield	496	Whithead	
*Carnatio	632	Hyne	
*Earl of Hardwic	352	Voss	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Atlantic	503	Barlow	
*Aron	343	Kellock	
*Ellen	440	Rodger	
*Mauritius	440	Howlett	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Samuel Winter	313	Jeyss	
*Wanderer	350	Owen	
*Owell	350	Hews	
*Slains Castle	504	Petrie	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Charles Grant	1311	Pitcairn	
*Elephanta	310	Ross	
*George 4th	310	Brownless	
*Nimrod	469	Migning	J. & Co. Ryrie
*W. S. Hamilton	298	Brown	
*Prestonjee Bo	505	West	
*Seostrijs manjee	488	Bow	
*Posthumous	390	Miner	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Francis Cowan	250	Fraser	
*Allaclevin	700	Clark	
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	
*Pearl	394	Burrows	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Carleton	206	Colepepper	
*John. Bobby	540	Saunders	
*Corclis	378	Cawcott	
*Princess harlot	515	Nash	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	
*Sophia	560	Johns	
*Fann	410	Greig	
*Hyacin	377	Woolley	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Vansittart	1312	Lemon	
*Bomanjee Hormu	890	Page	
*B-laven	343	Crawford	
*British Isle	274	Graham	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Young Queen	288	Keld	
*Guinean	441	Every	
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	
*Autumnus	323	White	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Regular	323	Hind	
*Mary Anne	587	Holton	
*Salopian	587	Bell	
*Potentilla	302	Ramsay	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Cynthia	302	Ramsay	
*Lynn	302	Ramsay	
*Nautic	302	Ramsay	
*Coromando	302	Ramsay	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Lutin	302	Ramsay	
*Ariel	302	Ramsay	
*Henry Pratt	302	Ramsay	
*Lucania	302	Ramsay	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Cayuga	302	Ramsay	
*Hannibal	302	Ramsay	
*India	302	Ramsay	
*Oscar	302	Ramsay	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Clarendon	302	Ramsay	
*Dada	302	Ramsay	
*Sumatra	302	Ramsay	
*Luminy	302	Ramsay	J. & Co. Ryrie
*Aba	302	Ramsay	
*Riosira	302	Ramsay	
*Russell & Co.	302	Ramsay	

Englishman to October 9 and the S. F. P. of October 14; our last dated Singapore Press is that of October 7.

The city of Palaces, captain Sherriaff, arrived at Singapore on the 7 and Charles Dumergue, captain Crawford on the 8 of October, from Macao roads.

We have heard that some misunderstanding has lately occurred respecting the "merchant seamen's law"; we have, therefore, republished from the Canton Register of June 27, 1836, an abstract of the act of the 5th and 6th of William 4th, which we published at that time by the request of Sir G. B. Robinson, the then chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

With reference to desertion, public policy requires, and therefore it is provided, that "nothing in the act or in any agreement contained shall prevent any person belonging to any merchant ship whatever from entering into the naval services of h.m., and that such entry shall not be deemed a desertion and shall not incur any penalty or forfeiture whatever."

A friend has kindly sent to us the report of the foyuen of the province of Cheeking, stating the death of the imperial envoy, Yukeen, the forwarding of the corpse to Keangso, the great wealth he left, &c.

It appears that when N. b. m.'s forces arrived unexpectedly off the town of Chinhe, Yukeen delivered the imperial seal, the insignia of his high office, to an attendant, to be returned to the emperor, went on board his fleet to lead the attack, & fought for several hours. But seeing the Chaou-poon and Kinke hills, also the district city taken, he went to the water's edge, turned his face towards the imperial residence, knocked head, and plunged into the river; the soldiers drew him out, and guarded him to Ningpo, there changed his garments and gave him some medicine; at that time he could hardly breathe; they hastened on on foot the next day, but when they had passed Yu Yao a few he expired.

The same document contains a report on the affairs of the province of Fokien, through which there breathes a quiet tone.

The papers are too long, & we received them too late to translate and publish in this number, the matter of which had been nearly all prepared; but we will translate them, and try to get an extra out in time for the ships under despatch.

A few days since the literary examiner arrived in Canton from Peking; and we have been informed by native authority that he is commissioned by the emperor to report fully on the late and present state and affairs of the province of Canton.

The reports from Canton are various; one is, that the emperor has sent orders to "fight it out" for that our demands are so unreasonable that "if he gives us a chair we then want a bed." Another is, that Keshen and two other officers have been deputed to Ningpo, to treat with h.m.'s plenipotentiary.

If the above report is true, we presume h.m.'s plenipotentiary will certainly not admit Keshen to an interview.

Our local readers already know of the advance of Tharrawaddie, with a large force, on Rangoon.

For some interesting particulars we beg to refer them to a spirited letter on "Burmese affairs" in the Calcutta Englishman of Oct. 7.

If this advance has been made with any hostile intention, our conviction is that there is an understanding between the courts of Peking and Ava. H. m.'s 50th, and 3 sipahi regiments have embarked from Calcutta on h. m.'s ship Calliope and 5 transports; h. m.'s ship Childers was in the Rangoon river, and h. m.'s ships Clio, Batomart, three or four armed steamers, had proceeded thither, and were probably followed by h. m.'s ships Endymion and Sulphur: so Tharrawaddie is well provided for.

Immediately Tharrawaddie heard of the ransom of Canton he cried out "halt;" and was half inclined to retrace his march.

interesting narrative of the destruction of the "Saltana," and captivity of her crew in Borneo proper; and we learn from this copy, with the deepest regret, that when Mr. and Miss de Souza arrived in Singapore on Sept. 24, having left Borneo on May 23 in a prow, they were both quite deranged.

## HANGCHOWFOO.

A report was in circulation in Macao on last Saturday morning that Hangchowfoo, the capital of the province of Chekeang, had fallen to h. m.'s arms: the report was brought by a native courier, employed by the French mission to conduct their members into the interior, who had just arrived from thence.

The reports from Hongkong are the reverse of pleasing or satisfactory. all the heads of departments, the deputy superintendent of trade, charged with the government of the island, the brigadier general, & the senior naval officer are at issue on many subjects: it is a delicate task to interfere in, or even to allude to, the quarrels or jealousies of such high functionaries; but one measure we presume to recommend in the strongest terms; namely: the daily exercise and drilling of the lately-arrived recruits on the peninsular of Kowloon.

We trust the major general commanding will deem a certain paragraph in our last number a sufficient correction of the paragraph condensed in the following letter.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.  
Head Quarters "Muir"

Hongkong Bay, 24 November, 1841.

Sir,—I am authorized by the major general commanding at this station to acquaint you that the paragraph contained in the supplement to your Canton Register of the 16th inst. relative to the usefulness of Hongkong for English troops, is erroneous; no medical committee having been assembled for the purpose specified, consequently an opinion given.

A committee of three officers (one of them medical) has recorded an opinion as to the probable salubrity of Tyiam Bay for European troops, which is most favorable.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN P. MITCHELL,  
captain and major of brigade.

Mr. Patrick Stewart has been invested with written authority by the deputy superintendent, charged with the government at Hongkong, to open and distribute ship's packets in Macao.

## EXTRACT FROM TOWNIN'S LAW DICTIONARY. ARTICLE "ALIEN."

"An Alien may purchase lands, or other estates, but not for his own use, for the king is supposed entitled to them—An Alien may however acquire a property in goods, money, or other personal estate; or may hire a house for his habitation. An Alien is not a citizen, nor is an Alien here, but who has obtained a naturalization, or a letter patent to make him an English subject (a high and incommunicable branch of the royal prerogative): it is by Stat. 12, W. 3. c. 2, incapable of receiving any grant of lands &c., from the crown."

As the laws of Great Britain are imperative over the whole empire, of which Hongkong has been declared by proclamation to have become a part; by what right, or under what authority, has heretofore that island been granted to aliens in common with British-born subjects, and upon the same conditions? If the island belongs still to the Chinese empire, we have right to dispose of any part of it, to any person or persons, without restriction; and if the crown is to be considered as ceding it, we cannot be granted legally to any others than British-born subjects.

We have been favoured with the above extract and accompanying note, either of which speaks for itself, & neither of which requires any comment from us; particularly as we stated the same facts in the supplement to the C. R. of June 28. No functionary of the British crown can alter the constitutional law of the land, by his proclamations or engagements.

By the arrivals of the week we have received papers of August and September from all the Indian presidencies and Straits settlements.

We return our thanks to captain Page.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jones.



# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

There are various paragraphs in the following documents which will be considered interesting: we merely now remark, that, the *footee* of *Chekeang*, in his *hearsay* report on the proceedings of the barbarians in Fokien, seems to contradict himself, when the second and fifth paragraphs are compared.

## TRANSLATIONS.

Report of the *lieut. governor* of the province of *Chekeang*, on the death of *Yukeen*, imperial commissioner and governor of the provinces of *Chekeang* and *Fokien*, after the capture of the town of *Chinbao*; and also a report on the affairs of the province of *Fokien*.

*Law*, *lieut. governor* of *Chekeang*, respectfully reported on the 1st day of the 9th moon the death in the service of his country of the commissioner *Yukeen*, and that the coffined corpse had already been forwarded to *Keangsoo*, and looking up prayed for the imperial glance on the subject.

I humbly beg leave to state that, because yesterday the reports of what had become of the imperial envoy and great minister were contradictory from all quarters, after I had made a report to your imperial majesty, requesting speedy enquiries should be made, I besides made another report, which is on record; and after I had despatched the documents, I forthwith selected the *toosze* (general) of the province of *Keangnan*, *Choo Lungho*, and entrusted him with the official seals of the imperial envoy and great minister, those of the governor of the two *Keang* provinces and of the salt commissioner of the two *Hawo* (rivers) to convey to the provincial capital (of *Chekeang*).

Moreover, it is authenticated that *Kinshing*, the domestic servant of the said great minister, petitioned, saying:—

On the 26th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10) he received verbal orders from his master, that, because the barbarian ships were successively and unexpectedly entering (the river), he ordered him to take his official seals and deliver them to *Choo Lungho*, to carry back (to the provincial capital); he then forthwith embarked and led the battle from the *shia* to the *yew* period—from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.: but when the *Chaoupaou* and *Kioke* hills and the district town were lost, his master, seeing he could do no more, went to the water's edge and looking towards the celestial gate, and performing the ceremony of obeisance to the emperor, he immediately plunged into the water, to die with an undeviating adherence to the line of duty.

But the soldiers having dragged him out of the water, carried him out of the town, & conveyed him to the public office of *Ningpo*, and there changed his clothes and gave him to drink (some medicine), he being scarcely able to breathe; they then pursued with urgent haste their course on foot, and on the next day, about 1 p. m. having passed the city of *Yuyao* about 4 or 5 li, *Yukeen* expired; and that he had brought the corpse to the provincial capital to be prepared for the grave.

His master left no sons, but had directed that his nephew, *Tiackin*, the son of his younger uterine brother, the hereditary duke *Yuhang*—designation *Chingyung*—a secretary of the military board, should succeed him in his estates: such are the circumstances: after I had read the petition, my tears began to flow, and I could not control my grief.

A coffin of thick wood was immediately bought, his official colleagues assembled, to attend the shrouding of the body in a proper manner, which was adorned with many costly ornaments and grave-clothes.

At the present time, as the province of *Chekeang* is to be defended against the barbarian banditti, the whole province is filled with false rumours, and circumstances are extremely pressing, and it is not convenient to keep the coffin of the said great minister long in the province; therefore *Hwangmeen*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *chefoo* in the province of *Keangsoo*, and *Lan Weiwau*, the magistrate of *Chaouwan*, and major (*showpei*) *Kwaatas*, of the city of *Keangning*, have been directed to accompany the domestics (of the deceased) to the governor's office in *Keangning*, to manage the funeral.

As the said great minister, from the commencement of the time when the barbarian rebels began to excite disturbances until now, urged with sharp words their utter extermination, and was earnest in his plans to manifest the dread majesty of his country, although the power of the rebels is great and their will and determination fixed and strong; and now, because the earnest wishes of his heart have not been fulfilled, his strength failed him, and he died a victim to his duty: a catastrophe worthy of the deepest commiseration!

Looking up I fervently beg that the celestial favour will graciously bow down and confer abundant compassion, in order to stimulate ministers to a like devotion, and to soothe the faithful spirit (of the deceased), then the ministers and people of the empire will heartily bear (the same fate).

The said great minister left orders that his nephew, *Ti Achia*, should be his heir. On interrogating his servant, I have learnt that he is yet of tender age, and that he resides in *Keangning* with his relations, who are all females, he having no other relations and no faithful and sincere adherents on whom he can depend (with him).

I further beg the favour that it be permitted, when the coffin reaches his native place, to allow *Yuhang* to superintend the funeral rites.

As to the public papers of reports of the said great minister when in life, and the replies containing the imperial will, by me they have been reverently opened, and they all relate to the military affairs of the province of *Chekeang*, and I forthwith respectfully managed accordingly; if there any relating to the affairs of the province of *Keangsoo*, I will forthwith write and despatch them to *Leang*, the lieutenant governor of that province, that each separate circumstance may be attended to.

General *Choo Lungko* has brought the official seals of the (late) imperial envoy and great minister, which I have deposited in the treasury, and when there is a good opportunity I will respectfully transmit them. The official seals of the governor of the two *Keang* (provinces), with those of the salt commissioner of the two *Huat*, I have directed *Yang Chunchao*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *le-man* in the treasurer's office, to meet and join with the said general and convey and deliver them to *Leang*. I further beg that the vacant governor-general ship of the two *Keang* provinces be immediately filled up, that the (present) weighty affairs may be superintended and managed. I have respectfully written this report, to be hastened on at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and looking up I pray for the holy glance.

A respectful report.

#### THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS IN FOKIEN.

I have respectfully enquired as to the affairs of the barbarians in the province of Fokien; and I state them separately for your lightning glance.

1.—I have enquired and found that the governor, *Yen*, formerly directed all his subordinates to seize all the great and small vessels, &c., and to consult on and plan an attack (on the English ships) by fire. I have now heard that the said rebels, hearing of the rumours, were already prepared; the plans were therefore stopped in the middle.

I heard *Yen* had also devised other different plans; the secrecy of which could not get bruited abroad, and I had no means of making an inquiry about them. Further, when he heard that the lieutenant governor (of Canton) *E*, had received the imperial orders to repair to Fokien, all affairs were again stopped, and he determined not to move the troops, waiting for the arrival of the (new) imperial envoy to superintend, and then he would again draw the sword; but in all places the water braves and the recruits are still constantly drilled; as to the rest of affairs, there was not the least movement: and I cannot make any enquiries on which to found a report.

2.—I have enquired and found, that, as formerly, the barbarian ships at *Kolangyu* (so?) are seven in number; and they remain there for the purpose of selling large quantities of opium and other goods: I have heard that one ship, having finished her sales, has sailed, afterwards another ship arrived for the purpose of sales: thus, when one has finished another begins: the times of their going and coming are uncertain; they do not presume to carry on their trade at any other place than there; Neither do they annoy or vex the natives; nor do they agitate in any other manner. I have heard that the said rebels, knowing that *Amoy* is as warm as Canton, say that they intend to remain there a year.

3.—I have heard that all the ferry boats plying between *Amoy* and *Changchow*, the rebellious barbarians have ordered to hoist the English flag, and then they are allowed to pass to and fro; and although the boatmen are unwilling to obey, still they dare not return to *Amoy*; yesterday I heard that eight sail of the people's grass boats entered the port, when they were forthwith seized by the said rebels and burnt.

4.—I have heard that the barbarians have privately ordered five native traitors, of the island of *Kolongsao* to secret themselves at *Tsuenchow*, *Tungyan*, and *Amoy*, to make secret enquiries after news of the Chinese officers and soldiers; and that they pay them at the rate of \$500 a month, for their expenses: therefore the said rebels cannot but know all our movements.

5.—I have heard that the villagers in the near neighbourhood, of *Kolongsao*, when carrying a bridal chair on the road, have been subjected to the abrupt attack and abduction of the barbarians, who have taken and forcibly detained the newly married bride, paying \$100 (to the bridegroom) and ordering him to take another; and when the bride's relations, sorrowing and lamenting, begged her release, they, the English refused it; and only on appealing to the said nations public officer, *captain* (Smith) at his place of receiving petitions, was she sent back; and some presents, camlets &c., were bestowed.

6.—I have learnt on enquiry that the war-junks that the rebellious foreigners seized, have not yet been burnt, but are anchored off the *Haaso* hill. In the afternoon of the 19th day some of the neighbouring inhabitants cautiously went to set them adrift, intending to deliver them up to the public officers and receive the rewards; but they did not think they were watched by the barbarians, who sent their boats in chase, opened fire from their guns, and killed 3 men, and brought the junks back.

BY J. S. ED. C. RZ.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per Annum \$ 15 payable quarterly.  
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In the Canton Register.  
Vessel for freight &c. .... \$ 5  
Advertisement, each insertion  
do repetitions, half charge.  
do For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do Continued for 3 months ..... \$ 9.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the office before noon on Monday.  
Advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.  
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement.  
**NOTICE**—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are requested to call on the office, to send cash with their order.

**VOL. 14.**

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1841.**

**NO. 49.**

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.**—Tenders for the supply of SPANISH or MEXICAN Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 days sight on the Hong Kong government, will be received at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. until noon of the 13th instant, such tenders to specify the amount tendered, rate of exchange for company's rupees, and if for MEXICAN DOLLARS, the rate of discount also.  
W. W. DAVIDSON,  
Asst. Paymaster E. E. Force.

At the Paymaster's Office,  
Hong Kong, 4th December, 1841.

**FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.**  
THE TEAK SHIP EARL BALCARNA,  
1400 Tons, Captain R. B. BAKER,  
to have immediate dispatch. For freight  
and light apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SYDNEY.**  
THE fast sailing BARQUE ORWELL,  
Captain HENRY, will have early dispatch.  
For passage only apply to  
**DENT & Co.**  
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
THE fine new Ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons,  
new measurement, Captain GEORGE  
BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has  
the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have  
immediate dispatch. For freight &c. apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE fine, first class ship "THOMAS  
SPARKS," now lying at Whampoa,  
and having a considerable part on board,  
cargo on board will meet with quick dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE "AULIMUN," Capt. W. WHITE,  
British Built (in 1840) 323 Tons  
Register, now lying in the Roads ready  
for any employment. Apply to  
**TURNER & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
THE barque "SUMATRA" now under  
Dutch colours, of 232 tons, or there-  
abouts, built in Calcutta of teak wood,  
and lying in the Tyne. For terms apply to  
Macao, 29th Nov. 1841. **REYNVAAN & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
THE British Brig SOUNDRAPOVY,  
built in India in 1836 and recaptured  
last December, 205 tons register, has good  
accommodation between decks, and carries a large  
cargo, well fitted with stores. Apply to  
Macao, 2nd November, 1841. **JOHN A. MERCER.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE SHIP GENERAL KYD, 1314 tons,  
C. G. JONES, Commander, will sail  
on the 20th of December. For freight or  
passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE first class ship DUCHESSE  
OF NORTUMBERLAND, of 750  
tons, Captain CHAS. SCOTT, is expressly  
fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced  
Surgeon, to be dispatched in all December. For freight  
or passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**—Macao.  
or Mr. COULIDGE—Canton.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE fast, new, British built ship,  
"FIDELITY," A. L. 310 tons, Captain  
GARRIS now lying in the Tyne. For freight  
apply to  
**DALLAS & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER**  
FROM WHAMPOA TO LONDON.  
THE A SHIP "POSTHUMOUS," 300  
Tons Captain MILLER is now lying  
in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply  
to  
**GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.**  
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLE'S**  
OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY  
TERMINAL IN ORGO TO ANY PORT IN  
CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LU-LU-UY, Capt. J.  
B. CAYOT, Burthen 416 Tons.  
Apply to  
**JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ELEPHANTIA, Captain ROSS, has  
a considerable portion of her Cargo on  
board, and will meet with quick dispatch.  
For freight &c. Apply to  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

**FOR LONDON.**  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO,  
THE well known fast sailing Barque  
PARKFIELD, A. L. 496 Tons, old  
measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
THE VANSITTART, Captain LEMON,  
will have an early dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**HEERJEEHOY RUSTONJEE.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES,  
surveys goods on demurrage, in  
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per chest per month,  
and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives  
goods on demurrage, at Hongkong,  
at \$ 3 per chest per month, and no fee  
charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON,**  
OR ANY OTHER PORT.  
THE A. L. SHIP THOMAS KING,  
346 tons, J. A. ROUNCE, com-  
mander. Apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500  
tons, Captain C. J. NASH. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

## PUBLIC SALES.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
This day, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at the British  
Hotel in the Auction Room, (where the Inventory may  
be seen)  
The schooner THREESA, about 50 tons.  
The cutter HORSE, about 20 tons.  
The schooner WITCH,  
These boats are all teak built, coppered, in good order,  
well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any  
persons requiring such vessels.  
**W. LANE.**  
Macao, 3rd December, 1841.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
On Friday the 10th inst., (in the godowns of B. E.  
CARRIAC, Esq.) JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest  
bidder a quantity of IRON: BEAMS and PILES, in excellent  
condition, and now offered for sale by Auction to clear  
the account. At the same time will be put up for sale  
eighty pairs of BARBED IRON.

**NOTICE**—In or about the middle of next month (of  
which due notice will be given) P. J. MARGAL  
begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public  
Auction on the Premises, the Household furniture and  
Effects belonging to G. GUYEN, Esq. leaving China, the  
particulars of which will appear in the Hand-Bills  
hereafter.  
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

**ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE**—  
The undersigned are authorised to grant Policies  
payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila and China.  
A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Pre-  
mium contributed, will be made to all parties giving claims  
to this Office.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.  
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

**NOTICE**—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON and MR. JOSEPH  
MACRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by pro-  
curation, for our firm  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

**NOTICE**—MR. GEORGE BASIL DUNWELL is a Part-  
ner in our House.  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**  
1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in  
this society on the usual terms.  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
Macao, 30th November, 1841.

**TO LET**—A large two story House at St. Antonio,  
now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Vitoria-  
gozales, from the 1st of January next. Apply to H.  
BARRERET, Esq.

**FOR SALE.**—On board the Bark CALCUTTA, just  
received by the late arrivals. Europe, Coir, and  
Manila Rope, of sizes, Paints, Oil, and Turpentine, Chains,  
Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry Cordial, Beef, Pork,  
Bread, Arrack, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sauces,  
English and German Canvas Twine, Seizing stuff, Marine,  
Lead lines, Marryat's and code of signals, latest edition,  
Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship  
in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board or to  
**P. TOWNSEND, Jr.**  
November 26th, 1841.

**TO LET**—A House in Praya Manduco. For par-  
ticulars apply to  
**A. A. DE NELLO.**

**MERCHANDIZE** received on demurrage, on mo-  
derate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND  
SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**FOR SALE.**—Mexican Dollars  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
**NOTICE**—The undersigned will continue to grant  
Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per  
cent returnable on the Premiums.  
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. **BELL & Co.**

**PROVISIONS AND STORES.**—Mess and Prime  
Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Calfish, dried,  
in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tinned "Peas"  
in boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, Fine Vinegar in casks, 35  
cents per gallon, Shredling Copper and Nails, Paints,  
white, green, and black, Canvas, Hove's Duck, Stauda  
and Coir Rope Java Coffee, for sale by  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**COALS.**—Leicester Oval Coal in casks and in bulk,  
for sale by  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE.**—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarters  
casks at 50 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and  
9 dollars per dozen. Champagne 10 baskets 10 dollars  
per dozen. Holland's Gin in glass and stoneware jars, and in  
cases of 50 and 60 dozen, New England Rum. Apply  
to  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**

**FOR SALE.**—Flourine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascas's clothing. Apply to  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 45 Queen's Road.

**NOTICE.**—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 45 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

**FOR SALE.**—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sh-shathing Copper & Nails. Apply to  
Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

**FOR SALE.**  
A few Hogheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) \$ 30.00  
4 do. of Marsala 60.00  
4 Quarter cases do. 30.00  
few cases 3 doz ea; London Bottl'd Marsala 9.00  
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00  
apply to JOHN B. COMPTON,  
Macao, 21 November, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Chi ling worths superior, Pale, Ammoniac, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases a Sp. Dra. 12 per dozen, also 80 cases 34 gallons Port a Sp. Dra. 20 each, 40 cases Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Dra. 18 each, 16 cases of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes a Sp. Dra. 75 for the Pipe, 10 cases of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Dra. 1 per gallon, 10 cases fine Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Brandy 20 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Dra. 12. Parties at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to  
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.  
Macao, 27th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Chat-au la Rose in 2 or 1 dozen cases; Manila Cigars 4a. superior, Cognac; Seltzer Water and Hook; Russian Canvas and Duck; Hamburg Pork and Beef. Apply to  
JOAM BARETTO.  
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.  
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842—on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—An excellent cabinet PIANO by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have formed a copartner-ship for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D. SWEED & Co.  
JOHN D. SWEED.  
JOHN B. TROTT.  
May 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at 60 days sight, BILLS ON BAKING BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 months sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Feller, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to  
J. V. JORGE.  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, CORDON, CORBET & Co.'s Fine Old London Particular Madeira in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "Foam". Apply to  
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—MANILA Rope of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also SIZING STUFF 1 and 1 1/2 inch. Apply to  
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building  
Also  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " " 11 to 20 "  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.  
or to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 29th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on discount on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lascas" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 18th, 1841. A. H. FAYE.

**WANTED.**—A Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

**THE ALBION HOTEL.**  
(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRATA GRANDE.)  
Will in future be conducted by ALBERT SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.  
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by**  
JNO: SMITH.

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon, Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails. Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore Ruff Brooms and Planks. Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spicacetti Candies. Superior white American Caddy Bread. A few Coils of C-ir Rope and Grape Shot.  
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Gambos to  
B. DE LEMOS

**ON SALE.**—SHERRY in Hhd. and quarter casks—shipped by RUSKIN & Co. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 29th September 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—American BEEF and PORK in Barrils—Rough Spiced Spars, of 3/4 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made-up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:  
PAYNE & Co.'s Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases  
" Bengal Club 'huinee  
" Essence of Chillies  
" Curry paste  
" Curry powder  
" Taro'sauce for meats, made dishes and fish  
" Milk punch  
" Lime juice  
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
" Chilli vinegar, in pints  
" Plain vinegar, in quarts  
" Beef Soup in 1/2 lb and 1 lb canisters  
" Veal Broth do do  
" Mutton do do do  
" Dried herbs do do  
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in legs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
" Do Pork Brown, in legs  
" Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters packed tin hoglard  
" &c. &c. &c.  
Apply to  
HOOKER & LANE, Macao  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Lexicon Magnus Latino Siniticum—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by P. J. A. Goncalves, of the College of St. Joseph Macao.  
Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$2 per vol.; for 20 and more vols. \$5 per vol.

**FOR SALE.**—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a \$12 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. STARR Ed C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.  
Calcutta Blank Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rua do Hospital.  
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Blane, Editor of the Canton Register.

**NOTICE.**—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.  
Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100  
Ocean Orders ..... " } 92.  
Circulars &c. .... " }  
Commodore's Notes &c. .... " }  
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " }  
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargo, &c. .... " } 94.  
News Bills ..... " }  
Policies, and Folio pages ..... " } 95.  
Auction Bills ..... " }  
N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

# ART. V. The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841: from the Chinese Repository, Oct 1841.

(Continued from the No. 48, pag- 298.)

Having passed a few days in Canton, and become acquainted with the views and plans of the trustees, regarding the course they desired him to pursue, Mr. Brown returned to Macao and entered upon it immediately. On the 29th of April, 1840, he laid before the trustees a brief statement respecting his labors up to that date and from it some extracts are here introduced.

"It is now a little more than fourteen months since my arrival in China. My destination to this country was entirely unknown to till twelve days before I left America. Indeed I had, for a twelve-month previous to that period, been accustomed to think of an early and intimate friend as the chosen agent of this society. But a singular interference of providence, detained him at home, and sent me hither in his stead. I came in haste, but with an eager desire to be employed in promoting the cause of education among this people, under your auspices.

"At first, the political and commercial troubles in China cast a shade over my prospects; but, finding that the president and members of the society, notwithstanding circumstances so unfavorable to deliberation upon any subject not connected with politics and trade, retained their ardor in this cause, it ill became me to be discouraged. The fear therefore, which had at first arisen, subsided, and I endeavored to apply myself with all diligence to the study of the Chinese language, as a preparatory qualification for future labor in teaching Chinese youths.

"At this study solely, I spent the first six months after my arrival, residing with S. W. Williams, esq., by whom we were hospitably received on our arrival. Mrs. Brown also devoted her time as far as possible to the same employment.

"On the 26th of August, 1839, we removed to the house of E. R. Squire, esq., who with other British residents was obliged to flee from this place, in order to protect his wife and children from threatened violence. While there our studies were considerably interrupted.

"On the first of November we removed to the house procured for the use of the society, and opened a school on the 4th of the same month, with six pupils, who had applied for admission in the summer previous. The object of the society being, not to give a little instruction to many, but a thorough education to all its beneficiaries, and for other obvious reasons, it was deemed best to commence with half a dozen pupils. These boys fortunately, with one exception, came from the country, and were thus placed more completely within our control. The eldest, a boy of fifteen, by a few months' previous study had acquired so much knowledge of the English tongue, as to place him in advance of the rest, and has acted as a monitor in the school to a good deal of advantage. The others began 'de novo'. With this class I have labored to attach them to the school, to lay the foundation of a long course of instruction, and make it a model for future classes. The objects proposed in the constitution of the Morrison Education Society, have been before me in every arrangement. It is not merely a 'teaching', but an 'education' society, which aims at the training of the entire man physical, intellectual, and moral.

"With these ends in view, I have assigned half of each day to Chinese, and half to English studies, beginning at 6 in the morning and closing at 9 o'clock p. m. Thus eight hours are given to books, and from three to four to exercise and recreation in the open air. My own study is the school room, and the pupils are therefore constantly under supervision; out of school they are not permitted to leave the premises, where there is ample room for their sports. They have never manifested any displeasure at this degree of restraint, while it results to them many inducements abroad which would injure their manners and morals. As to reward, they receive none but the approbation of those placed over them, and that of a good conscience, which I endeavor to persuade them, not without success I trust, is better than every other. Punishments are seldom required, for there are few rules to be broken, these only which their own consciences and happiness obviously demand. True I have had occasion to rebuke that idle sin of lying, but, except in one instance, have had no occasion to resort to corporal punishment. As respect to the cleanliness, or an intimation that they may be sent home, is ordinarily quite sufficient to prevent the repetition of an offence.

"They mingle in the family, and we try to treat them as sons, and encourage familiar confidence in us as their best friends. They are present with us at our morning and evening devotions of their own choice; and in short, we seek to make them feel that they are at 'home', and to give them the education of a Christian home. About four weeks ago, another class of five boys was received, which is taught by Mrs. Brown, and the rev. W. C. Milne, who has kindly offered his services for an hour each day. Of this class, one proved to be unworthy of patronage, and was accordingly dismissed, as was one of the first class, who, after an experiment of two months, was found to be unable to keep pace with the rest. At present, therefore, there are nine pupils in the school, all of whom appear to be promising lads.

"Of these four are supported at the expense of the society, i. e. their board and tuition are given them. The other five are maintained by private individuals. The first class have now been studying English five months half of the time, averaging 2 1/2 months constant study. They spent about a month at home, during the new-year holidays.

[ To be continued. ]



# THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND CAPTAIN MARRYATT.—From the diary of a Birmahs.

I cannot quit the subject, without remarking upon the conduct of the East India Company towards the navy at the close of the war. More illiberal, ungrateful treatment, could not have been shown; indeed, it was in fact showing a slur upon it, and intimating they had not done their duty. The company lagged the crews of ships for which Sir A. Campbell had ransomed the capital and then as a compensation, gave one year's *batta* to the army employed, but nothing to the navy; and, in no one instance did the navy ever do their duty better, or suffer so much as on this occasion. Sir A. Campbell had acknowledged this over and over again, in the most emphatic language, but the honourable (what a misnomer!) company thought proper to insult us by making this marked distinction between their opinion of our services and those of the land forces. As for money, I believe we were as little treated as our people; but this is certain, that no naval officer saved money, although the allowance of *batta* was extra during the time that the war lasted. Not only so, but when they knew that they could not discuss with our officers, they inundated us with thanks from the governor in council, and after having by their reiterated professions acknowledged our services, they, as soon as we had done our work, turned round and insulted us grossly. They appear to have taken a secret dislike to the navy, which I can only account for because we upheld the dignity of his majesty's commission, and wounded their pride by insisting upon the company's officers submitting to his majesty's peasant, which was at first resisted.

To show the rancour and meanness with which we were pursued, some time after I had returned home, I received a letter from the board, stating that there was a certain number of rupees due from me to the company, which I was ordered to pay forthwith. This was the money, something more than one thousand rupees, paid by me to the Burmah force which I employed. Now, independent of this money, which I had taken from the military chest, and which I should not have thought of doing had I had any of my own on board, I had, in returning the presents of the chiefs who submitted, not only emptied my plate chest, but had given away my fowling piece, rifles, and almost every thing that I had which would be acceptable to these people; and on my return I had made no formal application for indemnification to which I was certainly entitled, for the greatest services are not always those which are effected by bloodshed. Upon the receipt of this letter I immediately wrote, stating in what manner the money had been employed, and also stating that I had a claim upon them to the amount of some hundred pounds. After a squabble of some length, the honourable company admitted the rupees to have been employed for their service, but quite blinked the question of and moiety for the presents I had made for the chiefs.

In this short narrative I have stated quite enough relative to the Birmahs to make the company alive to the real quarter whence danger will hereafter threaten them, and, in so doing, I returned good for evil. The time may come when the company will no longer exist. The Indian empire, immense as it is, is of little value to this country; its enormous revenues are expended in keeping it in a state of subjection. These revenues may one day be more advantageously employed when it returns to the control of its native princes, and they are hitherto for our mischiefs. India is at present, as far as commerce is concerned almost as much a sealed country to us as China, and its millions are as much slaves to us more so. It will not be long before it is discovered how *diu* friendly appear the interests of England as a nation are to those of the company as a body; and when that is clearly manifested, the charter will be clipped and clipped until this anomaly in the history of governments be wholly dissolved.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA

DECEMBER 7TH 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	5th Aug.	Singapore	4th Nov.
U. States	19th July	Java	18th Sept.
Calcutta	19th Oct.	Manila	11th Nov.
Bombay	29th Sept.	Austral-Asia	23 Sept.
China	23rd Nov.	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Choochee	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

### ARRIVED

Dec.	ARRIVED	From
6.	GILBERT HENDERSON, <i>Tweedie</i> , Sydney.	
	ROYAL EXCHANGE, <i>Rex</i> , London.	
	EMPERATRIZ, —, Singapore & Calcutta.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Clarendon, (omitted in our last) — Dane, — Nye, — King, &c.

### SAILED

Dec.	SAILED	For
1.	CARNATIC, <i>Lyne</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	
1.	EARL OF HARDWICK, <i>Yong</i> , Sing. and Calcutta.	
1.	CHARLES GRANT, <i>Pittman</i> , Sing. & Bombay.	
1.	RESOLUTION, (Port.) —, Rangoon, Batavia & London.	
1.	NIANTIC, (U. S.), <i>Reynolds</i> , New York.	
1.	FLORA, (Hamburg), <i>Hogge</i> , Manila.	
5.	JOHN TOWNSEND, <i>Hutchinson</i> , London.	
6.	MAURITIA, <i>Lowell</i> , London.	
6.	ISABELLA II, (Sp.), —, Manila.	
6.	ALLANBY, <i>Clarke</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Earl of Hardwicks, John Middleton, &c. Per Charles Grant, Lt.-col. Almada and Son—W. Bell, and J. Strachan, &c.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Posthumous.  
For Calcutta.—Asiatic.  
For Bombay via Manila.—Earl of Balcarross.  
For Sydney.—Orwell.

### LOADING.

For London.—Elephanta, General Kyd, Foom, Post-humous, Parkfield, Ellen, Alexander Baring, Thomas Spark.  
For Bombay.—Vansittart.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie.  
From Liverpool.—Orixia, Archibus.  
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.  
From Calcutta.—Indus, Ann, Moulmein, Canopus, Time, Water-Witch.  
From Bombay.—Adams, Sir H. Compton, H.C. from Steamers Medusa & Ariadne, Imbilla.  
From Singapore.—John Cree.  
From Java &c.—Genoveva (Port.)  
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Uniam, (Port.)

### List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
Earl Balcarross	1488	Baker	J. Coolidge and J. Ryan.
*Gondolier	843	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	345	Rounce	F. C.
*General Kyd	1318	Jones	
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	F. L.
*D. of Northumb.	511	Scott	
*Rajah (berland)	352	Ferguson	J. L. and Co.
*Mary Ann Webb	370	Maddowall	
Parkfield	406	Whitehead	Dent & Co.
Asiatic	505	Barlow	
Royal Exchange		tees	F. L.
Arun	343	Killock	
Ellen	440	Rodger	Macvicar & Co.
*Samuel Winter	313	Jeyes	
Wanderer	350	Owen	Lindsay & Co.
Oswell		Hewes	
Slains Castle	504	Petrie	Gribble, H. & Co.
Elephanta	310	Ross	
George 4th		Brownless	Fox, R. & Co.
*Nimrod	469	Manning	
W. S. Hamilton	298	Brown	Gibb, L. & Co.
*Pestonjee B.	505	West	
Seoastrosir manjee	488	Row	B. H. & Co.
*Posthumous	380	Myler	
Fraser Cowasjee	950	Fraser	Dallas & Co.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	
Pearl	304	Burrows	H. Nye, Jr.
Carleton	200	Colepepper	
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	H. Ruston & Co.
Conelia	378	Cawckett	
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	J. Fletcher & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	
*Soplia	566	Johns	Dirom & Co.
Foom	410	Greig	
*Hygeia	377	Wodderly	Turner & Co.
Vansittart (Zige)	1312	Lemon	
Bomanjee Hormu	800	Page	F. Leighton & Co.
Belhaven		Crawford	
British Isle	274	Graham	Edvard Bell.
*Young Queen	288	Reid	
*Guinean	441	Every	W. A. Lawrence.
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	
Autumnus	313	White	Wetmore & Co.
Regular		Bodd	
Gilbert Hender.		Tweedie	Olyphant & Co.
Mary Anne	597	Holton	
Sapiosin	271	Bell	Captain Johnson.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	
Euphrates			Russell & Co.
			J. D. Sward & Co.
			W. A. Lawrence.
			Wetmore & Co.
			Olyphant & Co.

### AMERICAN.

Cynthia	Johnson	Captain Johnson.
Lema	Kent	Russell & Co.
Comandante	Scudder	"
Lintin	Endicott	"
Ariel		"
*Henry Pratt	Rogers	J. D. Sward & Co.
Lacota	Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga	Boswell	"
*Hannibal	cott	Wetmore & Co.
India	Nott	"
Oscar	Eyre	"
Clarendon	Stoddard	Olyphant & Co.

### DUTCH.

Dada	250	Borpen	Macvicar & Co.
Sumatra			Reynolds & Co.
Lanny		Cay	J. A. Mercer.

### FRENCH.

			J. A. Mercer.
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### PERUVIAN.

Ans. | Riestra | Russell & Co.  
P. A. C. P. C. P. L. R. R. Up For Freight to  
Bomby, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight  
for London, Singapore and Bombay.  
\* At Whampoa.

No papers or news of any kind, by the late arrivals, have yet reached us.

We have republished the reports of the lieutenant governor of Chekwang, which appeared in a *Canton Register extra* on Wednesday last; there are in the republication a few trifling verbal corrections.

From an extract in our last number our readers will have observed that the emperor *Naber* had but a bad opinion of the *mongols*, the former conquerors of China, who founded the *Yuen* dynasty, and began the great canal, at the south end of which great artery of China the English troops may now be.

A correspondent of the Chinese Repository says that the name of the officer of the 55th who was killed at the attack on Tinghae was *Duall* not *Jewell*, as we stated, from highly respectable authority, in a former number.

"There is fame for you!" a man is killed in battle, his name is *Duall* and they call him *Jewell*!

Mr. Edwards, who was so unjustly seized and barbarously ill-treated some time ago in Canton, has not yet recovered from the injuries he received; the chain round his neck hurt both his ear and throat, and leeches were applied so late as last Sunday night. Little is hoped for from any interference of Mr. W. D. Lano, jr., the U.S. vice-consul; but Mr. Edwards intends representing the affair to Congress, and we hope he will also address his plenipotentiary on the subject.

### THE BURMESE.

Captain Marryatt, in his amusing diary of a *blast*, devoted four chapters to a description of the Burmese and a record of some singular events in the last war.

He describes them as brave, good tempered, and generous, he says they are peculiarly a war-like nation, and fond of war. Every man is a soldier, and when ordered out to join the ranks, obeys without receiving any pay, yet providing his own arms, which consist generally of a double-handed sword, a weapon of great force, and very large spears; but every one tries to obtain a musket, and if has not a lock, they will fire it off with a match; their muskets are generally in wretched condition, and every man makes his own gunpowder. Their war-boats are very splendid craft, pulling from eighty to one hundred oars; they manage them very dexterously, and will pull them from seven to eight miles an hour. The gun mounted in the bow is of little effect, but their spears are really formidable; some of them are sixteen feet long, sharp at both ends, and with an iron head, weighing from 12 to 14 pounds, and there can be little doubt that these Homeric weapons will inflict Homeric wounds. At a night attack upon some English vessels, their sides were covered with them, sticking out like porcupine's quills; and they had entered the planks with such force, that it required a very strong arm to pull them out again; some men were killed by them; the effect of a hundred spears hurled through the air at the same time was singularly appalling, especially during the night; and several of the *jacks*, who were not accustomed to the sound, were heard to observe afterwards that they "did not like that at all."

Their system of defence is good, their bravery is undoubted, but they have not effective artillery or musketry; if they supply these deficiencies, they will really become a formidable nation. There is one point which demands the most

serious attention of the Indian government, which, connecte with those already mentioned, makes the Burmese nation more formidable: it is, the great contempt they have for the sepoys; and, what is equally true, the fears which the sepoys have of them. The Burmese are only afraid of the white faces, as they call the English; they despise the sepoys, although so well armed. The sepoys have never fought well against the Burmahs, & for this simple reason, that superstition is more powerful than courage and sublimity. The sepoys are very superstitious, and have the idea, which has never been eradicated, that the Burmahs are *chormel men* and they never went out against them willingly, even when they were headed by the English troops. As for the contemning of the Burmahs for the sepoys, it is notorious. Captain Mervant saw one of the Burmahs, prisoners at Rangoon, lift up a piece of timber that six of the sepoys could hardly have moved, and throw it down, so as to make it roll at the feet of the sepoy guard, who watched him, making them all retreat several paces, and then laugh at them in derision. But it requires greater proof than the above. The Burmahs had stockaded themselves about seven miles from Rangoon, and it was determined to dislodge them. Colonel S., who was very partial to the native troops, was ordered on this service, and he requested, particularly, that he might have no troops but the sepoys. Sir A. Campbell did not much like to consent, but, as the stockades were not higher than breastworks, and the Burmahs not in very great force, he unwillingly yielded to the colonel's arguments. Fifteen hundred sepoys were ordered out, and the colonel went on his expedition. The Burmahs had good intelligence that there were no European troops, and when the sepoys arrived, they did not wait to be attacked, but attacked them & put them completely to the rout. One half of the sepoys were said to have been killed, the others came back to Rangoon in parties of ten or twelve, and in the utmost consternation and confusion. Sir A. Campbell was, of course, much enraged, and the next day an European force was despatched against the Burmahs. On their arrival they witnessed a dreadful and disgusting scene. A long avenue had been cut in the wood, and on each side of it were hung by the heels at equal distances, shockingly mutilated, the naked bodies of the seven hundred and fifty sepoys killed. The Burmahs did not, however, attempt to resist the European force, but after a few shots immediately retired. Now this is a very important fact; and it is a fact which cannot be denied, although it had not been made known, before the publication of the *Blair's diary*.

But the news of the captures of *Amoy*, *Ting-tao* and its dependencies. *Chinkue* and *Ningpo* will follow fast on the intelligence received by *Tharawaddie* of the ransom of the city of Canton, & the first without the loss of a man on our side in battle, and all the others with an incredible small number of wounded & killed: it is not, therefore, improbable that the superstition held by the sepoys regarding the Burmahs as *chormel men*, may be inhibited by the Burmahs as regards the white faces; and we think it not unlikely that from a wondrous enemy, *Tharawaddie*,—or more certainly the Burmese nation,—might be induced to become our ally against the Chinese, if we permit him to extend his dominion over the neighbouring province of Yunnan.

#### CANTON.

The latest reports are,—that the Chinese continue to sink stones and block up the river, that they have placed guns in some of the newly erected forts, that orders are out to prevent tea from being sent to Macao from Canton, or cotton from Macao to Canton; and the governor has warned the captains of ships at Whampoa, not to allow their boats, to be passing to and fro after dark: this hint must be considered only as a friendly one.

#### HONGKONG.

In order that we might be enabled to give information to the public.

from personal observation, of the new British settlement of Hongkong, we availed ourselves of the kindness of a friend, and went there in his beautiful schooner the *Anglona*.

We started about 1/2 past ten on last Thursday morning, and reached the anchorage at the east end of the town of Hongkong at 7 p. m.

The next day we had the honour of paying our respects to the deputy governor, A. R. Johnston, esq., and the police magistrate captain Cujne, of h. m.'s 26th regiment, the coroner, &c.

Our stay on shore was but short, as we had an appointment to keep at 3 p. m. on board the transport *Moirra*, capt. in Owen, where are the head quarters of h. m.'s troops; but we walked from the wharf of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to the east end of the new road, where it ends in a paddy field; we had kept this path, thinking it was the main road; but that is carried at a right angle to the southward through the village of Wangnicheng, and leads over the mountain to Tytan bay, where a detachment of h. m.'s 26th are encamped; we then retraced our steps & walked to the western extremity of the road.

This road is an excellent carriage road nearly from the hill on which the British flag was first hoisted in January last, to the eastward, for about five miles, when it becomes impracticable for safe riding in a carriage. After crossing the valley of Wangnicheng, a wooden bridge having been thrown over the stream which runs from the mountains through the valley, it trends to the northward round the base of a hill, and branches off to the southward through the valley and over the hill, as stated above. The making of this road could have been accomplished only by great labour and perseverance, for in many places the bases of the granite hills run down to the water's edge. Below this road most of the land allotments lie. A barrack, a little to the eastward and southward of the extensive warehouse of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,—which has been long finished and inhabited,—on high land, is in an advanced state & will be soon roofed in; and upwards of twenty brick habitations are in progress on various elevated sites on the slopes of the hills to the southward of the road—the bay running nearly N. N. E. and S. S. W. The deputy governor still resides in a boarded and matted house, above which a very substantial building, intended for a record office, appears to be nearly finished. The goal contains only four cells, on the ground floor, but they are large and well ventilated. A large house, with a box front, intended for the "magistracy," is finished, and artificers of almost all denominations are hard at work; the Chinese labourers excavating the bases of the hills, digging out the stones, and carrying them and the earth down to the water's edge, filling up the shallows for the purpose of forming foundations for houses and quays.

Mira or molem, maralia quondam: Mirator portus, streptotomus et strepta viarum. Instantaneus a Sine: pars quondam mirum. Multique scien, et omnibus subditi scia: Pars apud locum tunc et concilio scia: Pars magis tunc et legum scienq; etiam.

We believe there are but one or two English mercantile houses that have not commenced building on their lots. As the town now stands it is very much scattered, over a space of about 3 or 4 miles, and the habitations on the slopes of the hills are approachable only by steep and zigzag agents from the main road. We have been informed that it was the opinion of captain Belcher, of h. m.'s ship Sulphur, that the town should have been built at nearly the east end of Hongkong bay, in two small indent, one opening into the valley of Wangnicheng and opposite Kowloon

point, and another to the N. E. a small promontory of about 220 yards in length and 120 in breadth, with a frontage on both sides, and a landing place for boats at the point at all times of the tide, intervening between them. Both of these small bays are dry at low water spring tides, and could be easily gained from the sea.

We think the magistracy is the building highest up on the hill; and we suppose it to be nearly as high above the sea as the Monte fort in Macao is.

We heard no complaints of the unhealthiness of the hill-slopes and the bay; on the contrary, many of the inhabitants said they had never enjoyed better health than during their residence there, although living in mat houses, and obliged to expose themselves often and long in the sun: the slopes are fanned by streams of air from the hills during the S. W. monsoon.

The sickness in the Bengal volunteers was accounted for from their strong prejudices with regard to food and clothing, and the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of milk,—an important article of their diet,—for them.

We noticed that the best berth for the transports and men of war was on the Kowloon side, near the shore, where the water is always smooth and the tides moderate; and the recruits could be landed there in a few minutes from the ships, to be drilled; the merchant ships are obliged to anchor on the southern or Hongkong side of the bay, where strong tides and a tossing sea in blowing weather are complained of.

No one can doubt that Kowloon promontory is the best site for a town; and there, probably, the town that is to flourish for ever will be eventually built, if the British crown retains possession of the island of Hongkong; or, if not, that promontory must mutually be declared to be neutral ground, which agreement we suspect will always make it a land debateable.

We are sorry to say that the senior naval officer, captain Nias, of h. m.'s ship Herald, is suffering under a severe attack of asthma. The Herald's boats captured a small Chinese vessel on Friday night, trading between Kowloon and Canton; she was laden with jars of *samscho*, and had on board about \$1200; and h. m.'s hired armed brig R-yahst is cruising outside; h. m.'s ship Alligator is in the broad way, causing great obstruction to the supplies of Macao.

The orders from the admiral are to obey the articles of war against an enemy: to sink, burn, and destroy.

We have not hitherto bestowed any of our praise on Hongkong; but we could not say, with justice, less than we have now said, after our flying visit; and we now beg to express our thanks for the politeness and hospitality we experienced from the deputy governor and on board the *Moirra*, where we were introduced to and most kindly received by the major-general commanding the forces.

In returning to the *Anglona*, and her exploits; we weighed from abreast of the *Moirra* exactly at two, and stood with a fine, which soon increased to a commanding breeze, towards the *Kap-shuy-moon*—or swift water passage—i. e. the rapids, called generally the *throttyates*. As we neared this celebrated passage we observed on the starboard shore a singular fissure in a rock, which, from the name given to it by the Chinese, must be considered by them a celebrated *loxi*, and passing through it must be thought to be a purifying or regenerating process.

After two tacks we weathered by a short



SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
**CANTON REGISTER.**

CHINA, TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1841.

distance the northern point of the island of *Muhwan*, and then bore up, passing in rapid style the beautiful scenery of *Lantau* on the left and *Toonkoo* bay and castle peak on the right. The whole of the scenery, on a clear day through this route is at once interesting imposing, and grand, until you reach *Macao* roads, and there the beauties of the hills of *Tang* may be contemplated all round the compass.

The *Anglona* anchored off the *Praya Grande* at 7 p.m., having made the passage in 5 hours, during which she took more than ten knots off the reel.

*Cumchong*, a very respectable dealer in *China*ware, has addressed a letter to the deputy-governor of *Hongkong*, to know if h. m.'s ships will allow his boats conveying goods to pass unmolested between *Macao* and *Canton* by the inner passage; we have told him his letter should have been addressed to captain *Nins*.

### ELEPOO.

(From the Chinese Repository, for November 1841.)

**ART. V.—The trial and condemnation of his excellency, commissioner Elepoo.** Translated from the Peking Gazette by J. L. S.

The hereditary prince *Hoshih*, and the high minister *Ji-show* and others, kneeling respectfully lay their report before the throne:

In obedience to the imperial will, having assembled together to sit in judgment upon the affairs submitted to our deliberations, and having previously received the imperial instructions to institute an investigation in relation to *Elepoo* who formerly held the office of governor of the two *Keang* provinces (*Keangnan*, i. e. *Kangnan* and *Ganhsuy* and *Keangse*), in obedience thereto, we have had him brought before us in council assembled and have ascertained by investigation the clear import of every circumstance; and *Elepoo*, bowing to the ground and knocking his head, through alarm and fear lost all command of himself. It appears that *Elepoo* received an imperial commission, last year, to examine into and arrange the affairs of the barbarians in *Chekeang*; and after he had arrived in the province he employed skillful spies, summoned together the bravest of the militia, collected provisions, selected the most able-bodied of the troops, and laid many plans for advancing upon and exterminating the enemy. Afterwards, he earnestly desired to order the said barbarians to repair to *Canton* there to wait until affairs could be examined into and arranged. To gain renown he concluded to offer them presents, and to order persons to proceed to them and closely explain his commands, and at the same time to spy out their real strength. He deemed it proper to dispatch *Changke*, a person of his household whom he had promoted six degrees, with an official messenger *Chin Chekang*, over the sea (to *Tinghsue*) to offer bullocks and sheep, and various articles as presents, in return for which the said barbarians presented foreign broadcloths and various commodities. *Elepoo* feared to make an abuse of the whole of the said articles, which would have struck the barbarians with suspicion and dread. But instead of being thus affected, they acted disrespectfully with regard to the time of their proceeding to *Canton*, and *Elepoo* under these circumstances received their presents. In reply to a memorial, touching the above, the imperial will was received, strongly enjoining that the articles be sent back. *Elepoo* in obedience thereto, forthwith took the various kinds of presents, and ordered *Chin Chekang* to go and give them back to the barbarians, who would not receive them.

During the second month of the present year, the barbarians wishing to deliver back *Chienan*, *Changke* and *Chin Chekang* were sent to take one barbarian man and one woman to proceed and make known the strict injunctions, that when the city had been given up then all the barbarians should be delivered. The presents which they had previously made were all sent back, and having received them, they set out for *Canton*. But *Elepoo* did not, in obedience to the imperial will, forth-

with advance and slaughter, and make an immediate and thorough extermination of them. The whole of his proceedings being improper and really marked by imbecility, and being unworthy to bear so high an office, he earnestly brought that his crimes might be visited with heavy punishment. We, the ministers, having taken into consideration from first to last the whole of the evidence which he in person has laid before us, respectfully memorialize that a relation thereto the sacred commands may be recorded.

Respecting the above case of *Elepoo*, the imperial commissioner and high minister, his management of the barbarian affairs in *Chekeang*, and his not being able at once to recover *Tinghsue*, the imperial will was repeatedly transmitted that he should proceed to exterminate the enemy; but on every occasion he delayed and idly looked about him, and through excessive timidity did not go forward, and thus for every purpose he proved himself weak and useless. We therefore jointly solicit the imperial will that *Elepoo* may be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two *Keang* provinces, and be sent to *Ele*, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his offences.

*Changke* and the official messenger *Chin Chekang*, who formerly proceeded to the barbarian ships, as we have found by examination, only acted in obedience to *Elepoo*, and accordingly we acquit them of crime. Let *Chin Chekang* return to his military station, and let *Changke* be released.

That which your majesty's ministers, have adjudged of the cases brought before us in council assembled, we now reverently report to the court, that the imperial will may be received and recorded.

"The imperial reply." His majesty's commands have been received as follows:

"In consequence of *Elepoo* having unsatisfactorily managed the military affairs of *Chekeang*, our imperial will was delivered to the prince and high ministers to adjudicate the crimes of which he was guilty, and it appears that prince *Jinshou* and others, in council assembled, have now reported upon the above case. *Elepoo*, holding the office of high imperial commissioner for the arrangement of affairs in *Chekeang*, was unable forthwith to recover the captured territories. The imperial will was repeatedly transmitted to him, that he should advance and slaughter the enemy, yet on every occasion he delayed and idly gazed about, really proving himself to be imbecile and worthless. Let him be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two *Keang* provinces, and let him be sent to *Ele*, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his crimes, and be a warning to others. Respect this."

### TRANSLATIONS.

Report of the lieutenant-governor of the province of *Chekeang*, on the death of *Yukeen*, imperial commissioner and governor of the provinces of *Chekeang* and *Fokien*, after the capture of the town of *Chinhue*; and also a report on the affairs of the province of *Fokien*.

*Lew*, lieutenant-governor of *Chekeang*, respectfully reported on the 1st day of the 9th moon the death in the service of his country of the commissioner *Yukeen*, and that the confined corpse had already been forwarded to *Keangsoo*, and looking up prayed for the imperial glance on the subject.

I humbly beg leave to state that, because yesterday the reports of what had become of the imperial envoy and great minister were contradictory from all quarters after I had made a report to your imperial majesty, requesting speedy enquiries should be made, I besides made another report, which is on record; and after I had despatched the documents, I forthwith selected the *toozee* (general) of the province of *Keangnan*, *Choo Lungcho*, and entrusted him with the official seals of the imperial envoy and great minister, those of the governor of

the two *Keang* provinces and of the salt commissioner of the two *Huea* (rivers) to convey to the provincial capital (of *Chekeang*).

Moreover, it is authenticated that *Kinshing*, the domestic servant of the said great minister, petitioned, saying:—

On the 26th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10) he received verbal orders from his master, that, because the barbarian ships were successively and unexpectedly entering (the river), he ordered him to take his official seals and deliver them to *Choo Lungcho*, to carry back (to the provincial capital); he then forthwith embarked and led the battle from the *shin* to the *yew* period—from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; but when the *Chao* paoon and *Kiake* bills and the district town were lost, his master, seeing he could do no more, went to the water's edge and looking towards the celestial gate, and performing the ceremony of obedience to the emperor, he immediately plunged into the water, to die with an undeviating adherence to the line of duty.

But the soldiers having dragged him out of the water, carried him out of the town, and conveyed him to the public office of *Ningpo*, and there changed his clothes and gave him to drink (some medicine), he being scarcely able to breathe; they then pursued with urgent haste their course on foot, and on the next day, about 1 p. m., having passed the city of *Yuyao* about 4 or 5 li, *Yukeen* expired; and thus he had brought the corpse to the provincial capital to be prepared for the grave.

His master left two sons, but had directed that his nephew, *Tiachin*, the son of his younger uterine brother, the hereditary duke *Yuhang*—designated *Chingyung*—a secretary of the military board, should succeed him in his estates; such are the circumstances: after I had read the petition, my tears began to flow, and I could not control myself.

A coffin of thick wood was immediately bought, his official colleagues assembled, to attend the shrouding of the body in a proper manner, which was adorned with many costly ornaments and grave-clothes.

At the present time, as the province of *Chekeang* is to be defended against the barbarian handitti, the whole province is filled with false rumours, and circumstances are extremely pressing and it is not convenient to keep the coffin of the said great minister long in the province; therefore *Huangtsuen*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *chef*-o in the province of *Keangsoo*, and *Lun Weiden*, the magistrate of *Chao*uan, and major (shopri) *Kwan-tae*, of the city of *Keangning*, have been directed to accompany the domestics (of the deceased) to the governor's office in *Keangning*, to manage the funeral.

As the said great minister, from the

\* *Huea*,—a famous river of China, and which empties itself into the sea in lat. 34° 30'.

commencement of the time when the barbarian rebels began to excite disturbances until now, urged with sharp words their utter extermination, and was earnest in his plans to manifest the dread majesty of his country, although the power of the rebels is great and their will and determination fixed and strong; and now, because the earnest wishes of his heart have not been fulfilled, his strength failed him, and he died a victim to his duty: a catastrophe worthy of the deepest commiseration!

Looking up I fervently beg that the celestial favour will graciously bow down and confer abundant compassion, in order to stimulate ministers to a like devotion, and to soothe the faithful spirit (of the deceased): then the ministers and people of the empire would willingly bear (the same fate).

The said great minister left orders that his nephew, *Tihchin*, should be his heir. On interrogating his servant, I have learnt that he is yet of tender age, and that he resides in *Keangning* with his relations, who are all females, he having no other relations and no faithful and sincere adherents on whom he can depend (with him).

I further beg the favour that it be permitted to allow *Yuhang*, when the coffin reaches his native place, to superintend the funeral rites.

As to the public papers of reports of the said great minister when in life, and the replies containing the imperial will, by me they have been reverently opened, and they all relate to the military affairs of the province of *Chekeang*, and I forthwith respectfully managed accordingly; if there are any relating to the affairs of the province of *Keangsoo*, I will forthwith write and despatch them to *Leang*, the lieutenant governor of that province, that each separate circumstance may be attended to.

General *Choo Lungko* has brought the official seals of the (late) imperial envoy and great minister, which I have deposited in the treasury, and when there is a good opportunity I will respectfully transmit them. The official seals of the governor of the two *Keang* (provinces), with those of the salt commissioner of the two *Huag*, I have directed *Yang Chunchau*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *le-uan* in the Treasurer's office, to meet and join

with the said general and convey and deliver them to *Leang*. I further beg that the vacant governor-general ship of the two *Keang* provinces be immediately filled up, that the (present) weighty affairs may be superintended and managed. I have respectfully written this report, to be hastened on at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and looking up I pray for the holy glance.

A respectful report.

#### THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS IN FOKIEN.

I have respectfully enquired as to the affairs of the barbarians in the province of Fokien; and I state them separately for your lightning glance.

1.—I have enquired and found that the governor, *Yen*, formerly directed all his subordinates to seize all the great and small vessels, &c., and to consult on and plan an attack (on the English ships) by fire. I have now heard that the said rebels, being informed of the rumours, were already prepared; the plans were therefore stopped in the middle.

I heard *Yen* had also devised other different plans, the secrecy of which could not get bruited abroad, and I had no means of making an inquiry about them. Further, when he heard that the lieutenant governor (of Canton) *E* had received the imperial orders to repair to Fokien, all affairs were again stopped, and he determined not to move the troops, waiting for the arrival of the (new) imperial envoy to superintend, and then he would again draw the sword; but in all places the water braves and the recruits are still constantly drilled; as to the rest of affairs, there was not the least movement: and I cannot make any enquiries on which to found a report.

2.—I have enquired and found, that, as formerly, the barbarian ships at *Kolangyu* (so?) are seven in number; and they remain there for the purpose of selling large quantities of opium and other goods: I have heard that one ship, having finished her sales, has sailed, afterwards another ship arrived for the purpose of sales: thus, when one has finished another begins: the times of their going and coming are uncertain; they do not presume to carry on their trade at any other place than there;

Neither do they annoy or vex the natives; nor do they agitate in any other manner. I have heard that the said rebels, knowing that *Amy* is as warm as Canton, say that they intend to remain there a year.

3.—I have heard that all the ferry boats plying between *Amy* and *Changchow*, the rebellious barbarians have ordered to hoist the English flag, and then they are allowed to pass to and fro; and although the boatmen are unwilling to obey, still they dare not return to *Amy*; yesterday I heard that eight sail of the people's grass boats entered the port, when they were forthwith seized by the said rebels and burnt.

4.—I have heard that the barbarians have privately ordered five native traitors, of the island of *Kolangsoo* to secret themselves at *Tseuenchow*, *Tungyan*, and *Amy*, to make secret enquiries after news of the Chinese officers and soldiers; and that they pay them at the rate of \$500 a month, for their expenses; therefore the said rebels cannot but know all our movements.

5.—I have heard that the villagers in the near neighbourhood, of *Kolangso*, when carrying a bridal chair on the road, have been subjected to the abrupt attack and abduction of the barbarians, who have taken and forcibly detained the newly married bride, paying \$100 (to the bridegroom), and ordering him to take another; and when the bride's relations, sorrowing and lamenting, begged her release, they, the English, refused it; and only on presenting to the said nation's pseudo-public-officer, *captain* (Smith), at his place of receiving petitions, was she sent back; and some presents, camlets &c., were bestowed.

6.—I have learnt on enquiry that the war-junks that the rebellious foreigners seized, have not yet been burnt, but are anchored off the *Haeso* hill. In the afternoon of the 19th day some of the neighbouring inhabitants cautiously went to set them adrift, intending to deliver them up to the public officers and receive the rewards; but they did not think they were watched by the barbarians, who vent their boats in chase, opened fire from their guns, and killed 3 men, and brought the junks back.

By J. S. Ed. C. Rk.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.



# CANTON REGISTER.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—Intended to appear in *The Evening Star* and *The Canton Register*, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

**ALL** advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising.

**NOTICE**—Non-Subscribers to the *Canton Register*, requiring any publications issued from the *Canton Register* office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, send cash for their orders.

**VOL. 14. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1841. NO. 50.**

Also will be put up to the hammer a quantity of white  
Lenclotha, about 350 pieces, some of which are of super-  
ior quality.

**NOTICE.**—THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society will be held as usual at the Office of the undersigned on the 31st Instant. DENT & Co.,—Secretaries.  
Macao, 13th December, 1841.

**WANTED.**—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig, H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE.**—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gal-each  
40 do do Panchoons of 100 do  
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for  
500 p.ople. Apply to Wm. LANE, British Hotel.  
or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson.  
Macao Roads.

**L**OST—A small Terrier Bitch of the Isle of Skye breed; answers to the name of Shagins—whoever will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally rewarded. *Maceo* 10th December.

**NOTICE.**—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45 1840, No. 27, 1841, Nos. 2 and 3 and Sup., 3, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE  
FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide* for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 14; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

**ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.**—  
The undersigned are authorised to grant Policies  
payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila and China.  
A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Pre-  
mium contributed, will be made to all parties giving risks  
to this Office.

**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.  
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

**NOTICE**—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON and Mr. JOSEPH MACKERRILL SMITH, are authorized to sign, by procuration, for our firm **BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 25th November, 1841.

**NOTICE**—Mr. George Basil Dixwell is a Partner in our House.  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**  
1841-43.  
**T**HE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in  
this society on the usual terms.  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
Maceo, 30th November, 1841.

**NO LET**—A large two story house at St. Albans, now occupied by Mr. Don Gabriel de Yrujo-Soyena, from the 1st of January next. Apply to H. BARNETT, Esq.

**FOR SALE**—Go board the Bark **COLUMBIA**. Just received by the late arrivals. Europe, Cuir, and Mantle Rugs, of skins. Paints, Oil, and Turpentine, Chamois, Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry, custard, Bisk, Pork, Bread, Arach, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Peasants, English and German Cigars, Tobacco, S-zing stuff, Marl on, Lead lines, Hatches and cods of signals, latest editions, Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board to

**P. TOWNSEND, Jr.**  
 September 20th, 1841.

**TO LET.**—A House in Praya Mendon. For particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

**MERCHANDISE** received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

**FOR SALE.**—Mexican Dollars HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA.**  
**NOTICE.**—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, 25 per cent. triennial on the Premiums.  
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. HELL & Co.

**PROVISIONS AND STORES.**—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, Haddock, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco, in boxes, "Wine" in kegs, San Francisco in casks, 25 cts per gallon; Shredding Pepper and White Pepper, white, green, and black, Cayenne, Java's Duck, Maudie and Cold Ship, Java Coffee, for sale by  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**COALS.**—Liverpool Onset Coal in sacks and in bulk for sale by  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE.**—Sherry wine in highlands and quarter casks at 50 cents per gallon, in cases at 5, 7, 5, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in "baskets" 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, (New England Brand). Apply to  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE.**—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Ladies' clothing. Apply to  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**NOTICE.**—Ten and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
C. V. GILLESPIE.  
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c., also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and shunting Copper & Nails. Apply to  
A. A. de MELLO.  
Macao, 8th Nov., 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c., also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and shunting Copper & Nails. Apply to  
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A. A. de MELLO.  
Macao, 8th Nov., 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at 60 days sight, BILLS ON BOMBAY at 60 days sight, BILLS ON CALCUTTA at 60 days sight, BILLS ON CHINA at 60 days sight, BILLS ON HONGKONG at 60 days sight, BILLS ON MANILA at 60 days sight, BILLS ON Peking at 60 days sight, BILLS ON SHANGHAI at 60 days sight, BILLS ON TIENTSIN at 60 days sight, BILLS ON YOKOHAMA at 60 days sight. Apply to  
WETHMORE & Co.  
4th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Feller, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to  
J. V. JORGE.  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Newton, Gordon, Consart & Co's. Fine Old London Portwine Madeira in Wood and Bottle, just received. Apply to  
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—Macao River of stone, from 14 to 6 inches, also Russian Cordage, Feller, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to  
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.  
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 30 to 27 inches, and 60 to 60. . . 14 to 30.  
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.  
as to Captain MORGAN.  
General Wood.—Hongkong.  
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Leban" at Hongkong.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 12th, 1841. A. H. FAYE.

**WANTED.**—A Situation by a Middle Aged man as sales or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

**THE ALBION HOTEL.**  
(FIRST R. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE).  
Will in future be conducted by ALBERT SACHS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.  
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

**PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE** for sale by  
JNO. SMITH.

**RECENTLY ARRIVED:** Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Petticoats.  
Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.  
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.  
Rose Nails, Blin Locks.  
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.  
Singapore, Rough Bams and Planks.  
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
English and Dutch Butter.  
Walnuts and Raisins.  
Spermaceti Candles.  
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.  
A few Coils of Wire Rope and Grape Shot.  
For sale at the store of  
JNO. SMITH.

**FOR SALE.**—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Canton to  
B. DE LEMOS.

**FOR SALE.**—SHERRY in Hhd and quarter casks—shipped by ROBIN & Co. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 29th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—AMERICAN BEEF AND PORK in Barrels ROBINSON SPENCE SPICES, of 35 feet and under, just landed by Ann McKim. Apply to  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

# LONDON MAIL, SEPTEMBER 6.

**Best India Intelligence.**  
The Overland mail from Bombay, of July, reached London on the 4th Sept, with advices to the following dates:  
Bombay 19th July. | Calcutta 5th July.  
China 20th May.  
**Home Intelligence.**  
The steamer Oriental reached Falmouth, on the 3d August.  
The steamer Oriental left Falmouth, on 2d September, for Malta and Alexandria.  
There is a rumour that Lord Stuart de Rothesay will succeed the earl of Auckland as governor-general of India.  
On the 25th July a court of directors was held at the east India house, when Sir William Hay Macnaghten, bart., was appointed governor of the presidency of Bombay.  
It is understood that the ballot, 12 directors voted for Sir W. H. Macnaghten, and 9 for Sir R. Jenkins.

The queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., to be chief superintendent of British trade in China.

The queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., to be h. m.'s. consul-general to the republic of Texas.

H. M. S. Melville, from China, arrived at Spithead, on the 7th, and H. M. S. Samarang, from China, on the 4th August.

An iron steamer, the Pluto, at present at Portsmouth, is about to proceed to China.

Orders have been issued that in the future the steamers in Egypt shall wait twenty-four hours after the mails are on board, for the convenience of passengers.

The reply of Mehemet Ali to the address of the East India and China Association has been received. It is couched in terms of international friendship, and expresses the pasha's willingness to continue his exertions for the advancement of civilization and humanity.

Intelligence has been received at the India board of the arrival of the h. m. east India company's armed iron steam-borts Nimrod and Nitocris, at Babel, on the Euphrates. This gratifying event took place on the 31st of May, and this was completed an enterprise of much danger and difficulty, which had generally been looked upon as impracticable.

To the mis-dairy and to the merchant the success of this enterprise has opened a wide field for the diffusion of Christianity and the prosecution of commerce; and among the many other advantages to be derived thereby, our intercourse with India by that route is one of considerable importance, not only because it will render us independent of Egypt, but for the facilities it will afford of access to Persia and the adjacent countries.

**FRANCE.**—In France, especially in the south, continued resistance is offered to M. Humann's re-survey of the taxes though le conseil d'etat has decided in favour of the legality of the census. The municipal authorities at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, who withdrew their opposition, had their windows smashed. At Toulouse the re-survey was again postponed, waiting the arrival of a considerable military force; and was at length completed under the muzzle of the cannon drawn up in the square. Even at Paris the resolution of the municipality with respect to the registry of houses and windows which has now been published by the Commerce, opposes a serious obstruction to the finance minister. It declares that the constitution of the municipal, attended by fiscal officers as controllers, according to the ancient custom, shall make the registry. This is contrary to M. Humann's order.

**SPAIN.**—The widow of general Mina has accepted the office of governess to the queen.

The manifesto of the Spanish government, in reply to the allocation of the pope, has been published. The point at issue, is that the pope claims to make ecclesiastical appointments, without recognising the queen. The reply of the government vindicates the ancient independence of Spain in ecclesiastical polity. This manifesto has been followed by a decree enjoining magistrates and prelates to proceed with rigor against all who may invoke, or execute, or represent as valid, the papal orders contained in the late allocation of the court of Rome.

The law authorising the conclusion of a loan of sixty millions of reals had received the sanction of the regent.

The protest of queen Christina against her removal from the guardianship of her children, and indirectly against her compulsory resignation of the regency, is said to have created a sensation in the provinces and even at Madrid a very uneasy feeling prevails. The government is aware of the fact that distributions of money are made at Barcelona, Valencia, Tarragona, and other places, in order to bring about a rising. The roads in Spain are becoming again infested with robbers and banditti.

The Spanish government has withdrawn the Isla del Rey, at Port Mahon, from the possession of the French.

**AMERICA.**—Our accounts from America are to 17th August.



The president's decision upon the bill had not transpired. A veto, however, was confidently anticipated.

The population of the American Union, as reported in the census drawn up in 1840, by order of congress, exceeds 17,100,572 souls.

The sister and the brother-in-law of the president of the United States have embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Among the measures that have already passed the houses, is a law appropriating 25,000 dollars to Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the deceased president.

The bill authorizing a loan of \$2,000,000 dollars has also received the signature of the president, and is now a law.

A large fire in New York destroyed 14 houses; another at Wilkesville burnt the almshouse and one of its inmates. A negro has been sentenced to death in New Orleans for having a caulked a white man. Four negroes were executed at St. Louis for robbing and setting fire to a store and murdering two clerks. The bank of Jacksonville, Illinois, was broken open and robbed of 90,000 dollars.

Some of the papers say that captain Draw, who commanded the expedition that cut out the Caroline steamer, was on board a steam-packet that put into Ogdensburg, on the American shore of the St. Lawrence. The packet left without the circumstance being known, but had it become public, the same papers say that captain Draw would most certainly have been tried for his life, and executed, according to the laws of New York.

There is quite a sensation in all parts of the Union in consequence of an unusually aggravated case of Lynch Law in Kentucky. Two men, named Mayhew and Couch, were committed to jail in Grant county charged with an attempt to murder a Mr. Utterback. A few days afterwards a mob of from 500 to 700 men assembled in an adjoining county marched into Grant, broke open the prison, and, notwithstanding every remonstrance, hung the accused in a neighbouring field. The entire press of the republic is very properly indignant at such a violation of law, justice, and humanity, especially as a fatal affair occurred on the same day in Kentucky, in which a man named Blackley was killed with a bow-knife. The journals called loudly for the only remedy for such crimes, namely the speedy trial and condign punishment of the offenders.

An event transpired in the Southern states which, for a few days, excited intense alarm, particularly in Louisiana. It was the discovery of a plot of the negro slaves—extending from Bayou Sara to Natchez, along the Mississippi—to murder their masters. The intended massacre was fortunately prevented by an overseer on the plantation of R. J. Barrow, esq., at Feliciana; having overheard at night the conversation of the slaves under his care and their intended plans. The ringleaders were immediately arrested.

The steamer Erie, with 203 passengers on board, took fire on Lake Erie, near Buffalo, when 175 persons fell victims to the devouring elements of fire and water. Only twenty-seven survived to tell the dreadful story.

Adverts from Monte-Video are important. The defeat of the Monte-Videan by the Buenos-Ayres fleet is fully confirmed; and it is also said that Rosas, governor of Buenos-Ayres, had captured Lavalle, the insurgent chief, who was betrayed by his own men. A mutiny broke out on board the Monte-Videan bark of war, *Ulysses*, commanded by captain Wilder, an American by birth. The Monte-Videan general, Coe, quelled it, but not until forty-three lives were lost on both sides. Several of the ringleaders were then tried and shot. Another mutiny broke out on board the Monte-Videan brig *Riverista*, which was only quelled with the loss of thirty lives—the brig having been set on fire and burnt after the affray. The senate of Mexico have rejected a bill for a loan of 4,000,000 dollars, to carry on a campaign against Texas. Another minister has gone from Texas to Vera Cruz, with the object of negotiating for a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico.

CANADA.—It appears uncertain whether Lord Sydenham returns to England this autumn or next spring.

The progress of public business in the provincial parliament had been slow, in consequence of the election committees. Votes by ballot had been defeated in the provincial parliament, but by a very small majority. The government project for a provincial bank has been reconsidered, and adopted by the house. From returns laid before the legislature, it appears that the debt of Upper Canada amounts to the enormous sum of £1,190,000 currency, while that of Lower Canada is put down at £214,000.

#### LONDON MARKET. (From a London Price Current, Sept. 3.)

Campfire, China	300	0	808	0	cwt.
Batavia	300	0	810	0	cwt.
China Root	25	0	30	0	cwt.
Cubbs	65	0	75	0	cwt.
	£	s.	d.		
Gilgata Root	1	10	s.	1 15	cwt.
Hemp, Manila	23	0	24	0	ton.
	s.	d.	q.		
Hides, Buffalo, Calcutta	0	9	1	0	lb.
Manilla	0	8	1	0	lb.
Horns, Buff. lo	25	5	46	0	cwt.
Tips	36	0	44	0	cwt.
Deer	16	0	31	0	cwt.
Sugar, China, brown	15	0	16	0	cwt.
Yellow & White	18	0	34	0	cwt.
Siain, brown & white	13	s.	18		cwt.
White	20	s.	24		cwt.
Java, brown & yellow	14	s.	19		cwt.
White and gray	19	s.	25		cwt.
Manilla, brown	15	6	18	6	cwt.
Yellow	17	s.	19		cwt.
Tea, Bohea, Canton	1	11	s.	2	lb.
Fokien	2	1	s.	2	lb.
Congou, ord. & com.	2	2	s.	2	lb.
middling to fine	2	7	s.	3	lb.
Campfire	2	7	s.	0	lb.
Souchong	2	2	s.	4	lb.
Pouchong	2	0	s.	2	lb.
Caper	2	6	s.	2	lb.
Pekoe, flowery	2	6	s.	3	lb.
Orange	2	1	s.	3	lb.
Twankay	2	2	s.	2	lb.
Hyson Skin	1	9	s.	2	lb.
Hyson, common	2	7	s.	2	lb.
Middling	2	11	s.	4	lb.
Imperial	2	4	s.	4	lb.
Gunpowder	2	7	s.	5	lb.
Coffee, Sumatra 9d duty	92	s.	34		cwt.
Samarang	39	s.	42		cwt.
Batavia	38	s.	45		cwt.
Manilla	40	s.	60		cwt.
Sumatra, forexpt	30	s.	34		cwt.
Samarang	35	s.	37		cwt.
Batavia	35	s.	48		cwt.
Manilla	35	s.	48		cwt.
Pepper, black, Sumatra	2	1	s.	3	lb.
White ord. to good	5	s.	9	lb.	
Fine	10	s.	1	lb.	
Cassia Lignee ord. to good	69	s.	109		cwt.
Fine (sorted)	101	s.	103		cwt.
Mace	1	s.	6	lb.	
Nutmegs, ungarbled	3	3	s.	5 10	lb.
shrivelled & ordinary	1	s.	2	lb.	
Sago, Pearl	14	s.	26		cwt.
Common	12	s.	13		cwt.
Flour	12	s.	13		cwt.
Silk, China, Taslee	10	s.	22		lb.
Indigo, Manila	1	6	s.	5	lb.
Java	2	9	s.	7 3	lb.
Cutch, Pegoe	14	s.	15		cwt.
Gambier	14	s.	15		cwt.
Sapan-wood, Bimas	8	10	s.	11	cwt.
Siam	8	s.	8 10		cwt.
Tin, Banca	72	s.			cwt.
Straits, good	70	s.	71		cwt.
Tortoise-shell, Sing.	10	s.	27		lb.
Manilla	8	s.	24		lb.
M.o'pearl-sh ll.	54	s.	58		cwt.
Singapore	70	s.	72		cwt.

#### Military.

18th. Lieut Bentley, act. field adj. at Chatham, is appointed adj. to the royal Canadian regt.  
20th. Ens. Quincey is on leave from the depot. Recruiting has ceased.  
The 87th is ordered home from the Mauritius, relieved by the 9th.

#### Military Promotions.

War office, August 6.  
30th. Ens. Edward G. Whitty to be Lieut.

without p. v. Staff, decs; George Noble-Bredin gent. to be ens. v. Whitty.

#### August 17.

18th. Ens. Henry Duncan Barrell to be Lieut. without p. v. Bentley; appointed to the royal Canadian regt.—Henry Allsop Ward, gent. to be ens. v. Barrell.

40th. Lieut. John Leslie Dennis to be capt. without p. v. Wilkinson decs; ens. George Rand to be Lieut. v. Dennis; ens. Charles Alexander Halfhide to be Lieut. v. Rand, whose promotion has been cancelled; ens. Joseph George Wilkinson, from 6th foot to be ens. v. Halfhide.

#### Obituary.

W. C. Lister, esq., in p. for Bradford; Downer; countess of Carrick; Mr. James Blake, queen's counsel. The dean of Armagh; Lieutenant. Sibthorpe; Lieut. Col. A. Dryce; Mr. Theodore Hook; Gen. Gassogne; Lieut. Molyneux; Gen. Hussars.

NAVY.—The following ships have been commissioned—the *Wasp*, 56; capt. Lord John Hay; *Madagascar*, 44; capt. John P. Maitland; *72*, capt. G. R. Saffricon; *Cambridge*, 60; capt. Chisholm; *124*, capt. Sir J. Marshall; the *Aigle*, 24, capt. Lord Clarence Paget; *The Hercules*, 72, the *Spartan*, 26, the *Harlequin*, 18, *North Star*, *Viper*, the *Formidable*, 74, and *Spey*, brig, the *Waterloo*, 120, are ordered to be commissioned. Sir T. Troubridge is to have the *Formidable*.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. (Continued.)

Raw Silk.—The Chinese market has rather improved, and prices may be expected to be a little higher. The stock in the importers' hands is very small, and the imports for the next few months will probably be very light.

#### Prices Current of China Raw Silk.

Tussahs.....14 6 s. 23 0. Yellow China 12 9 s. 18 0  
Yam-fu.....18 0 s. 23 0 Canton.....8 6 s. 16 0  
Tussahs.....00 0 s. 19 0 Chin-Chow.....10 0 s. 18 0

Cassia Lignee.—About 1700 chests have been offered for sale, the inferior qualities of which add from 10 to 20% per cwt. to good 20 to 30%; and a few lots of fine gail 103% per cwt.

Tin, September 3rd.—The news from China to day had the effect of further depressing the value of the tin. Company's consignment fell from 2s 3d to 2s 1d per lb. money, but closed on change 2s per lb. money.

Saturday Evening, September 4th.—The letters by the overland mail being delivered to day, confirming the accounts of 11,000,000 lb. of tea being shipped, and a probability of an much more, has caused a depression to the market. Company's consignment has been done at 3s 9d per lb. and closed on change at 3s 10 1/2 per lb. money.

Sugar.—The price of this article continued steady for the first fortnight after our last publication, when the lower descriptions rose way 3s to 4s per cwt., but more especially for Mauritius and the low and Rhine descriptions of Brazil. But as the prices of this description were lower than foreign sugar, considerable quantities of them have been purchased for exportation. We do not, therefore, anticipate for the present a further decline; this middling and good descriptions are rather dear, but being scarce are likely to maintain the present quotations.

Bengal white, ord. and mid. 61s to 63s; good, 67s to 69s, fine, 70s to 72s. Yellow, ord. and mid. 54s to 56s; good, 57s to 60s; fine, 61s to 63s. Brown, ord. and mid. 37s to 42s; good, 42s to 46s; fine, 47s to 51s. Strong grain, 55s to 59s. Of 15,000 bags Montha a considerable part has been sold; low and fine brown, 14s to 15s 6d; strong grain, 17s 6d to 18s; good, 19s to 20s 6d; good to fine yellow, 19s to 20s. Java—holders do not appear willing to sell 11s 6d per cwt. and 11s 6d per cwt. will not be offered.

Pine Goods.—Some Pongee silks & handkerchiefs have lately come in; that of the former is very much reduced, but the latter is very much in demand. The stock is much reduced; and, as nothing of this sort has arrived, we think the few that are now for sale ought to move off at some advance on previous prices. Blue and brown handkerchiefs are scarce.

Hides have found steady buyers.

Buffalo Hides & Tins and ready buyers, at full prices. Considerable parcels of Mother's Pearl Shells have been offered, and quotations barely supported.

Black Handkerchiefs.—Partridge Cases to good request, other cases plentiful.  
Tortoise-shell has found buyers at previous prices. 12 chests Singapore, good mottled, sold at 22s 6d; dark and dull, 18s 6d to 25s per lb.

#### Lawyer Intelligence.

September 5th.—H. M. S. *Medusa*, a examination is found to have lost station. Part of the main and all the fore & aft—*Parliament* is to examine this day, when the necessary reports will be made.—The census is being taken more quietly throughout France; thousands of French have already undergone the census.—The court of session, Anderson, *Graham* and *Leveson*, has named payments.—*The Edinburgh*, at North Nidd, in Village, 24, Postoffice 10, and *London*, 16, have been commissioned.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

September 19.—This being the day on which

the writs for electing the new parliament were made returnable, the two houses met for the dispatch of business, and parliament was opened, the lords commissioners being the lord chancellor, the marquis of Lansdowne, the marquis of Normansby, the earl of Clarendon, and viscount Duncannon.

The commons having appeared at the bar, the lord chancellor said:—we have it in command from her majesty to let you know that her majesty will, as soon as the members of both houses shall be sworn, declare to you the cause of her calling this parliament, and it being necessary that a speaker of the house of commons shall be first chosen, it is her majesty's pleasure that you proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your speaker.

The commons withdrew.

The lord chancellor first took the oaths, at the table by himself; and then a great many peers took the usual oaths, which was continued daily to the 24th, when the royal speech was delivered.

The lords commissioners took their places; they were, the lord chancellor, the marquis of Normansby, the earl of Clarendon, viscount Melbourne, and viscount Duncannon. The house of commons attended, and the lord chancellor read the following speech:—

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My lords and gentlemen.

We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last parliament.

Her majesty continues to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her majesty the most friendly relations.

Her majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her majesty, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to her majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France, has now ceased.

Her majesty trusts that the union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

Her majesty is glad to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghiorin by the Persian troops, her majesty has ordered her minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran.

Her majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the force which her majesty has sent to the China seas; but her majesty still trusts that the emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

Her majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro have been adjusted amicably; and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

The debt incurred by the legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements which are essential to the prosperity of the united provinces. Her majesty has authorized the governor general to make a communication on the subject to the council and assembly of Canada. Her majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada, and the strength of the empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

We have to assure you that her majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last parliament.

My lords and gentlemen,

We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people, and it has appeared to her majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

Her majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

Her majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.

The commons then withdrew.

#### New Ministry.

- \* Sir Robert Peel, Premier.
- \* The Duke of Wellington, Leader of the House of Lords, without office.
- \* Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor.
- \* Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal.
- \* Lord Wharfedale, President of the Council.
- \* The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir George Cockburn, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.

- \* Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
- \* Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
- \* Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.
- \* Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

\* The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.

- \* Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War.
- \* Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General.
- Lord Lowther, Postmaster-General.
- Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland.
- Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of Lincoln, First Commissioner of Land and Revenue.

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.

The Duke of Rutland, Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward.

Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain.

The Earl of Merton, Viscount Powerscourt, and Lord Sidney, Lords in Waiting.

The Earl of Roslyn, Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds.

The Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty.

W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir G. Clark, Secretary to the Treasury.

H. B. Baring, Under Secretary Home Department.

Hon. J. S. Wortley, Secretary Board of Control.

Captain Meynell and Mr. Gore (son of W. Ormsby Gore, M.P.), Secretaries in Waiting.

Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Lord Ingestre, Sir W. Gage, and Hon. H. Currey, Admiralty Lords.

Sir F. Pollock, Attorney-General.

Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General.

Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of Canada.

It is said that the 24th of September is the day on which Sir Robert Peel proposes to meet the parliament as minister. It is understood that the continuance of the existing poor-law for one year will be proposed, and that a vote of credit for six months will be taken. The parliament will then be prorogued, without taking any of the numerous election petitions into consideration or attending to any other business. It is also reported that parliament will not re-assemble till February.

\* Thus marked are in the Cabinet.

Hongkong, July 25th, 1841.

A list of subscribers towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant EDWARD FITZGERALD, late of Her Majesty's Ship Modeste.

Names	Rank	H. M. Ships	Amount Subscribed.
Harry Eyre	Captain	Modeste	Sp. Dr. 10
J. E. Bingham	Lieutenant	do	5
J. B. MacAvoy	Surgeon	do	5
H. G. Shute	Lieutenant	do	5
Wm. Pinhorn	Passer	do	5
J. W. King	Master	do	5
W. A. R. Pearce	Mate	do	4
H. R. Crofton	do	do	4
Aug. J. Tweddell	Clerk	do	4
F. S. Skedd	2nd Master	do	4
T. Boorchier	Captain	Blonde	10
T. W. E. Nicolson	Lieutenant	do	5
John Daly	do	do	5
Geo. B. Jeffry	do	do	5
Geo. Walker	do	do	4
Stephen S. Stanley	Asst. Surgeon	do	4
Heath B. J. Cook	Midshipman	do	3
Richard Forvis	Vol. Ist class	do	3
Henry T. Lyon	Midshipman	do	3
J. O. Johnson	do	do	4
J. T. Hamilton	do	do	4
W. R. Rolland	Mate	do	4
Alex. Andruson	do	do	4
Hbl. O. W. Lambert	Midshipman	do	4
H. W. Giffard	Commander	Cruizer	10
T. O. Drake	2nd Lieut.	do	5
T. W. Ramden	Clerk	do	2
H. W. Dillon	Master	do	3
T. B. Christopher	Lieutenant	Herald	5
Edward Crouch	Mate	Wellisley	3
T. Herbert	Captain	Blonde	10
H. A. Norman	Mate	do	4
A. Viner	do	do	2
- St. Ledger	do	do	2
David Thomas	Asst. Surgeon	do	4
John Scott	Vol. Ist class	do	2
C. Pritchard	Clerk	do	2
C. Denny	Mate	do	2
A. G. Camels	do	do	4
Wm. Bancroft	Vol. Ist class	do	1
Honble J. Erskine	do	do	2
Don P. Lynch	do	do	1
F. Gill	do	do	2
W. D. Lark	do	do	2
Henry C. Hawkins	Lieutenant	do	3
J. Carmichael	Mate	Wellisley	4
H. King	do	do	2
J. Swinburne	Midshipman	do	2
Ed. Symonds	Lieutenant	do	5
T. W. Birch	do	do	5
W. Compton	do	do	5
W. C. Wood	do	do	5
F. Rooke	Midshipman	do	4
P. Barclay	Mate	Hyacinth	2
Alex. Cross	Surgeon	Columbine	4
H. G. Willis	Master	do	4
Thomas J. Clark	Commander	do	10
B. Woolcombe	Lieutenant	do	5
Thomas Carpenter	do	do	5
W. S. Miller	Mate	do	3
T. H. Mason	1st Comdng	Algerine	10
Hbr. Master	husan	do	5
James Allen	Surgeon	Royal Naval Hospital	5
(act.)		Macao	

SACRED

TO THE

MEMORY

OF

LIEUTENANT

EDWARD FITZGERALD,

LATE

BELONGING TO

H. M. S. MODESTE,

WHO DIED AT

MACAO,

on the 22nd June, 1841,

from the effects

of a wound received

while gallantly

storming the enemy's battery

at

CANTON.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1841.

THIS MONUMENT  
WAS ERECTED  
BY HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS  
AND SHIPMATES,  
IN THE SQUADRON IN WHICH  
HE SERVED,  
AS A TRIBUTE OF  
RESPECT TO HIS  
MEMORY.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

## CHINA.

DECEMBER 14TH 1841.

### LATEST DATES.

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	22nd Nov.
U. States	17th Aug.	Java	30th Oct.
Calcutta	28th Oct.	Manila	2nd Dec.
Bombay	11th Oct.	Austral-Asia	23th Oct.
China	23rd Nov.	Ningpo	30th Oct.
Chinchee	15th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

### ARRIVED

Dec.	From
8. ANNA ISABELLA, 7 hompson, Sydney.	
9. L'ERON, 44. (Fr.) frigate, capt. Orville, Manila.	
10. MARY ELLER, (U. S.) 11th, Manila. 13th Oct.	
11. WATER WITCH, Reynold, Song, 22nd Nov. & Cal.	
12. GENOVEVA, (Port.) Lance, Times.	
13. H. M. B. CLIO, 16. Thee Treubridge, eq. commander, Singapore.	

PASSENGER.—Per L'Erion, colonel A. D. de Jansigny, chevalier of the legion of honour, charged by the French government with a mission in India and China.

### SAILED

Dec.	For
12. HANNIBAL, (U. S.) Scott, New York.	
13. PALCON, Pike, Sing. and Alcutia.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Hannibal, A. P. Edwards, H. Sydnay F. W. Kees, eqs.

The Portuguese schooner Genoveva from Timor 15th Sept., Samarang lat Oct., spoke the Arduswer 22nd Nov. lat. 15 long. 117, from Singapore to China. under jury masts and bound to Manila.

### UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Posthumous, Stork, Ellen on the 14.  
For Clyde.—Godolier.  
For Calcutta.—Ternate on the 15.  
For Bombay via Manila.—Earl of Belcarras. Asiatic.  
For Sydney.—Orwell.

### LOADING.

For London.—Elephanta, General Kyd, Foam, Park, field, Alexander Baring, Thomas Sparks.  
For Bombay.—Vanittart.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappo, Louisa Baillie.  
From Liverpool.—Oriza, Arethusa.  
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birken.  
From Calcutta.—India, Ann, Moulmein, Regina, Viscount Melbourne.  
From Bombay.—Aduwer, sir H. Conpton, H.C. Iron Steamers Medus & Aradne, Imbella.  
From Singapore.—John Cree, Canopus, Algerine.  
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
<b>BRITISH.</b>			
*John Bartlett	346	Bartlett	J. Goulidge and J. Ryan.
*Thomas King	1318	Rounce	
*General Kyd	571	Moison	
*Earl Grey	541	Scott	
*D. of Northam	352	Ferguson	
*Bajah (overland)	335	Macdonnell	
*Mary Ann Wohl	486	Whitehead	
*Pachfield	513	Barlow	
*Asiatic	226	Thompson	
*Imbella Anna	1498	Baker	
*Earl Belcarras	343	Oliver	Dent & Co.
*Godolier	343	Scott	
*Stork	440	Kellock	
*Anna	313	Rodger	
*Ellen	313	Joyce	
*Samuel Winter	309	Owen	
*Wanderer	304	Hew	
*Oswell	310	Petrie	
*Shaina Castle	310	Ross	
*Blenheim			

*Posthumous	390	Admir	Gibbs, L. & Co.
*Francis Cowage	350	Fraser	Bell & Co. F.C.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Russell & Co.
*Pearl	394	Burrows	
*Carleton	206	Colepepper	
*John Babby	549	Snipe	
*Cordelia	378	Cawlett	
*Princess Charlotte	515	Nabb	
*Alex. Baring	305	Hale	
*Noplin	586	Johns	
*Fosm	410	Greig	
*Hyacin	377	Woodery	
*Vanittart	1312	Lenon	
*Romanjee Hormu	880	Page	
*Belhaven		Crawford	
*British Isle	274	Graham	
*Young Queen	288	Reid	
*Ginschlan	441	Every	
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	
*Autumnus	323	White	
*Regular	389	Indd	
*Gilbert Hendler	487	Tweedie	
*Mary Anne	587	Holton	
*Silopian	280	Bell	
*P. Acuteate	302	Itessay	
*Ephrates	617		
*Persian	347		

Cynthia	Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Leona	Kent	Russell & Co.
*Comomando	Scuders	
*Lutin	Endicott	
*Ariel		
*Henry Pratt	Rogers	J.D. Sward & Co.
*Locoma	Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga	Russell	
*India	Not	Wetmore & Co.
*Ocar	Eyre	
*Clarrudon	Stoddard	Olyphant and Co
*Mary Ellen	Heard	A. Heard & Co.

Dudu		DUTCH.	
Sumatra	230	Bogen	Macvicar & Co. Reynvaan & Co's
		FRENCH.	

Luminy		Cayal	J. A. Mercer. c
		PERUVIAN.	
Ana		Riestra	Russell & Co.

At Whampoa.

We have received Calcutta papers by the Water Witch to Oct. 16, the Singapore Free Press to the 18th ult. and Austral-Asian papers to Oct. 23; we have received from the latter the dreadful end by self-destruction of the high sheriff of New South Wales, Mr. Macquoid.

We may recur to the contents of these papers next week; at the present our time and space has been occupied the intelligence of the September mail.

The September overland mail has brought the intelligence of the utter defeat and rejection of the Whig ministry in *limine*, on the address of the queen's speech.

In the lords earl Spencer moved and the marquess of Clanricarde seconded the address; the earl of Ripon moved an amendment, to which earl Fitzwilliam replied; lord Lyttleton, the marquess of Lansdowne and Northampton—the former made an able speech,—and lord Brougham supported the address.—The lords of Wellington and Richmond and lord Coventry, supported the amendment.

On the question being put, their lordships divided—

For the address..... 96  
For the amendment..... 168

Majority..... 72

On August 27th the earl of Errol read at the table an answer to the address of their lordships.

"It gives me satisfaction to find that the house of lords is deeply sensible of the importance of the considerations to which I directed its attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially to the laws which regulate the trade in opium."

"Being always anxious to attend to the advice of my parliament, I will take into immediate consideration the other important matters contained in your address."

On August 30th the ministers resigned; viscount Melbourne was complimented by the duke of Wellington and lord John Russell by lord Stanley.

It appears to us most singular that a paragraph like the last but one should have been inserted in the queen's speech: if it is founded on truth, "that can the country or the world think of the leading men of both parties who have hitherto supported the present corn-laws through thick and thin; or if the circumstances of the times render the repeal of those laws necessary in 1842, the establishment of which were thought necessary for the preservation of the most stable interests of the country in 1814-15,—why was not some explanation of the necessity of such an alteration given: as the paragraph stands, the corn-laws not only do but must have always aggravated—it should not be forgotten that they were imposed in a time of peace—"the natural fluctuations of supply; have always embarrassed trade, deranged the currency, and by their operation diminished the comfort and increased the privations of the great body of the community."

It is observable that in the speech "the income of the state and the interests of the people; the great body of the community; h. m. s. subjects suffering from distress and want of employment; her beloved people;"—are prominent phrases; while in the reply,—"the interests and welfare of ALL CLASSES of my subjects"—stands by itself alone!

The phrases in the speech appear very like *captandum*.

In the extract from the overland mail, under date Sept. 4, our readers will observe the several appointments of sir H. Pottinger and capt. Elliot. Now sir H. Pottinger's commission as h. m.'s chief superintendent of the British trade to and from China, is dated the 14th of last May, and, we presume, was at that time published in the London gazette, for sir H. Pottinger did not leave England on secret service; and all captain Elliot's public functions ceased on the arrival of sir Henry Pottinger in China, and he was recalled, which we interpret—ordered home. We, therefore, do not understand the appointment, nor do we believe that he has been appointed consular general to Mexico; but if he really has been so appointed, we can understand the reasons of the appointment only on the following grounds: it has been made for the sake and preservation—or rather—restoration, of either his public or private character, or both; or for the preservation, or screening, the private and public characters of the men who had the chief hand in his appointment to and continuance in office in China—or on both accounts, that is: for the sake of the late ministry and capt. Elliot, on both public and private grounds. If this be the case, capt. Elliot will probably meet letters at Alexandria or Malta, directing him to proceed straight and forthwith to Texas, and from thence direct to return to England,—whether he be accompanied or not by the new Ministry,—except in his coffin.

We consider this appointment as the death-blow to the hopes,—if any still existed,—of those who entertained their opinion to captain Elliot, for the use of h.

And the treaty which h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the plenipotentiary of the emperor of China, may conclude together. When that treaty is concluded, they will probably know, if they do not feel the effects of capt. Blunt's letter of Nov. 28, 1839.

The late arrivals report the occurrence of an excessively heavy weather in the China sea in the middle of November; the Water-Which encountered very hard gales for successive days, which nearly exhausted the crew; and the following extract of a letter from capt. McIntyre, of the *Arcturion*, will inform our readers of the narrow escape which that vessel had from foundering.

"Left Singapore Nov. 2; calm, anchored; noon on the 3d passed Pelra Braces; entered Pulau Passang on the 5th; wind shifted to the eastward; determined to try the China sea; passed Pulau Sapah on the 11th with a S. W. gale; 13th wind shifted to the northward; prepared for a gale; 14th and 15th, S.W. northerly winds, and clear weather. At midnight on the 15th, being then in lat. 14° 30', long. 1° 45' 0", the barometer fell from 30 to 29. Sent down top gallant yards, cross-reefed and faked the topsails, tested and burst the main sail. At 3 a.m. a blow like a hurricane from the northward; faked the fore-sail; spunked down away; a masting a-broom over all; 8 a.m. clouds rolling on, and the wind like the noise of thunder, sea confused and surging mountain high; bore the ship to under bare poles; 9 a.m. thrown on her beam-ends, ship settling fast; put tinclinel by which she refused; little after 11 cut away the masts, and ship tilted, sea at the time nearly swallowing us up; but the ship did not make an inch of water. Now under jary masts and hope to make Maudio as wind has been from the westward for 3 days. Cabin filled with water, letters, chronometers, sextants, &c., all destroyed; cargo all right." Arcturion, at Sea, lat. 11° 50', long. 117° 15'.

#### DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE VESSELS.

Several Chinese merchant vessels, and smaller boats, when passing through Hong-kong trade, having been captured and sold as prizes by h. m.'s ships in obedience to the orders of the rear-admiral commanding in chief, great anxiety has been felt and expressed in our mercantile community that this procedure should put a stop to the trade and prosperity of the new British settlement; but we are happy to state that the alarm has been, or will, or ought to be, allayed & removed by a proclamation issued by capt. Nicolson, of h. m.'s ship *Herald*, the senior naval officer on the station. It is the request of the deputy superintendent of British trade, Mr. A. R. Johnston, charged with the government of the island of Hong-kong, to the effect that NO CAPTURES WILL BE MADE OF VESSELS TRADING DIRECT TO THAT SETTLEMENT. Therefore, the public, foreign and native, may feel assured that neither vessels nor individuals trading directly to or from that island, will be, in the least, grieved, molested.

所有漢式往來船隻貿易不列香港買賣若舉別英古船見必執

From an Advertisement signed W. W. Davidson, which first appeared in the C. B. of the 7th inst., our readers will observe that tenders for Spanish or Mexican dollars for bills on the Bengal government are invited.

We judge from this notice that h. m.'s representative in China intends to make the Mexican dollar a legal tender, in defraying claims, or in paying the troops; but if the Chinese persist in refusing to receive the Mexican dollar at par, what parties are to suffer the loss of what parties are to pay the difference?

Had the \$700,000 not been sent to England in h. m.'s Conways, to the great embarrassment of trade and derangement of the currency, this advertisement, probably, would not have been published.

Milk if you desire. As it is not our voice, we cannot say more.

The editor first says he cannot penetrate the joke—we should wonder much if he could—and then follows up his avowal of incapacity by asserting that if, i. e. the joke, is an argument &c. After this they should both go to Hongkong to clear their brains.

Navigators Astorian.

The reports, by the Chinese themselves only, which have been current for some days past, have lately gained ground. We were told yesterday, by a Chinese, yet we put little faith in the intelligence, that the English forces had marched on and taken possession of the capital of the province of Coekeng-Hangchow; that the inhabitants of Soochowfoo—the Bath, or city of pleasure, as Canton erst might have been called the Bristol, or city of business, in China, on hearing of the advance of the English, had fled in consternation from their homes.

W. have not heard anything in & from Canton.

The arrival of the September mail has prevented us from finishing our translation of Yutken's report on the capture of Ting-hae; but the most interesting part of it is still before our readers; we must reserve any remarks until next week.

We perform a melancholy duty in publishing the names of the officers of the squadron who have subscribed to defray the expense of erecting a monument to the memory of the late gallant and lamented lieutenant E. Fitzgerald of h. m.'s ship *Modeste*, captain Harry Eyres. We visited the burial ground on Friday last for the purpose of viewing this monument of military desert, respect, and affection. The choice of the design and the details of the erection have been left to the vigilant care of Mr. Allan, at present of the givil hospital in Macao; and that gentleman has fulfilled his melancholy yet grateful task, well. The design of the monument is majestic, and the proportions beautiful: it is a slender square pillar on a double base, surmounted by a funeral urn, each side having been slightly chamfered. It is placed close to that of a plain lord John Churchill; and is as pleasing to the eye of taste as any other in the cemetery.

There is a tear for all that die;  
A monitor o'er the humblest grave;  
But nations dwell the funeral cry,  
And triumph weeps above the brave.

H. M.'s ships *Clio*, commander Troubridge, and *Cornwallis*, captain Richard, sailed from Singapore respectively on the 14th and 15th ult., for China.

The *Clio* arrived yesterday, making few feet water per hour from striking on a rock, not in the charts, near Potom. On learning this event, the governor of Macao, with the most gratifying promptitude, sent off the harbour master to conduct the *Clio* to the Tyne, to afford every assistance, and an offer of every assistance was also most handsomely & kindly made by captain Cecille, of the French Frigate, *Eugenie*.

Military reinforcements to a great extent may be expected to arrive shortly, both from England and India.

By way of monthly accounts have been received of the total loss of the Dutch brig *De Kock*, captain Willyms, which left China for Batavia via Manila, on the 3d August, and on the 21st of October struck on the Agnietto Island, in the neighbourhood of Batavia. The vessel has been a total wreck, but part of the cargo, in a damaged state, has been saved. C. P. Dec. 11.

Arrived in England from China.—Aug. 30. *Parfick Hall*, S. by 6 *Herald*.  
Sailed from England for China.—Aug. 18. *Sappho*, De-lap.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

Report of Yutken on the capture of Ting-hae.

A rough, or original, report—sketch—of the imperial envoy and great minister, Yu I report the loss of Ting-hae, through the great

attack they immediately retreated: I now proceed to state the circumstances in a duly prepared report.

It has been already stated that the wind and tides at sea suddenly, and overflowed the land of *Chinhai* for five cubits; and the officer's and soldier's tents were all surrounded by water; then the multitude of barbarians lifted their anchors, spread their sails and availing themselves of the advantage of the wind came right up the river; luckily the troops being provided with gunpowder and cannon and the ramparts and walls not having been removed, the said barbarians could find no available opening, and they were not able to advance. The wind shifted to the westward, and they then stood to the eastward towards *Ting-hae*. Afterwards it was reported that the noise of a cannonade was heard in the direction of *Ting-hae*; and a boat was observed to be attacked and destroyed, and a large dismantled English ship, driven about by the winds and waves, was forced to the southward.

For successive days the winds were foul with a high sea; and further, to prevent the rebellious squadron from creating trouble, not only the troops had no passage to the eastward, but there were no means whatever of communicating any intelligence.

About the *shin* period—3 to 5 p. m.—on the 18th day (October 2), a military flying despatch announced that on the 13th at noon (Sept. 27) thirteen sail of barbarian ships had arrived on the look-out in the harbour (of *Ting-hae*), and when they had reached beyond *Chah-shan-mun*, they there anchored unobserved. Afterward three steam vessels and one three-masted ship, came into *Chuhshan-mun* (bamboo-hill bay) roads. General *Koyan* &c. led on his troops and opened fire, and shot away the mainmast of the barbarian ship, which then fall like run away.

On the 14th day many (English) ships arrived and attacked the *Heaou-fangting* hill and kept up a continued fire for 3 or 4 days. Moreover, our troops, stationed among and protected by stones and rocks, were un wounded; but the rebels sitting in their open boats, and landing from *Chuhshan-mun*, were attacked by *Chingkwatung*, the *chintae* of *Onchochoe*, who opened fire from the batteries and killed an uncountable number of the barbarian banditti; towards evening the rebels went round to *Wookwei* hill in the south offing of *Ting-hae*, and ascended the hill to reconnoitre.

On the 15th day they encamped on the hill, and our troops immediately opened fire from the city, and destroyed five of their tents, and killed upward of ten of their men.

On the 16th day they first passed to *Keik-seng-mun* and attacked *Tungkeangpoo*, but our troops successfully opening their fire, the rebels did not dare to advance.

On the 17th day, in the *chou* period—1 to 3 a. m.—the rebel steamers attacked the city of *Ting-hae*. The *Chintae*, *Ko* fired off guns with his own hand and good aim, set fire to the powder on the steamer's deck, and blew her to atoms.

In the *Sze* period—fr 9 to 11 a. m.—the rebels advanced to the attack by three roads: one from the *Wookwei* hill; one from the eastern side of *Tungkeangpoo*; and one from right in front; i. e. the centre division (the expression implies they advanced in the cannon's mouth—marched with military glee to death). As the first ranks of our soldiers were mowed down the rear ranks immediately took their place, and repulsed the rebellious barbarians several times.

But there was nothing left for it but to fight: "the combat deepened." The cannon of our troops become red-hot through constant firing, and could not be reloaded, still they threw away their lives and died fighting. At the *we* period—1 to 3 p. m.—the rebellious barbarians had about 3 or 4 thousand men, who landed at different points, and our soldiers were unable to oppose them:—each are the circumstances. I then summoned reinforcements; and prepared this report.

Afterward the *teenshe* of *Ting-hae*, *Tang-kia* under the care of the naval officer commanding and the deputy *Tangche*, *Wang-Wekik*, arrived at the encampment (at *Chinhai*), bringing 900 taels of silver and the official seals of the *hsen* district of *Ting-hae*.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**—INTENDED to appear in  
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the  
Office before noon on Monday.  
ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be  
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the  
number of the required insertions are noted on the face  
of the advertisement.  
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-  
ments.  
**NOTICE**—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,  
requiring any publications issued from the Canton  
Register office, are actually requested, to ensure at-  
tention to, to send cash with their orders.

**VOL. 14.**


**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1841.**

**NO. 51.**


**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.**—Tenders for the supply of SPANISH or MEXICAN Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 days sight upon the Bengal government, will be received at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. until noon of the 13th instant, such tenders to specify the amount tendered, rate of exchange for company's rupees, and if for MEXICAN DOLLARS, the rate of discount also.  
**W. W. DAVIDSON,**  
Asst. Paymaster E. E. Force.  
Asst. Paymaster's Office.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1841.


 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** Fine Ship **EAREGREY, A. L.**  
750 tons, Captain **Mottison**, having  
a Surgeon and good accommodations for  
passengers.  
For freight or passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**—Macao,  
or **JOSEPH GOOLIDGE, Esq.**—Canton.


 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** Barque **ISABELLA ROBERTSON,** Captain **J. KELLY**, will sail  
for the above Ports on the 8th proximo.  
For freight apply to  
**P. PEREIRA & Co.**  
Macao, 20th December, 1841.

 **FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE** CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick dispatch.  
Apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Macao, 13th Dec. 1841.

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** A. I. Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," H. P. West commander. Apply to  
**LINDSAY & Co.**


 **FOR SINGAPORE & THE STRAITS.**  
**THE** Portuguese Brig **FELIZ VIENNA,** having undergone a thorough repair from her Bulwarks to the Keel, here done and is now lying in the Inner harbour and will proceed for the above ports on or before the 1st of January next. For freight apply to  
**M. J. S' AQUINO.**  
Macao, 12th December, 1841.

 **FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.**  
**THE** Teak Ship **EARL BALARRAS**  
1400 Tons, Captain **N. B. BAKER**,  
to have immediate dispatch. For light  
freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


 **FOR SYDNEY.**  
**THE** fast sailing Barque **ORWELL,**  
Capt. in Hews, will have early dispatch.  
For passage only apply to  
**DENT & Co.**  
Macao, 6th December, 1841.


 **FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**  
**THE** fine new Ship **ASIATIC,** 563 Tons,  
new measurement, Captain **GEORGE BARLOW,** is now on her first voyage, is  
the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have im-  
mediate dispatch. For freight &c. apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**


 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** fine, first class ship "THOMAS SPARKS," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable portion of her  
cargo on board will meet with quick dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

 **FOR SALE.**  
**THE** British Brig **SOUNDAPORVY,**  
built in London in 1836 and recon-  
fitted last December, 265 tons register, has  
good accommodation between decks, and carries a large  
cargo, will sail with stores. Apply to  
Macao, 20th Nov., 1841. **JOHN A. MERCER.**


 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** "AULUNUS," Capt. W. WHITE,  
British Built (in 1840) 323 Tons  
Register, now lying in the Roads ready  
for any employment. Apply to  
**TURNER & Co.**

 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** fine first class ship **HUGHES**  
OF NORTUMBERLAND, of 750  
tons, Captain **CHAS. SCOTT**, is expressly  
fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced  
Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight  
or passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**—Macao,  
or **Mr. COOLIDGE**—Canton.

 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** fast, new, British built ship,  
"FOA," A. L. 310 tons, Captain  
GREEN, now lying in the Tyne. For freight  
apply to  
**DALLAS & Co.**  
Macao, 13th November, 1841.


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OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY  
TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN  
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**THE** French Ship **LUMINY,** Capt. J.  
B. CAYOT, Burthen 416 Tons.  
Apply to  
**JOHN A. MERCER** Macao.


 **FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** ELEPHANTA, Captain Ross, has  
a considerable portion of her Cargo on  
board, and will meet with quick dispatch.  
For freight &c. Apply to  
**MAVICAR & Co.**  
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

 **FOR LONDON.**  
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
**THE** well known fast sailing Barque  
**PARKFIELD, A. L. 496 Tons,** old  
having part of her cargo engaged. Apply  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

 **FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE** VANSITTART, Captain Lemon,  
will have an early dispatch. For  
freight apply to  
**HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE.**  
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

 **FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,** 500  
tons, Captain C. J. Nash. Apply to  
**BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

 **THE** British Barque **LADY HAVES,** receives  
goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at \$3  
per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

 **THE** ship **GENERAL WOOD,** receives goods on  
demurrage, at Hongkong, at \$3 per chest per  
month, and no fee charged on delivery.  
**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

**A** N Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake  
to Mr. Matheson's residence.  
The Owner is requested to apply for it.

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** T the Goldenw of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of cloths,  
Wines, Brandy, French Wine, Champagne, Sherry, Port,  
Cavens, Marine Composites, Tobacco, Stationery, and  
Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices.  
Apply to  
**JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.**  
20th Dec. 1841. At the Goldenw.

**NOTICE**—The Annual General Meeting of the  
Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society  
will be held on Monday at the Office of the underwriter  
on 11, 21st Instant. **DENT & Co.**—Secretaries.  
Macao, 13th December, 1841.

**WANT** D.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general  
Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the Rev. G.  
R. Gliege, H. Colburn and R. B. Bailey, 1833. Ref. to the  
Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE**—120 N. W. Water Batts of 180 Cabs each  
40 do do Panchrons of 100 do  
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for  
200 people. Apply to **W. LANE**, British Consul,  
or to the Captain on board the **Gilbert Henderson**  
Macao Roads.

**LOST**—A small Terrier Bitch of the Isle of Skye  
breed; answers to the name of Shagbush; whoever  
will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally  
rewarded. Macao 10th December.

**NOTICE**—The full price given for the following  
numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839,  
Nos. 14, 18, 45 1840, No. 27, 1841, Nos. 2 3 and  
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Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup.,  
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despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Com-  
mercial Guide* for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the  
Canton Register Sp. Dr. 14; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

**ASTATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
The under-signed are authorised to grant Policies in  
payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila and China.  
A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Pre-  
mium contributed, will be made to all parties giving risks  
to this Office.  
**FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**  
Agents in China, Astatic Marine Insurance Office.  
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

**NOTICE**—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON and MR. JOSEPH  
MACKRELL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by pro-  
curation, for our firm. **BELL & Co.**  
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

**NOTICE**—MR. GEORGE BASIL DUNWELL is a Part-  
ner in our House.  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**  
1841-43.  
**THE** under-signed are authorised to grant policies in  
this society on the usual terms.  
**MACVICAR & Co.**  
Macao, 30th Novemb. r, 1841.

**TO LET**—A large two Story House at St. Antonio,  
now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yncartegoyena,  
from the 1st of January next. Apply to **R.  
BARRETT**, Esq.

**FOR SALE.**—On board the Bark **C. LUTTA.** Just  
received by the late arrivals, Europe, Cair, and  
Manila Rope, of sizes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Chains,  
Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry brand, Beef, Pork,  
Broad Arrow, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sauces,  
English & German Canvas, Twine, Seizing stuff, Marline,  
Lead lines, Mortar's and code of signals, latest edition,  
Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship  
in the chandlery line. Apply to "he master on board or to  
**J. THOMSEN, Jr.**  
November 26th, 1841.

**TO LET**—A House in Prasa Mandora. For par-  
ticulars apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

**MERCHANDISE** received on demurrage, on me-  
diate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY and  
SAHAR," lying in the Tyne. Apply to  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**FOR SALE.**—Macao Dollars  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**  
**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
**NOTICE.**—The underwritten will continue to accept  
Policies in this Office at the usual rates, 25 per  
cent favorable on the Premiums.  
Macao, 19th Nov., 1841. **BELL & Co.**





ing the importance of this study, to him who would do good by means of education among this people. If it is necessary for a teacher among his own countrymen to understand the minds of those whom he instructs: how much more imperative is the necessity, in order to insure respect among a stranger people in a foreign land. Now, language is the portrait of the mind in action, and he who would be familiarly acquainted with it must become acquainted with the nature with the skill of an artist. It is because this attainment is so rare that there is so much of a high conception and reverence respecting the peculiar feelings, prejudices, habits, and history of the Chinese. We meet them day after day, but our intercourse respects the most palatable and common-place things while in other points, our minds and theirs are widely removed from mutual contact. There is little or no day of sympathies between us. Our intercourse is much like that of two untainted nutes, that meet with ideas communicated by the limits of what their eyes have seen, and picture to each other in pantomime, the mere outlines of the thoughts they have in common, and then part again in utter ignorance of each other's spiritual being.

[To be continued.]

### CAPTURE OF TINGHAE. (Further particulars.)

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR NOV. 1841.

On the 1st of October, the troops landed at Sepper's point; during the landing a very heavy fire was opened upon them from the shore batteries. The shot fell around the boats on all sides, several from the rivalls hit the men, but they were too far from the shore to feel the damage. The Chinese were strongly posted on the heights above us. The landing was covered by the Columbiad and Phlegathon. The 55th were the first on shore, sir Hugh Gough and staff with them. They found it impossible to await the landing of the other troops, their being no cover from the incessant fire the enemy poured down upon them. The advance was ordered, and away they went up the hill, major Pawcett leading in gallant style. The sight was now very animating; the Chinese coming down to meet them in the most determined way, and firing their matchlocks and jinalls, till the hill blazed with fire.

The gallantry of some individuals was most conspicuous. One man, in particular, attracted universal attention. Standing on the peak of the hill, while the shot from the Phlegathon and Nemesis plumed every moment within a few feet of him, he waved a flag. At last a shot from the stranger cut him down. Another warrior quickly took his place, and was in like manner disposed of.

By this time the 55th were close on the Chinese; the latter waited till they were within spear's length, and then retreated. The 55th had an officer killed in the advance, ensign Duall, formerly sergeant-major of the regiment. This was the first day he ever acted as an officer, and he died with the regimental colours in his hand. Twenty men of the same corps were put there in combat before they reached the top of the hill. Assistant Surgeon Hutchinson was struck down by a jinall ball. It hit him obliquely on the head, first taking off the peak of his cap. Meantime captain Anstruther, with two light guns, accompanied by the 18th, pushed on towards the right driving in small parties of the enemy. The batteries in this direction were quickly cleared. Many of the Chinese, who were retiring along the causeway, seeing our men advance into the battery quickly turned, and a very smart affair followed. They assembled in great numbers on the hill, and there fought like Turks; in their hands, however, they did too high to do much injury, and some of the advance saved their lives by making good use of their pistols. At this place general Kea, the chief naval and military commander, was killed; and all his officers, sticking to him to the last, also fell with him. Their conduct in fact was noble, nothing could have surpassed it.

While this was going on, Pagoda hill, from the continuous fire from the Malacca and the party on Melville Island, became too warm for the enemy, and they evacuated it. The 55th, now joined by the Madras regiments, pushed on to the heights immediately above the city, attended by the sappers, and light. Maker of the artillery with guns and rockets. The artillery opened a fire on the city, while the rifles peppered away at the men on the walls, and one of the light steamers coming close under Pagoda hill threw shells into it, and also the party on Melville Island. The walls were at the same time, made by the 55th and the sappers. And so fell Chusan for the second time, except the peace of the sappers being first in the city. The 48th regiment, the marines, blue jackets, and some artillery forming the reserve, were not required.

The suburbs of the city had been occupied entirely as a military post, the inhabitants evidently not being allowed to enter it. The same on the streets, now, even those on the doors in chalk, were just as we left them. The beach, however, was scattered by the red-sailed works brought up, that no one could have possibly recognized it. As soon as Tinghah was fully occupied, various parties of troops marched the island in all directions, and presently on the body of the expedition leaving the island, a military government was formed, and 400 men left as a garrison.

### CAPTURE OF CHINSAE.

#### Further particulars.

While on the morning of the 10th, the shipyard was in position, and commenced bombarding the city.

The troops, about 2200 strong, landed early in the day. On reconnoitring, the general observed a very extensive line of encampments on the right bank of the river. The city being on the left, he determined to make the first attack on it. To effect this object, his small army was divided into three columns, a right, a left, and centre. Detaching the two former towards the enemy's flank, he ordered the latter to advance. There were fully 5000 men in this encampment, who, on seeing our small centre column coming up, turned out to give battle, and formed in good order. They did not appear at all afeared of the near approach of the flank columns, and most likely have thought it imprudent in the extreme for us to attempt to drive them from their strong-hold with the handful of men in the centre column. The position of the enemy here was very strong, and as it is the city of Ningpo depend entirely for its preservation.

Just before our men had fired a shot, the Chinese had commenced a spirited and well directed fire from their jinalls and field pieces, respecting their small arm till our men approached nearer. Their fire was solely directed against the centre column, the remaining two being screened from this view by rising ground.

This day will long be remembered on the side of the Chinese by the few who survive it. Boldly and steadily did the centre advance till within good gunshot range of the enemy. The latter too easily waited to receive them. The word was hardly given them to fire, when almost simultaneously the flank parties poured forth the fullness of weakness on the enemy. The latter were quite bewildered, they knew not which way to turn. Utterly paralyzed at the suddenness of the attack, they stood motionless, gazing around, a few muskets and jinalls reluctantly advanced on fire. At length the latter mass moved, broke up and fled on all sides, leaving the field covered with the dead and dying. Our men pursued several bands to hand encounters took place. The enemy, in many instances preferring to die rather than yield, threw five prisoners. Upwards of 500, however, were soon surrounded, the main body retreating towards the river, mainly expecting (as they did on the 7th of January last at Chienpu) that the water would protect them from the strong arm of the barbarians. Our men were fast closing on the fugitives. They bayoneted several. Hundreds took to the water, which in a short time became blackened with their floating corpses. To the last, they would not lay down their arms. Many officers committed suicide. One man, a Tartar general of high rank, who declared, when the British were formed at Chusan, that if permitted by the emperor, he would catch all the barbarians in a net, give them death to the wild beasts, and put their skins to the celestial troops to sleep upon, was caught in the act of cutting his throat, but a wound in the arm prevented his accomplishing this purpose with the usual expensiveness of the Chinese.

While the fight was raging in the valley, the ships never for a moment ceased bombarding the city. Sir Hugh Gough, on reconnoitring his men, was advancing in the direction of the city, when, on ascending a height, he perceived the enemy pouring out at the gates on one side, while the marines and sailors were effecting an entrance by means of ascending ladders on the other. Thus terminated the operations of the day.

Our casualties at Tinghah and Chinsah, including one officer killed and one officer wounded, were 17 killed and 36 wounded. On the part of the enemy, 1500 must have hit the dust at Chinsah, and about 1000 at Tinghah. The prisoners had their tails cut off, and were then set at liberty. The arrangements on the part of Sir Hugh Gough were admirable, and highly applauded by all.

5000 of our men were left at Chinsah, and on the 12th Oct. the troops and smaller ships proceeded up the river to the city of Ningpo. To the surprise of all, no resistance was offered; for the enemy, placing the utmost confidence in the defenses of Chinsah, which in their opinion a neither colonial nor terrestrial power could destroy, had taken no precautions for the preservation of this rich and populous city. Nothing was left, therefore, but to take quiet possession. The far famed Tartar troops were nowhere to be seen, and the few inhabitants who remained, shut themselves up in their houses and marked the words 'submissive people' on their doors. For some days the streets were deserted, except by the victors. Gradually, however, the people regained confidence, many of the shops were reopened, and provisions of every sort were procurable.

The duties of our troops, as will easily be supposed, were arduous and harassing. With the exception of a few cases of cholera, caused by fatigue and exposure, all continued very healthy. This may be attributed to the praiseworthy conduct of the troops, the total abstinence of every degree of intemperance, and the abundant supply of good food.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

### CHINA.

DECEMBER 21ST 1841.

#### LATEST DATES

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	22nd Nov.
U. States	17th	Java	30th Oct.
Calcutta	28th Oct.	Manila	2nd Dec.
Bombay	11th Oct.	Australia	23rd Oct.
Chusan	22nd Nov.	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chinsah	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

#### ARRIVED

Dec.	14. JOHN RENWICK, Morgan, Sydney.	From
	15. FORTY, Lamb, Manila.	
	15. LORRAINE, London, London.	

17. HENRY, Former, Sydney.  
20. CORNET, (Sp.) Pardo, Manila.  
30. ANDERSON, PACIFIC, Parker, Manila.  
30. H. M. S. JEFFERY, captain Fulton, Chusan.  
PASSENGERS: Per London, Baillie, miss, Eliza and miss M. Eliza; Messrs. Charles Gray, Rolle, Hart, and Edwards. Per-Forth, Wm. Wyndham, esq.  
Dec. SAILED For

15. GONNORIAN, Oliver, Clyde.  
15. ELLEN, Rodgers, London.  
16. JOHN BARTLETT, Berthell, Leith.  
16. STONE, Scott, London.  
18. TENNANT, MORGAN, Singapore and Calcutta.  
18. PATTERSON, Milner, London.  
18. SEXTON, (Out.) Burgess, Manila.  
19. THOMAS KING, Rouse, London.  
20. LECT SHARPE, Singapore.

#### UNDER DISPATCH.

For London: General Kyd, tomorrow at 5 p.m.  
For Sydney: Orwell.

#### LOADING.

For London: Elmiston, Point, Perlefeld, Alexander Baring, Thomas Spark.  
For Bombay: Vansittart, Aspley.

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London: Paramatta, Sappho.  
From Liverpool: Oriza, Arethusa.  
From do. via Singapore: Ann Brillon.  
From Calcutta: India, Ann, Moolmein, Regina, Viscount Melbourne.  
From Bombay: Ardour, Sir H. Compton, H.C. Iron.  
From Singapore: John Cress, Canopus, Algerine.  
From Lisbon: Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees. 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	F. L.
*D. of Northumb.	541	Scott	F. L.
*Rajah (berland)	352	Ferguson	F. L.
*Mary Ann Webb	339	Madowall	F. L.
General Kyd	1318	Jones	F. L.
Perlefeld	496	Whitehead	F. L.
Asiatic	533	Barlow	F. L.
Isabella Anna	226	Thompson	F. L.
Earl Balcarras	1488	Baker	F. L.
Hero	347	Forster	F. L.
Persian	347	Milman	F. L.
Arus	343	Kellock	F. L.
*Samuel Winter	313	Joyce	F. L.
Wanderer	359	Hewes	F. L.
Oswell	504	Petrie	F. L.
Slings Castle	310	Ross	F. L.
Elephants	469	Manning	F. L.
*Nimrod	225	Down	F. L.
W. S. Hamilton	225	Down	F. L.
Louisa Baillie	585	Scamish	F. L.
*Poston Bo-	585	West	F. L.
*Seastrol manje	488	Row	F. L.
*Franco Cowan	550	Law	F. L.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Stark	F. L.
Peal	734	Barrows	F. L.
Carleton	206	Colepepper	F. L.
*John Bobby	549	Snipe	F. L.
*Cordelia	378	Cawcett	F. L.
Princess Charlotte	547	Nash	F. L.
*Alex. Baring	505	Hale	F. L.
*Sophia	586	Johns	F. L.
Foam	410	Greig	F. L.
*Hyacin	372	Woodrory	F. L.
Vansittart (tjoe)	1312	Lemon	F. L.
Bonanza Hormo	880	Page	F. L.
Bellaven	274	Crawford	F. L.
British Isle	274	Grimam	F. L.
*Young Queen	288	Reid	F. L.
*Gingha	441	Every	F. L.
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	F. L.
Autumnus	323	White	F. L.
*Regular (son)	380	Bird	F. L.
Gilbert Herbert	427	Tweedie	F. L.
John Benwick	587	Morgan	F. L.
Mary Anne	290	Bell	F. L.
Salopian	302	Hennay	F. L.
Pokulate	617	Wilson	F. L.
Emphrates	1243	Parker	F. L.
A. Packet			F. L.
AMERICAN.			
Johnson			Captain Johnson
Kent			Russell & Co.
Stouder			"
Edgcomb			"
Rogers			J.D. Sward & Co.
Berlow			W. A. Lawrence
Biswell			Witmore & Co.
Nate			"
Eyre			"
Donald			"
Heard			"





...and carries a large  
bag, well filled with water. Asks to

by Public Schools the Wind, and other animals and  
ready properties of the east YOUNG BRASS; and that

MASTHEAD: THE NEW YORK TIMES  
DATE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903  
PRICE: 10 CENTS  
PUBLISHED BY: THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY  
100 NASSAU ST. N.Y.C.  
MADE IN U.S.A.

**NOTICE** — Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MADERELL SMITH, are authorized to sign, by procuration, for our firm  
BELL & Co.  
Macao, 29th November, 1945.

**NOTICE**—Mr. Charles EAST DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.**  
 Canton, 15th November, 1841.

**TO LET.**—A large two story house at St. Antonio, now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrarrizoren, from the 1st of January next. Apply to R. BARRETT, Esq.

**FOR SALE**—On board the *Barf. GALTOWA*. Just received by the late *Pravits*. Europe, Coir, an Manila Rope, of sizes, *Eleuts*, 90's, & Turpentine, Chalk, Anchors, Winns, Rees, Cherry Cordial, Best Pork, Brand, Arrack, Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sausages, English & German Canned Meats, Singing steele, Maritime Land liquor, Marry's and other of signals, latest edition Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board or to  
F. TOWNSEND, Esq.  
November 26th, 1841.

**T**IP LIT.—A House in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for  
rent. Apply to "A. A." or NELLO.

**MERCHANDISE** received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Type. Apply to  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**FOR SALE—Mexican Dollars**  
**HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned will continue to transact Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent. returnable on the Premiums.

Maceo, 10th Nov., 1841. **BELL & Co.**

**PROVISIONS AND STORES**—Meat and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, **COTTON**, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "P" and "A" in boxes, "W" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Mantle and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by  
**C. V. GILLESPIE.**  
Stockport, 6th Nov., 1884. 45 Queen's Road.

**COALS.**—Liverpool Coal in casks and in bulk  
for sale by  
**C. V. GILLIESPIE.**  
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 45 Queen's Road.

**WINE SALE.**—Shorty wine in hogheads and quarter hogsheads at 30 cents per gallon, in cases of 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen. Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen. Hoffman's Gin in glass and stone jugs, and in cases of five and six dozen. New England Rum. Apply to  
**C. V. KILLISPIE.**  
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1941. 40 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE**—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

**NOTICE**—Two and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Gunbolls, 48 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to  
H. H. H. 5th Sept. 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE

**FOR SALE.**—A small good Apple tree 40 to 75 feet high, for timber and for wood, yards &c. also a chance lot of very choice fruit, Citron, Maracchia, Pineapple and Russian Cherry. Baskets and Minnie Caskets, Bannet, Cigars and sh-shathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Macao, 25th Nov. 1841.

	<b>FOR SALE.</b>	
A few Hightlands of Pale Ale (Needs no Reigate)		30.00
do do do Mussels		20.00
1 Quarter cask do		36.00
few cases 3 out on London Bottl & Mussels		9.00
do do do do Sherry		17.00
apply to	<b>JOHN B. COMPTON.</b>	
	Macon, 24 November, 1811.	

[illegible]

**JOAN HARETTO.**

**FOR SALE.**—A DICTIONARY OF A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CAILLEY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes. Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the author's Residence office.

**FOR SALE.**—The *Anglo Chinese Calendar* for 1842  
—on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the  
*Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs.  
per sheet. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office.

**F**OR SALE.—An excellent cabinet PIANO by Broadbonds. Apply at the Register Office.

OFFICE. The subscribers have formed a copartnership  
Ship for the transaction of a general commission  
business at Casco, under the firm of John D. Sward & Co.  
JOHN D. SWARD.  
JOHN B. TROTT.  
MAY 1, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—E. I. COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL, at 60 days sight, BILLS ON BAKING BROTHERS & Co., London at 60 days sight. Apply to  
4th October, 1911. WETMORE & Co.

**FOR SALE.**—Four good Spurs of 17-18-24-30 inch long, also Russian Corbitts, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to  
**J. V. JORGE.**  
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**—NEWTON, CORBON, COMBAY & Co's.  
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood  
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to  
**JONES, FLETCHER & Co.**  
March 18th October 1841

**FOR SALE**—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches also SIKING STUFF ½ and 1 inch. Apply to Messrs. 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

**FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.**—A quantity of  
Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House  
building.  
Also,  
Square 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches.  
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
or to Captain MORGAN,  
General Wood. — Hongkong.  
Macao, 29th August, 1871.

**A** DVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on  
debarge on moderate terms, on board the  
British brig "Lyon" at Haughout.  
Apply on board to captain  
July 10th, 1841. A. H. FAYNE.

**W**ANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

**THE ALBION HOTEL.**  
(FIRST N. E. CORNER OF THE PARK GRAND.)  
Will in future be conducted by **ALEXANDER SANDERSON** who  
hopes that Families and others will continue to honor him  
in patronizing the old Establishment, and by his attention  
and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.  
Macon, 26th November, 1841.

PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by  
JNO. SMITH.

**R**ECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London  
Made-Dresses and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a  
variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.  
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.

Superior Sherry - Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Rosé.  
Sigsbee's Blotch Brand and Planks.  
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sausages, etc.  
English and Dutch Butter.  
Walden and Raisins.  
Spermaceti Candles.  
Superior White American Caddy Brand.  
A few Canned Cat Fish and Grape Shot.

The sale at the store of **JNO. SMITH.**

**FOR SALE**—BRANDY IS WOOD apply to St. Gaudens  
to R. H. LEMOS

• **SALT-SMELT** in Hind. and quarter casks—  
shipped by **ROBIN & Co.** Apply to  
• **WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Mango, 202, September 1941.

**FOR SALE.**—Antique East India Pot in East India  
China Service, of 12 Pot and under, just  
arrived from India. Apply to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**  
Shanghai, in Nov. 1941.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bנגাল, viz: PAYNE & Co.'s Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen each.

11 Bungal Chick (Chicken) 1 dozen pieces  
 12 Essence of Chillies  
 13 Curry paste  
 14 Curry powder  
 15 Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish  
 16 Milk punch  
 17 Lime juice  
 18 Lemon syrup, for Lemonade  
 19 Chilli vinegar, in pints  
 20 Plain vinegar, in quarts  
 21 Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers  
 22 Veal Broth do do  
 23 Mutton do do  
 24 Dried herbs  
 25 Delicious pickled on tongue in jars of  
     3 dozen and 1 dozen each  
 Do Pork Sausage, in large  
 Do Spiced collared Beef, in the containers  
 packed for England  
 Ac. Ac. Ac.  
 Apply to **HOEKER & LANE, Managers**  
 Marseilles, 1st May, 1881.

**FOR SALE**—*Lexicon Magnum Latino-Sinicum*—  
A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Fr. J. A.  
Goussier, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.  
Price per vol. \$10; for 10 and more vols. \$5 per vol.;  
for 20 and more vols. \$3 per vol.

**FOR SALE** — The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1839, 40, bound a \$12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in  
China, &c. by J. STARR, P<sup>r</sup>. R. of 2 Sp. Drs.  
Calcutta Bank Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Dis. per 100.

**FOR SALE.**—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841.  
Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register  
Office, Rua do Hospital.  
Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1835, 36, & 37,  
50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

**NOTICE**—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

<b>NOTICE.</b> Charges for Jon FAIRBANK at the Custom	
Register Office .....	1
Bills of Lading and Exchange .....	per 100
Opium Orders .....	22
Circulars &c. ....	22
Comprador's Notes &c. ....	22
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts .....	22
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargues, &c. ....	22
Navy Bills .....	22
Policies and Folio pages .....	22
Auction Bills .....	22
N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies	

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th 1841:*

( Continued from the No. 51, page 316. )

"Every one who has endeavored to acquaint himself with the Chinese people through the medium of their language, has felt this, yet it is an acknowledged and remarkable fact, that some of the first links of the chain that would unite us to them are still wanting. For instance, some of the simplest questions in grammar, which would have been solved long ago in respect to any western language, that had been so long studied, are to this day unasked and unanswered in any work on Chinese philology in the English language. The questions are simple, but the answers none has given. They meet the student at the outset of his course, and are ever and anon recurring, till the philologist's mind is tired of losing changes in its way.

\* The existence of these *terra incognita* in the Chinese language renders it incumbent on those that are now engaged in the study of it, and especially one who undertakes to carry out the cherished *dream* of the Morrison Education Society, to devote immediate and undivided attention to subjects that have so long remained uninvestigated, until he has done all in his power to place them before the world in their true light. Even these remarks, the committee own, judge of the expediency and wisdom of their early communication, and their educational agent should devote much of his time



years to study. I have followed it with the earnest wish to prepare myself to be as useful as possible in the cause of the society.

In English studies the boys have made creditable advances since they were visited by the trustees on the 4th of March. Two of them have nearly gone through a vol. of 274 pages on geography, besides a smaller work previously, and the other four have pursued the small work above-mentioned, and about half of Parley's geography. In the science of numbers, they have first studied a work on mental arithmetic, and have since proceeded in Gordon's book, through the fundamental processes of written arithmetic, to reduction, and compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Twice a week they have spent a portion of the day in learning to write with the pen. As in every other school, there are diversities of talent here, and different degrees of natural adaptation to the various branches of learning. Still, as a whole, I am persuaded that their progress will be gratifying to the friends of the society. In reading, there has been a marked improvement, as also in speaking English, and in composition during the last five months. The rev. Mr. Mills and the lady of the rev. Mr. Boone deserve much for the talent and faithfulness they have exhibited in their training, during the period of my absence at Singapore and Malacca. The moral character of the boys, struck me at once as being decidedly improved. There is more truthfulness, regularity of habits, conscientiousness, and gratitude for the benefits they receive, than I have ever seen before among them. These things, too, are not by any means the minor objects of their education. All that adds to the formation of excellence in character is most highly to be prized. I am afraid to be positive on the point, (being warned by past experience,) but I should think there is little danger that the pupils now here would ever leave us of their own accord, without permission. The school is known to a considerable extent among the Chinese, in this vicinity, and a good many applications have been made for admission to it. It is well known by all these persons, that the highest recommendation an applicant can bring, is, *ex ceribus*, an engagement to remain under instruction for an indefinite period of time, to be limited only by the discretion of the society. So many applications have been declined, that those now here can but feel that they are privileged above others, their fellows.

(To be continued.)

## RANGOON.

THE ARRIVAL OF THARAWADDY.

From the *Mainlein Chronicle* Oct. 3.

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the king and his court, and a grand affair it must have been. At 10 A. M. on the 2nd instant, the ex-king, being in charge of the prince, of Prome, reached the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat, something like a baidgerow, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter, a young lady now aged 18 and one of his wives, known as the Dambue queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was seen rounding the point, making way against a strong flood tide, with the assistance of numerous war-boats. About six his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in the baidgerow residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family with accomplished suite, following on foot, preceded by foot-paids. There were several elephants in attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several eunuchs and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the court, many of whom also followed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the local forces, and the military band of the police, all of them in uniform and extremely well armed. The elephants preceded the king, each being accompanied by its mahout, and a large

men, and 30 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole affair is said to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand armed style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the king has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 with him at Rangoon, and it is said he has 50,000 in reserve at Sarawah; but this is all conjecture. We suspect, ourselves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been greatly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him near 100 pieces of field artillery, the majority of them well-mounted and fit for service. It is not said, who are engaged to work these guns, or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the argument which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, but bottomed, pulling lots of oars, but unsupplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects.

There are, of course, numerous reports afloat as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we hear, that Sony Ya, the Bileng man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bulug to different points on the river.

Since writing the above a day's later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be winning golden opinions from all by their affability and liberal allowance of pwaits, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard, however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports in circulation at the place, that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here than there.—*Sing. Free Press*, 25th November.

Canton Press, 25th December.

AN AFFAY AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By a late arrival accounts have been received at Boston of an outrage attempted by the British consul, at Honolulu, on the editor of the *Polynesian*, Mr. Jarvis, a Bostonian. The cause of the attack was the publication of certain correspondence between the governor of the island and the consul. In order to punish the editor, the consul, accompanied by a man named Starkey, went to his house to horse-whip him; but it happened that a friend of Mr. Jarvis, just arrived from the United States, was at his house, and, being almost as stout and strong as Mr. Jarvis, immediately grappled with the latter, while Starkey attacked Mr. Jarvis. Mr. J. brought her husband his own, with which he

punished his assailant handsomely; and the consul, finding no better in his conflict with the stranger, made the best of his way out of the house, leaving Starkey to his fate. Both were subsequently brought before the civil authorities, and fined for the assault. The outrage produced the greatest excitement among all classes and complexions. A public meeting of all the foreigners was called, at which several Englishmen took a part, and resolutions were passed expressive of the indignation of the meeting and the foreign community, at the conduct of the consul and his associate in the outrage, and the doings were published in the *Polynesian*.—*New York Paper*.

A FETTER OF FUNDRED PROPERTY.—The system of public funded debts has taught the men of wealth the idea of irresponsible property—a thing which never can exist, but the very belief of which is enough to bring down judgment on the people by whom it is entertained. The landed proprietor has tenants and labourers, and tenants' labourers and neighbours and parishioners; all of whom, within a certain district, may look to him for protection, for assistance, for advice, at least, and notice and countenance. Even the tradesmen and the merchants have their connexion, and correspondents, their customers, their clerks, their travellers, their shipmen, and warehousemen. But the holder of funded property owns no claim from any one. He receives his income at the day, or his banker receives it without asking or thanking any one for it, and he spends it where and when and how he pleases, in London or at home. There is no one who can say, "sir, I am your tenant or your tenant's labourer;" or, "I worked on your house's estate, and I collect your father and grandfather. No one person has any greater claim than another upon such a man—that is, no one has any claim at all.—*Bosquet on the Rights of the Poor*. [This is very good landed argument; but it would not be easy to shew that fundholders are persons generally who are less open to the claims of others, or less liberal, according to their means, than the lords of the soil. A few large fundholders, and a few great landowners are no fair specimens of classes.]

WHAT IS A BULBUL.—A lady of considerable pretensions to knowledge lately asked a well-known wit what sort of a bird the bulbul was? The wit, with the greatest possible gravity, replied that he did not know, unless it was the mate of the cow-cow (cuckoo).—*Globe*, Aug. 3.

## JAVA.

The Dutch merchant brig *De Kock*, capt. Willems, with a cargo on board from Manila and Macao, has been wrecked on the north coast of the Agienit Islands.

The agents of the vessel, and the owners of the cargo on board, having applied to the marine department for assistance, the steamer *Hecla*, lieutenant B. H. Staring commander, was immediately despatched, and it is to be ascribed to his unwearied exertions, seconded by those of the officers and crew of the steamer, that a considerable part of the cargo has been saved, and landed at the island of Onrust, but notwithstanding that the utmost exertions were made to get the brig afloat, lieutenant Staring found it impossible to succeed, she having already filled with water.

Although the crew have all been fortunately saved, the captain has received some internal injury from the helm falling over while he was standing by it.

The Java Court, of the 30th October, contains the following proclamation of the Batavia authorities, prohibiting the importation of opium in entrepot, except for account of the government:—

## Proclamation.

For and in the name of the King

The vice-president acting governor general of Netherlands India.

The council of Netherlands India being heard, it is made known, to all who shall see, hear, or read this:—

That by a resolution (Resoluit) passed this day it is thought fit and been determined, to prohibit the importation of opium into Java and Madura, otherwise than for account of the government.





# CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1842.

It is the full conviction of every foreigner, who was an eye-witness of the proceedings of the incendiaries, that the destruction of the British factory was a design long in contemplation of Ye—mr. Leaf—and his coadjutors. This soi-disant centennial evergreen, it is said, called on the governor during the time of the tumult, but the governor excused himself; Ye then called on the Kwangchowfoo, on whom he could intrude, as holding a higher literary degree, and report says interfered in some way with that officer's duties and intentions:—, a well known Chinese opium broker, declared that there were 10,000 troops in the city; and he is also the authority for what we have just written concerning the gerontic Ye.

As to the change which has come over the spirit of the people of the province of Canton and the city, which h. e. attributes partly to mismanagement & partly to illtreatment, we presume that by the *mismanagement*, h. e. most allude to the career and management of captain Elliot; but the charge of illtreatment of the natives certainly cannot be justly fastened on the British merchants, who are the most liberal in their usage of their households and generous in their style of living.

The paragraph in h. e.'s letter observing on the 4th point, which para. the British merchants deem the most important, besides its censorial tenor and unjust and accusatory charges, is written in a singularly reproachful and complaining tone. H. m.'s plenipotentiary is acting under instructions from h. m.'s ministers or from the governor general of India; h. e. in his first notification, dated 12th August, 1841, said that "He has intimated to that government,"—having previously observed that "there are few individuals who are not well qualified to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial government of Canton"—"that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce, but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril."

We consider this warning to be uncalled for: for the truce and the proclamation of the imperial commissioners, dated July 16, 1841, certainly guaranteed the safe residence of foreigners in Canton, and protection of their property from spoliation.

By the 3rd article of the terms granted by capt. Elliot to the authorities of Canton, it was stipulated that—"When the whole (\$8,000,000) be paid, all the British forces to return without the Macca Tigris, and Whang-tong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be returned till affairs are settled between the two nations."

Now it is notorious that the Canton authorities not only repaired the old and built new forts, which the terms, perhaps, permitted them to do, but they also returned the fortified places that were restored to them:

but instant active hostilities were not renewed, neither was the port blockaded; and this passive submission to the infraction by the Chinese of the 3d article of the terms, we think, and have always thought, was wise conduct on the part of h. e.—but as the port was left open, while the provincial authorities were breaking their faith, the foreign merchants generally, in promotion of the interests of their constituents and their own, naturally took every advantage of the facilities thus afforded for pushing every branch of the trade committed to their care. But when h. e. taunts the British merchants with being always ready to claim and expect the protection of their government, we would ask, very respectfully, whether it is not the especial duty of the British government to protect all its subject in every part of the, and wherever the British flag flies? For what do the people of England pay upwards of £50,000,000 sterling a year to the government, but for protection? and as to the "unparalleled degree of protection" that has been extended to the British trade with China, h. e. can only allude to the forces of the expeditions in 1840-41; and the preservation of the revenue on tea was a more paramount object with the British government than any overnursing protection to its subjects engaged in securing that revenue by their commercial transactions.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary places the arrangements and measures for the protection of British commerce and subjects in China, & of the revenue derived from that commerce, next to h. m.'s dignity and honour. We are loyal to the core,—but we cannot forget that h. m.'s dignity and honour is supported by the courage, abilities, and liberality of her people; nor that Paley has said—"The second rule of prudence which ought to be commended to those who conduct the affairs of nations, is, "never to pursue national honour as distinct from national interest."

"This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. The spirit and courage of a people are supported by flattering their pride. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more serious importance. Our rule allows all this; and only directs that, when points of honour become subjects of contention between sovereigns, or are likely to be made the occasions of war, they be estimated with a reference to utility, and not by themselves. "The dignity of his crown, the "honour of his flag, the glory of his arms," in the mouth of a prince, are stately and imposing terms; but the ideas they inspire are insatiable."

When h. e. asks the foreign merchants generally whether they have ever striven to aid him in the execution of his high office, & even if they have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of his arrangements & measures,—we presume for the promotion and protection of British commerce with the dominions of the emperor of China,—we can only conclude that h. e. alludes to the presence of foreign Indians in Canton, and the opium trade carried on within the river. We entirely agree with h. e. that the presence of foreigners in Canton was certainly a premature proceeding, and that sufficient defence was not paid to the peculiar manners and customs of the Chinese as regards the fair sex; but on that point the merchants could not interfere to prevent the captains of ships taking their wives up to Canton, and permitting what first asked of them, did not succeed, was not, or not fairly denied.

but the manifesto proves that the people were acquainted with the concessions granted by the emperor in this delicate matter.

And as to the opium trade within the river, it does not interfere in the least degree with the legal trade; nay, the public officers convey the drug, for a fee, from the opium vessels to the Chinese smuggling boats; but who doubts that the local government could,—if the proper authorities would exert a due degree of energy in the execution of the laws and imperial orders,—put an entire stop to the trade in those boats, as governor Tang did in 1838?

And we would now respectfully state, that while the crew of the transport Nerubudda, which vessel was wrecked in September, 1840, on the north end of Formosa, were left to their cruel fate by the British authorities in China, and also the crew of the brig Ann, wrecked on the same island, March 10, 1842, and no efforts were made by the British authorities to rescue, by ransom or arms, probably between 2 and 300 British subjects from the barbarous cruelty of the implacable tartars,—yet we should first state that is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary was anxious to make an attempt in the steamer which conveyed h. e. to the northward, to obtain the release of the unfortunate captives, but that urgent despatches from the admiral commanding in chief, and the dangerous nature of the coast interfered with and prevented this humane intention &—we will now ask, who was it but a British merchant, James Matheson, aided by others, who obtained the release of the h. e.'s steamer, Madagascar's crew, from captivity? The people of England will require to be informed of the reasons of such unaccountable and apparently heartless neglect.

We have but few more remarks to offer: we know but little of the "variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions," which have evinced the anxiety of the provincial officers and hongmerchants, "to avert as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict."—If h. m.'s plenipotentiary alludes to the reduction of the extortionate duty on teas, and some other articles, it is merely nominal: the hongmerchants are re-imposed their losses, by their reduction of a grinding duty that should never have been imposed, in their exacting prices: but if indeed it has been so—is not self interest the only motive that have induced the authorities and hong merchants to grant these conciliatory arrangements and concessions?

H. M.'s plenipotentiary, in August, 1841, threatened instant hostilities if the Canton government infringed the truce in the slightest degree; but in Dec. 1842, h. e. informs the British merchants "that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place h. m.'s government in so false and undignified a posture as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton, in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war."

We would ask if the circumstance is not only conceivable but far from being totally improbable, that the Ching may kindle up or murder every Englishman they can seize, or burn them in their houses: and what then? When Captain Jenkins was cruelly treated by the Spaniards in the West Indies, during sir R. Walpole's administration, said, in his evidence before the Commons, "unless there was a strong force sent, when his nose was cut."

for forgiveness, and to my country  
age."

At part of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's  
reply to the merchant's letter of the 23rd  
inst., through Mr. Acting Secretary Woon-  
an, in which the governor of Canton ex-  
pressed his readiness to repay the losses in-  
curred during the late riots, "after they  
shall have been correctly ascertained and  
submitted through h. m.'s government."  
is satisfactory, and the plundered merchants  
expect that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will as-  
certain the losses and demand repayment  
forthwith.

As for the governor's anxiety and ability  
to protect the English in Canton, we con-  
sider his assurances as merely a *façon de  
parler*.

Mr. Thom has been several days in Canton  
collecting evidence in the matter of the  
late insurrection; & we understand tends to  
confirm the statements made to h. m.'s plenipotentiary by the British merchants in  
their letter to h. m. dated the 23d instant.

An eyewitness has informed us that  
during the very acme of the tumult, five  
Lascars were seen to walk leisurely and un-  
molested from the point to the Danish bong,  
which is a clear proof that the multitude,  
who were then destroying the British bong,  
had not vengeance on the Lascars for their  
object; indeed, many of the compradors and  
bong pursers told several foreigners that  
the quarrel with the Lascars was only a  
pretext, and merely precipitated the long  
intended and organised outbreak; and that  
four parties of 500 men, all dressed alike,  
with distinguishing badges, and armed with  
swords, and with powder bags in their  
girdles, instantly assembled, pulled down  
the garden wall of the British consulate and  
pelted off the workmen, who were repairing  
the verandah, with stones and brick bats.

We presume h. m.'s plenipotentiary will  
offer the evidence that Mr. Thom has col-  
lected to be published for the general in-  
formation and satisfaction of the foreign  
community.

It is said the artificers are rebuilding the  
garden wall, to keep out the populace, but  
still refuse to rebuild the British consular  
hall.

We suppose the British flag is ere now  
again flying in Canton; we think every ship's  
boat should carry one in her bows.

We cannot obtain any certain information  
as to the time when *Elepo* may be expected  
to arrive in Canton; substituting him for  
*Keying*, we consider as a bad omen; he is  
past seventy, obstinate and prejudiced; and  
we are not entirely free from some appre-  
hensions that the treaty may be broken;  
for we do not expect the emperor will punish  
"condignly" the murderer of Mr. Gully  
and the Lascars, nor surrender him for  
punishment to h. m.'s plenipotentiary; he  
would by such an act disgust his kith and  
kin too much, for most of the high tarter  
officers are relations of the emperor, either  
by blood or marriage; and what then?

The troops left at Hongkong are  
H. m. 98th, about 500, and sickly; left wing  
of h. m. 55th; right do. 41st M. N. I.; one  
company of royal artillery, and a few of h.  
m. 18th.

The staff arrangements are as follows.  
Major Grant, assistant adjutant general,  
major Moore, deputy judge, advocate general,  
captain Edwards of the 18th officiating  
deputy, asst. qdr. "Maats, general.

Lieutenant Davidson, Bengal army C. C.  
charge of depot and of commissariat  
and general superintendence of the  
ariat in China.

Macvicar, 41st M. N. I. staff  
cooper.

J. Thompson, esq., subg. surgeon, as-  
sistant surgeon Graham, medel. store  
keeper.

## Translations.

### Imperial Edicts.

On the 6th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 7),  
the superior officers of Canton, received a post-  
haste despatch from the board of civil office,  
covering an imperial edict, which had been  
received on the 11th day of the 10th moon (Nov.  
18) and issued by the privy council.

We ordered our officers to lead forth our  
troops, conquer and exterminate those who  
had committed the crime (of rebellion  
the English). The original intention  
was to protect the frontiers, and explain  
the reasons of subjugation.—The said general  
(Yihshan), and his assistant colleagues should  
have roused up and stimulated the officers and  
troops to strenuous exertions, & clearly explained  
the regulations of the army & articles of war both  
strategy and courage were required to be put in  
action, and a speedy report should have been  
made of meritorious services, bearing in mind  
the very important trust I, the emperor, had  
confided to him.

At the time when the English barbarians last  
year caused trouble and confusion in Canton, I  
appointed Yihshan to be the rebel-quelling  
general, and gave him the command of a large  
army, to advance on, attack and exterminate (the  
rebels). But when Yihshan arrived at Canton,  
he did not immediately enter the city, but delay-  
ed, staring about, until the barbarians surround-  
ed the city, & he was unable to excite my troops  
to fight and exterminate all the English. When  
the barbarian ships retired from the river of  
Canton, they usurped possession of Hongkong,  
and the troubles continued for another year;  
and he was regardless, did nothing but fell in  
with existing circumstances, & with folded arms  
did not devise any stratagems, and the said bar-  
barians were allowed to enter, ratlike, the  
provinces of Fuhkeen, Chekeng, and Keang-  
soo, acting disorderly, causing trouble and  
confusion, which was caused by his sitting still  
and losing the opportunity of acting: his crime  
is exceedingly great.

Now on account of the successive losses of  
Tinghsa, Chinksa, and Ningpo, I especially ap-  
pointed Yikking to the post of the awe-inspiring  
general, and Wanwei and Tihshun to be as-  
sistant great ministers, to go to Chekeng,  
to raise everywhere picked soldiers for the recon-  
struction of the three cities, and thus spread the fame  
of my troops, but Yikking tarried in the city of  
Soochow, for several moons, devising and settling  
his course of action, collecting troops and call-  
ing on the able-bodied and brave to join the  
army, expecting to gain the victory by beating  
his drums. Looking at his statements,—he  
delineated where in various places he had troops  
lying in ambush, and where he had stationed  
his war vessels; all this foresight was well  
enough but he was careless in his stratagems,  
and suffered them to be disclosed before the  
time and intelligence of them reached the said  
barbarians, who were thus previously prepared  
for him; and when our troops arrived they could  
do nothing.

And because *Thopoo* was lost, and my officers  
and soldiers killed, they then advanced direct  
to attack the *Chang* river, and not the slightest  
effort was made to oppose their progress. So  
Yikking knows only to remain in a corner, with-  
out any ability to regain (the lost cities),  
fatiguing the troops and wasting money, impeding  
and injuring the public service, and ruining  
the people.

Wanwei tarried at *Kiangsook*, collecting troops,  
and sat still, looking on at the barbarian ineluctable  
onsets and our daily losses, and his only  
plan was to take care of himself, without ability  
of effecting any great plan: he is utterly useless;  
What has he done in his offices of general and  
assistant great minister? My imperial will has  
been already made known that Yihshan, Yik-  
king and Wanwei be ordered to return to Pe-  
king, all to be delivered over to the criminal board  
for the punishment of their crimes, to manifest a  
warning to others.

Tihshan and Tashan were too late in their  
arrival in the province of Chekeng, and were  
not engaged with the English barbarians, but  
Tihshan lost *Taipei*, and was incapable of

establishing means of defence; and Tashan,  
marching troops to Keangsoo, was unable to secure  
& keep Chinkang, and afterwards was unable to  
send troops to recover that city; he is deeply guilty of  
crimes. I order that Tihshan and Tashan be  
delivered over to the board of civil office to be  
punished with increased severity.—Respect this.

It is proper that we respectfully record the  
imperial will, and send despatches to the govern-  
ors of the said provinces, that they may respect-  
fully obey accordingly. By J. Slade, Ed. C. R.

Another imperial edict follows the foregoing,  
which was sent to the privy council on the 10th  
day of the 10th moon (Nov. 21) and received in  
Canton by despatch on the 9th day of the 11th  
moon (Dec. 10), in which the emperor orders  
that the decision of the board of punishment be  
carried into effect: that Yihshan, Yikking, and  
Wanwei, be degraded and dismissed from the  
public service, be confined in prison, and their  
heads to be cut off next autumn.—We are  
obliged to postpone the publication of this edict  
until the issue of the next Register.

Manila, 4th December, 1842.

John Slade, esq.

Editor of the Canton Register—Macao.

Dear Sir,—Will you have the goodness to inform us  
through the medium of your valuable paper, "when was  
the eighteenth century completed," with the 31st Decem-  
ber 1799 or the 31st December 1800, and oblige.

You ob. dient servant, and constant readers,  
J. D. & H.

In order to give a precise answer to our  
Manila correspondents, we beg to inform  
them that the 18th century ended, accord-  
ing to civil time, at 12 o'clock at night  
on the 31st of December 1800, when its  
progeny, the 19th century, was born.

### From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, December 22, 1842.

General orders by his excellency lieutenant  
general, sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. commanding  
the expeditionary force in China.

Head quarters, Marion, Hongkong  
harbour, 19th Dec., 1842.

The commander of the forces cannot allow  
this army to separate, without finally expressing  
the gratification which he has uniformly derived  
from its exemplary conduct. The warm antici-  
pations which he has entertained on assuming  
the command, have been amply fulfilled.

Patient endurance of fatigue and exposure in  
a warfare often harassing, steady discipline in  
the midst of temptations of no ordinary kind, and  
enthusiastic gallantry whenever a foe appeared,  
whatever his numbers or however strongly pos-  
ted, have marked the conduct of this army.

The happy termination to the war, now severed  
the tie which united the lieutenant general with  
his gallant comrades at Chusan, Koolungsoo and  
Hongkong; with those who return with him to  
India, a brief space more will dissolve his con-  
nection, but neither time nor circumstances will  
efface the deep interest which he feels in the  
well-being and the honor of the corps and indi-  
viduals that compose the army of China, and  
with this assurance sir Hugh Gough bids them  
farewell!

By order,

ARMINE H. MOUNTAIN, A.  
Lieutenant colonel,

Deputy adjutant general, expeditionary force.

On the first day of the 11th moon (Dec. 2,  
1842), the gentry, elders and patriots of the  
whole province (of Canton), together with all  
the patriotic gentlemen from the eighteen pro-  
vinces, will be requested to assemble in the  
Ming lun hall of the Poo Heo temple, publicly  
to consult about establishing the proper defences  
against the barbarians, making a public written  
declaration thereupon.

On the above day at 12 o'clock, the patriotic  
scholars and people are to assemble in the Heo  
temple of Kiangchowfo, and after worship-  
ping the gods to Shih-te, in the Ming lun  
hall, on the proper regulations to be settled for  
defence against the barbarians. And it is also  
requested, that each one may first embody the  
view which he cherishes in a written form and  
hand it up at the Ming lun hall, in order, that,  
having all the views together, we may deliberate  
upon and make selections. Thus shall we be  
prepared, without any more thought, for the future.  
This is to be used to inform before hand.



This said invitation is printed on red paper, and distributed throughout the province.—*Ibid.*

**The Chinese navy.**—From the latest Peking gazettes, we perceive that much interest exists in the imperial cabinet, on the subject of constructing ships of war after foreign models. It appears that Kin Yinglin, one of the ministers, laid drawings of ships of sundry forms before his majesty, accompanied by strong recommendations for an increased number of efficient fighting ships. Upon this, the emperor sends all the drawings to Yihshan, at Canton, ordering him to have vessels constructed, if he considered Kin Yinglin's plans the most feasible. Yihshan, in a very lengthy memorial, shows that no kinds of vessels are at all proper for fighting, except those constructed after foreign models. He speaks of the wonderful reports of the high officers of the U. S. ships, Constellation and Boston, during their visit at Whampoa, and proposes, that they be the models of all Chinese ships of war, hereafter be built. The emperor, therefore, orders ships to be built of the kind recommended, and of the best materials. His majesty also states, that as the ships are now needed there will not be time to wait for them to be built, but orders Yihshan to send the hong merchants, to buy the ships which the barbarians may have for sale, and at the same time, to dispatch proper officers, to purchase the strongest materials possible for ship building.

Yihshan states in his memorial, that one ship after the foreign model has been built at Canton, and which is able to go out to sea, and that two more are on the stocks.—*Ibid.*

Ke, a vice president of the board of war, and governor general of the two Kwang provinces issues his special proclamation. The people of Canton dwell in houses thickly crowded together, and there are always lawless incendiaries about, scheming after opportunities for plundering property, regardless of the bodies and lives of the people, and with hearts fully set upon desperate wickedness. Acting in opposition to every principle of heaven, there are none whose crimes are so extreme as these. The laws, however, still exist, and they must be executed, and this special proclamation is now issued for the full information of the literary and military officers, soldiers, people, officials and police runners, and wherever there may be any of these incendiary vagabonds, let them be instantly arrested and handed over to the authorities, that they may be judged, and the imperial commands be sought for their execution without mercy.—Special proclamation, Taoukwang 22nd year, 11th moon and 1st day, (December 2, 1842).—*Ibid.*

The orders of lord Ellenborough to general Pollock to evacuate Afghanistan, have aroused the indignation of the leading London journals, & been the subject of the most severe comments.

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles, August 30.

The express reached London on the 1st and the letters via Marseilles on the 3rd of August; latest date in London from China, May 27. (Monthly Times, Sept. 6.)

#### THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of 19th July via Marseilles arrived in London on 3rd instant.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, August 12th.

At five minutes after two the park guard fired a royal salute, and immediately afterwards a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her majesty. At a quarter after two her majesty entered the house, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, and the great officers of state.

Her majesty was attired in her robes of state, and wore a tiara of diamonds, her train being borne by the duchess of Buccleuch and six countesses. All around which majesty entered the house, and the company was surprisingly beautiful.

Her majesty, on taking her seat on the throne, said, "your lordships will be seated," upon which all present resumed their seats. Sir Augustus Colclough, the holder of the blue rod, was then recommended to stand in the common. Shortly afterwards the speaker, attended by a number of other members, appeared at the bar.

The speaker then addressed her majesty as follows:—"May it please your majesty, we, your majesty's faithful and loyal servants of the United Kingdom, attend your majesty with the bill of supply. Among the many important matters which we have considered in the present session, nothing has been more generally interesting, and

attention has been directed to a measure for the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, a subject deeply interesting to trade. We have also passed an act for giving an improved value to ecclesiastical property, which will be of great advantage to the spiritual welfare of the people. We have also been engaged in a series of law reform protection for that helpless portion of the poorer class who have been degraded and impoverished by working in mines and collieries. Your majesty at the commencement of the session directed our attention to measures connected with the financial and commercial policy of the country. We have made some important modifications in the laws by which we have reduced the duty, and altered the mode of taking the averages, by which that duty was regulated—by which the price has been lowered to the consumer, and the fluctuations in price diminished, in consequence of which, that which has hitherto been an unhealthy speculation, has now become a regular and beneficial trade. In accordance with the desire of your majesty, we have devoted our utmost attention to the financial exigencies of the country, and we have felt it necessary to propose additional taxation, in order to make provision for these exigencies, and to maintain and support our national credit. For the purpose of making that provision, we have imposed an income tax, taking care at the same time to relieve the less wealthy part of our countrymen from the direct pressure of its operation. We have taken advantage of the surplus that may reasonably be expected from this tax to make extensive alterations in our revenue, by reducing the import duties payable on articles of consumption and on raw materials used in our manufactures. From the modifications we have thus made, we look forward to a renewal of trade in the manufacturing districts; and trust under the blessing of providence, that it will produce some alleviation to that deep distress which has appeared so widely and so forcibly among the labouring classes of the manufacturing community for whom we feel the warmest sympathy for the exemplary patience with which they have endured the privations and distress which have arisen so heavily upon them. We humbly present to your majesty an act for raising a sum of £1,193,000 by an extra-charge bill for the service of the year 1842; also an act for appropriating certain portions of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1842; and also an act for appropriating the surplus voted during this session of parliament, to all of which we beg humbly to pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent."

The lord Chancellor then, bending on one knee, presented the following speech to her majesty, who read it in a clear and audible voice:—

"My lords and gentlemen.

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the cordiality and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country; emanated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of the friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad crowned by a decisive victory in the 28th, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons.

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warmest acknowledgments.

"My lords and gentlemen.

"You will remember with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favorable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has afflicted many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will I am confident, be actuated on your return in your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will day after day stimulate by your example and active exertions that spirit of effort and industry to the law which is essential to the public happiness and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

At the conclusion of the speech.

The lord Chancellor said—It is her majesty's gracious will and pleasure that this parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next; and the great moment should be observed on Thursday the 6th of October next, at 11 o'clock.

Her majesty then left the house preceded by her great officers of state, as on her entrance.

America. The treaty with Great Britain.—A New York paper states—it gives us great

pleasure to announce that every effort has been made with this important affair in view, to be speedily and amicably settled. The British commissioners from Manchester, through this city on his way home from negotiation. He states that all the details of the treaty, as we have before given them, have all been agreed to, and signed by all parties interested; and nothing remains but a final action of the treaty by the senate, which is expected to take place now in a very few days. Indeed, so confident do all parties seem about this business, that even in Canada the price of wild lands has doubled within the last two weeks, and emigrants and settlers who before were fearful to locate themselves, for fear of war, are rushing to the land offices, and vying with each other as to who shall become permanently settled in the colony the soonest. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that governor Kent of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States senate.

Lord Ashburton, having fully and satisfactorily accomplished the objects of his most important mission, was on the point of quitting Washington for New York, where her majesty's ship Warapite was waiting to receive and convey him home. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing a cordial reception for his lordship.

**Trade and Commerce.**—Tea.—The tea sales are finished—of the whole 47,150 packages offered, 25,000 were sold. Prices have been fully supported to day.

Bohea, Canton Os. 11d. to 1s. 7d., Congou ordinary to good ordinary 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. mixed blackish leaf 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., rather strong 1s. 10d. to 2s. 0d., do. do. Pekoe flavour, 2s. 1s. 5d., Souchong, midding mixed leaf 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d., do. good midding, blackish leaf 1s. 2d. to 2s. 0d., fine do. 2s. 0d. to 3s. 1d., Pouchong leaf 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., Caper common 1s. 0d. to 1s. 8d., good and fine 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d., Orange Pekoe 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Black leaf Pekoe 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d., Flower Pekoe, good to finest 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d., Teykay 1s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., Hyson 2s. 1d. to 4s. 0d., Young Hyson 1s. 2d. to 3s. 10d., Imperial 1s. 6d. to 3s. 0d., Gunpowder 1s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

The stock in London on the 1st of September, was 32,068 471 lbs.

**THE TEA TRADING.**—The deliveries last week were 421,840 lbs. being rather above those of the preceding six days. The large public sales in progress since our last, 48,000 packages, have occupied very fully the attention of the trade, and after the first day went off better, the actual quantity taken being 27,000 packages, and prices being fully equal to those previously current, and in a few instances a shade higher. Hyson was the only quality that declined, viz., 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The news from China relative to the rather greater scarcity of teas, and the higher prices asked, has no particular effect on the market, the stock here being larger than at this time last year.—*Times*, September 6.

Arrived in England from China.—August 5, Earl Grey; Sept. 1, Sappho.

Sailed from England for China.—Aug 7, George IV; 13, Siam; 14, Ina; 15, Little Catherine; 19, England's Queen; 28, Tapley.

**NUDE LIGHT IN THE STRAND.**—The Nude light in the Strand, opposite Northumberland house, which has been so long in preparation, was lit last night for the first time. It has a brilliant and imposing effect from the Strand, and renders the whole of Charing Cross as light as day. Charing Cross was crowded with persons during the night to look at "the light." The light is supported upon six pillars of wood, joined at the top in the shape of a flower-bell crown. The light itself is very large, and is supported by a powerful mechanism, which is so constructed as to be raised or lowered at will. It will be a great acquisition to this part of the town, which is, almost all hours of the night, crowded with vehicles of different descriptions, rendering the thorough fare of those dangerous to foot passengers.—*Evening Paper*.

The ladies will thank us for extracting the following receipt.

To TAKE GRAY'S OYE PROBE.—If a little powdered muslin be applied on the wrong side of the oye with an oyle as the spot is discovered, it lessens the itching, and the dark spot disappearing as if by magic.—*Evening Standard*.

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters,

Sept. 23rd.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.



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of the day has been completely given up to the cause.

delivered under fortunate Calcutta

JOHN SLADE,  
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